"All the News
That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair and colder; winds northwesterly.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market weak.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, $1.04; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 36¼c; cash cotton, 6 1-16c.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate yesterday Mr. Gallinger of New Hampshire made a recital of the horrors he observed in Cuba during his recent visit there. Mr. Bacon of Georgia offered a resolution declaring that the United States, "desiring peace and deprecating war," will endeavor to do its duty with respect to Cuba "through peaceful agencies and without unnecessary resort to war and bloodshed." The House settled the election contest in the Fourth Virginia District by unseating Mr. Epes and giving his place to Mr. Thorp.—Page 3.

FOREIGN.—China refuses to accept Russia's pledge that Port Arthur will not be occupied permanently and has asked for France's guarantee. Russia, it is believed, will seize Port Arthur and Ta-lien-wan unless China accedes to her demands before Saturday. The Dervish horse was repulsed by Anglo-Egyptian troops in two engagements near Atbara. The Italian Chamber of Deputies has adopted the committee's report recommending political censure against former Premier Francesco Crispi. Count von Thun-Hohenstein, the Austrian Premier, was interpellated in the lower house of the Diet regarding the acquittal of Sheriff Martin and his deputies at Wilkesbarre.—Page 7.

Page 1.

Dr. T. H. Bean has been informed that his place as Director of the Aquarium is wanted. Friends of the Aquarium hope that he will be retained.

Ensign Roscoe Spear jumped overboard from the cruiser Montgomery at Key West and rescued a sailor who was drowning. He nearly lost his life in the attempt.

The London Daily Chronicle says the long Cabinet council on Monday was to consider an intimation from the Marquis of Salisbury of his desire to resign the Premiership and the Foreign Secretaryship.

The Guarantors' Finance Company of Philadelphia must answer an order to show cause why a receiver should not be appointed in Harrisburg on Monday. Its troubles are ascribed to hostility of the trust.

There was less war talk yesterday in Washington, and the impression prevailed there that, instead of having outlined a vigorous policy to be pursued in respect to the Cuban matter, the President was in doubt as to what course he would pursue. There was a good deal of discontent manifested by members of Congress with the understood position of the President, and a disposition was shown to charge the Administration with backing down. On the other hand, preparations for possible war were prosecuted vigorously in both the army and navy. One of the most important events of the day was the simultaneous dispatch of the double-turreted monitor Terror to Key West, where, in conjunction with the formidable Puritan, she is expected to make the squadron there strong enough to control the Gulf and the Caribbean Sea, and the ordering into immediate service of the eight single-turreted monitors left from the civil war, which were at Philadelphia in good order. These are to be used for harbor defense in Northern ports, two of them coming to New York to replace the Terror. The report of the Maine Court of Inquiry probably will reach Washington to-night.

Page 2.

The steam yacht Mayflower was put in dry dock at the Navy Yard yesterday, preparatory to making her a Government vessel.

There was an outburst of patriotic ardor at the dinner given last night by the Brooklyn Club to the Justices of the Supreme Court in the Second District.

More men were sent from the navy yard here to League Island yesterday. The supply of men is almost exhausted and enlistment is slow.

Members of the First Division, Naval Militia, were greatly excited last night over pictures of the Maine and the Vizcaya shown on board the New Hampshire.

New Jersey National Guard Captains reported the condition of their commands at Trenton yesterday. Practically the whole force is ready to leave the State.

A letter from Gen. Grant to Gen. Badeau, written in 1883, is now published, in which he said it would be easy to capture Havana by a combined army and navy attack.

A letter written by Consul Barker was received by the Central Cuban Relief Committee describing the terrible condition of the starving Cubans in his district, and telling what supplies are most needed.

Plans have been made by which at least 3,000,000 pounds of provisions will leave this country for the starving reconcentrados of Cuba by March 30. A public meeting is to be held in Chickering Hall next week.

The Government yesterday bought the steel sea-going tug De Witt C. Ivins and secured an option on her sister tug. The Board of Inspection reported favorably on El Norte and El Sud of the Morgan Line.

Page 3.

The House Committee on Banking and Currency reported the Currency bill proposed for this session.

In the New Jersey Legislature Assemblyman Fairchild gave the lie to Mr. Dawson during a heated controversy. Assemblyman Benny vigorously attacked the lobby in the interest of electric light companies.

The steamer Horatio Hall of the Maine Steamship Company was launched at Roach's yard, at Chester, Penn. Mrs. Jeannette Hall Clark of Brooklyn, daughtered of Capt. Horatio Hall, christened the vessel.

Michael Brooks, who wanted to have his wife committed to Bellevue yesterday for examination as to her sanity, was in turn accused of disorderly conduct by several friends of the wife, and Magistrate Crane refused to entertain his complaint.

During the Councilmanic bribery investigation at Philadelphia yesterday, Councilman Louis J. Walker caused a sensation by confessing that he had received $500 for voting in committee to favorably report the water ordinance. He implicated others. Committeeman Peter E. Smith was held in $10,000 bail for trial on the charge of attempting to bribe Common Councilman Stevenson.

Page 4.

At the sale of trotters and pacers in Madison Square Garden the famous trotting stallion Alcantara, formerly sold for $10,000, brought only $600.

The Grand American Handicap, now being contested at Elkwood Park, was about half completed when the shooting was stopped by darkness last evening. One hundred and ninety-seven persons faced the traps, and sixty-one of them had stopped every bird they had drawn at the end of the ninth round.

Page 5.

The Rapid Transit Commission will meet to-day to consider the proposed franchises for the Manhattan Railway.

Richard Croker in an interview attacked the Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Hewitt, and the Rapid Transit Commission.

Attorney General Hancock authorized the former East River Bridge Commissioners to commence an action in the Supreme Court to test the title to office of the members of the commission appointed by Mayor Van Wyck.

The Primary Reform bill finally passed both Houses yesterday without a dissenting vote. There was, however, a bitter debate among the Republicans in the Senate, and Mr. Ellsworth, who wanted to make the measure applicable to the entire State, was sharply criticised by his party colleagues.

The annual report of the Civil Service Commission was presented to the Legislature yesterday. It shows that the Commissioners are divided as to the efficacy of the new civil service law. The majority claim that though it is still experimental it has so far worked satisfactorily. The minority report criticises it mercilessly and condemns it as a failure.

A delegation from this city appeared before the Senate Cities Committee at Albany yesterday in opposition to the Ellsworth bill abolishing the present Rapid Transit Commission. The bill was nevertheless favorably reported to the Senate, but the point of order raised by Senator Brush that a majority of the committee did not vote in its favor was sustained by the Lieutenant Governor, and the measure was sent back.

Page 7.

[illegible] granted a divorce to Mrs. [illegible], seventy-one years of age, from her husband, who is the same age. She charged abandonment and non-support and secured alimony.

The Haarlem Philharmonic Society held the fifth meeting in its course on "The Romantic and Classic in Music" at the home of Mrs. Hamilton Higgins, 227 Lenox Avenue, yesterday, Miss Very lecturing on "The Lyric Drama."

Miss Christine Bradley, who will christen the battleship Kentucky at Hampton Roads to-day, was thanked by Woman's Christian Temperance Union members in Washington for her resolution to use water in the ceremony.

William K. Vanderbilt gave one of the most notable concerts of the season in the dining room of his home, 660 Fifth Avenue, last night. Anton Seidl, Josef Hofmann, and Leo Stern provided the music, and some 350 fashionable people attended.

At a meeting yesterday of the Orchestra Society of New York it was announced that $10,500, to be paid each year for five years, had been subscribed toward the establishment of a permanent orchestra. This is nearly half of the amount necessary.

Page 9.

Both the Equitable and East River Gas Companies, it is expected, will be represented in the organization of the New Amsterdam Company, which will probably take place soon.

Rulings of the Collector of the Port were sustained in two protested cases and overruled in one by the Board of Classification of the United States General Appraisers yesterday.

Page 12.

Ex-Coroner Dobbs was made Chief Sanitary Superintendent in the Health Department yesterday.

Consideration of Brooklyn's water supply occupied most of the time of yesterday's meeting of the Board of Public Improvements.

Mayor Van Wyck was asked yesterday to approve a bill passed by the Legislature exempting the property of the University Settlement, in Delancey Street, from taxes.

Mayor Van Wyck told a delegation representing the New York Public Library yesterday that he would oppose an issue of $150,000 bonds to prepare the Bryant Park site for the library. He said that no more bonds would be issued until the city's exact financial condition, in relation to the debt limit, has been ascertained.

The Board of Education at its meeting yesterday received reports indicating that the arrangements made for building new schoolhouses are likely to be entirely upset by the failure of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to issue the bonds for the work. Senator Guy's bill to authorize the board to open the public school playgrounds to the public during the heated term was indorsed. The board declined to grant a request that it recommend the participation of pupils of the schools in an entertainment to be given for the Maine Monument fund.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 4.
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SOUTHALL GOT $1,000,000.

Forging of Time Checks by a Government Clerk at Minneapolis Exposed—He Will Be Arrested.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 23.—It begins to look as though the amount realized by Francis Southall from the issue of forged time checks will not fall far short of a million dollars. Word was received in the twin cities to-day that as nearly as the Government clerks had estimated it, his swindling would amount to $300,000, but more than that amount is now known to be against him, and it is not likely that all places in which he has operated have yet been heard from.

Southall's scheme was a unique one, and his position as chief clerk in the Government work gave him the necessary standing to push it. He had supervision of the pay rolls, and when money was not available it was his custom to issue time checks to workmen, which were cashed at banks and by merchants.

For some time he cashed these checks himself, and seemingly did a straight business.

As operations grew he called upon banks for loans, depositing time checks received from workmen for security. As soon as the money was forthcoming from the Government he would take up the checks, repaying the loans made by bankers by his personal check. The promptness with which he met these obligations gave bankers confidence in his integrity, and soon a time check stamped "O. K. F. Southall" was regarded as good as gold.

It was therefore easy for him to float fraudulent checks. Bankers in the Twin Cities now hold over $200,000 of these fraudulent checks, and large sums are held in New York, Chicago, Hartford, Boston, St. Louis, and probably other places not yet heard from. Late this afternoon word reached here that Southall would be arrested by Government officers at once.

RUSSELL SAGE'S MAN A HERO.

C. D. Rand Mans a Locomotive at Poughkeepsie and Draws His Freight Cars from a Fire.

POUGHKEEPSIE, March 23.—C. D. Rand, a confidential man in the employ of Russell Sage, made a hero of himself at a fire in this city last night, in which the James Reynolds Elevator Company's property and stock, valued at $60,000, were destroyed. The elevator stood by the track of the Poughkeepsie and Eastern Railroad, owned by Russell Sage, and several of Mr. Sage's freight cars were close to the elevators.

Mr. Rand had just arrived at the Nebon House from New York, and, learning where the fire was, remembered that Mr. Sage's cars were at the elevator. He called a cab and was driven in haste to the station, a mile away. He found the employes all gone. As there are no night trains on the little road, only one locomotive had any fire, and that was very low. Mr. Rand mounted the engine and shoveled in some coal. He soon had it ready to start, and ran the locomotive down the track a quarter of a mile.

Thousands of people surrounded the burning elevator, and Mr. Rand ran the engine through the crowd, blowing the whistle wildly as the people scattered in all directions. He backed his engine down close to the blaze, and some men coupled it to the cars. It was a matter of a short time until Russell Sage's freight cars were saved. Two cars belonging to other railroads were destroyed, because the flames made it impossible for Mr. Rand to get near them with his engine. A pouring rain made Mr. Rand's task the more difficult.

STANDARD OIL'S NEW VENTURE.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 23.—The Standard Oil Company of New York to-day filed with the Secretary of State a certificate of extension of business. The business of the company is extended to include the following:

"The purchase and sale of the products of petroleum, and of all products entering into the manufacture thereof, and the purchase and sale of utensils and packages of which said products and materials are used, stored, and transported, and of the materials used in the manufacture of such utensils and packages; said business of buying and selling to be done in all countries in which markets may be found; also the purchasing, acquiring, holding, and disposing of the stocks, bonds, and other evidences of indebtedness of any corporation, domestic or foreign, engaged in a similar business or engaged in the manufacture or sale of property useful in the business of this corporation, or in which the manufactured articles, product, or property of this corporation are or may be used."

The capital of the company is $7,000,000, and the Directors named in the certificate are William Rockefeller, John D. Rockefeller, H. M. Flagler, John D. Archbold, H. H. Rogers, W. H. Tilford, A. M. McGregor, Paul Babcock, and C. M. Pratt.

FRESHETS IN FIVE STATES

Ohio, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Illinois, and West Virginia Suffer Serious and Widespread Disaster.

FATAL ACCIDENTS REPORTED

Farming Lands Under Water, Railroads Washed Out and Traffic Paralyzed, and Thousands of People Flooded Out of Their Homes.

CHICAGO, March 23.—Five States are suffering from severe floods—Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia. Railroad bridges have been washed out in every direction, miles and miles of railroad track and farming lands are under water, and many people are in danger of their lives.

The usual Spring thaws, augmented by unusually heavy rains which have been falling for two and three days almost incessantly in some places, caused the disaster.

Several railroad accidents have resulted, but only one resulting in loss of life is reported so far. A work train on the Pennsylvania Road went through a trestle weakened by the floods, near Columbus, Ind., and several lives were lost. The reports at present are conflicting, the number of dead being placed at from eight to thirty, and the number of injured at from fifteen to twenty.

At Greensburg, Ind., Will Shane and Clara Miller, who were to have been married to-morrow, were swept away while crossing a stream and were drowned. The property loss in and about Greensburg will reach $200,000. At Shelbyville the loss will be equally large, the residence part of the town being flooded. Among the other Indiana towns affected are Lebanon, Rushville, Richmond, Westport, St. Paul, Manchester, Wabash, Terre Haute, and Indianapolis. It is thought the total loss in Indiana will reach fully $1,000,000.

Ohio has suffered almost as badly as Indiana. At Dayton fully three-fourths of the city is inundated, and the prospects are that the entire city will be under water unless cool and clear weather prevails. Early this morning the levee of the Great Miami broke north of the city, and within an hour the lower portions of North Dayton were submerged. Shortly after the entire suburb was under water, and over 1,000 householders were compelled to abandon their homes.

Thousands were rescued, though as many were compelled to remain. The City Lighting Department is disabled, and the entire city is in darkness. The loss will run up into the hundreds of thousands. At Columbus three square miles of the city is under water, including many manufacturing concerns, and tenement houses—a total of over 600 buildings. Many families had to be rescued in boats.

Two men, Sidney H. Brelesford, an express driver, and Percy Mayo, station agent for the O. T. and O. C. lines, are missing and are believed to be dead. The city is also in darkness to-night, the electric light plants being under water. The City Council to-night appropriated $5,000 for the sufferers. The water, however, is receding, and the worst is over.

Among the other Ohio cities less seriously affected are Cincinnati, Urbana, Upper Sandusky, Springfield, Piqua, Canton, Newark, and Canal Dover. At Pittsburg several iron mills are submerged and the damage already wrought is about $150,000. The river, however, is six feet above the danger line and is rising at the rate of three inches an hour.

Three men—Martin and David Fichter and David Parnell—who were asleep on a coal float, were washed down the river and against a bridge, and barely escaped with their lives.

Wheeling, West Va., and several other towns along the river are badly flooded. Every iron and steel mill in the vicinity of Wheeling has been closed by the water, and one-sixth of the town is submerged. The property loss is very heavy.

While the floods in Illinois are not so heavy as in the adjoining States, the loss to farmers and the railroads will be extensive. The towns most seriously affected are Cobden, Mascautah, Lonesville, Virginia, Charleston, Ottawa, and Nashville. Rain is still falling in many of the places, so that much greater damage is feared throughout the Mississippi Valley.

BLIZZARD IN MISSOURI.

Heavy Snow and Cold Weather Follow the Floods There.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 23.—A regular blizzard prevails in St. Louis and vicinity, extending down into Arkansas and part of Illinois. The temperature shows a drop of 48 degrees since yesterday. The ground is covered with heavy wet snow, something unprecedented for this season of the year.

The heavy rains of the past few days have caused all rivers in Missouri to rise rapidly. The Osage and Gasconade, especially, are pouring floods of water into the Missouri, which in turn flows into the Mississippi.

The gauge here is 4.9 feet higher than yesterday. It is expected that by to-morrow all lowlands on the Mississippi as far up as the mouth of the Illinois River, will be under water. At St. Charles the Missouri has risen at an alarming rate, threatening to overflow a large area, covering the best farming lands in the State.

Only a few incoming trains reached Union Station on time to-day. The delays were caused by the wash-outs and landslides.

DR. BEAN AND THE AQUARIUM.

He Has Been Told that His Place Is Wanted—Many Hope that He Will Be Retained.

A request has been made from official quarters to Dr. Tarleton H. Bean, Director of the New York Aquarium, that he vacate his position. He has received no intimation that there is any dissatisfaction with his work, nor has any reason been given for the request. Dr. Bean's work has been generally recognized as the principal factor in making the Aquarium a success. He is a man of experience and ability, and was recently spoken of prominently for United States Fish Commissioner.

Eugene G. Blackford, formerly President of the Fish Commission, was seen shortly after midnight this morning, and was asked what he knew concerning the request made to Dr. Bean.

"Dr. Bean," said Mr. Blackford, "has received such an intimation as you speak of. The only reason given is that his place is needed to make a berth for somebody. To remove him would mean nothing less than the ruin of the Aquarium. Such a place as he holds cannot be administered by everybody. It requires a person of scientific attainments, aptitude, and experience, and these qualifications Dr. Bean unquestionably possesses. He made the Aquarium a success, and he should not be removed to the peril of public interests merely to give Tammany Hall another office to dispose of.

"It is much to be hoped that Dr. Bean will not have to go. He has not been removed and has not resigned, and there is a movement on foot among persons interested in having the Aquarium a credit to New York which will, it is hoped, make the powers that be see the inadvisability of removing such a man."

Barkentine Ashore at Nantucket.

NANTUCKET, Mass., March 23.—The British barkentine Culdoon, Capt. Richter, bound from Cape of Good Hope for Boston with a cargo of wool, ran ashore during the thick weather opposite the Surf Side Life Saving Station at 4:30 o'clock this morning. The crew of the station went to the assistance of the men on the vessel and by their aid the crew were landed. The vessel lies in an easy position, although she is well up on the beach.

A few choice Krell pianos, which have been rented to artists, will sell at reduced prices. KRELL, 174 Fifth Av., between 22d and 23d Sts. —Adv.

SALISBURY MAY RETIRE.

Cabinet Council on Monday Held to Consider the Question—Duke of Devonshire for Premier.

LONDON, March 24.—The Daily Chronicle says:

"We learn that the long Cabinet council on Monday was to consider an intimation from the Marquis of Salisbury of his desire, acting under medical advice, to resign both the Premiership and the Foreign Secretaryship.

"Our news is obtained from a source usually trustworthy; but the crisis may take a few weeks to develop, the Queen being abroad. Lord Salisbury's successors are almost certain to be the Duke of Devonshire as Premier and Mr. Arthur J. Balfour as Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs."

GLADSTONE A VERY SICK MAN.

He Desires the Queen's Surgeon Not to Mention His Condition.

LONDON, March 23.—Sir Thomas Smith, Surgeon Extraordinary to the Queen and Senior Surgeon of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, who was called in consultation upon the case of Mr. Gladstone, in an interview said to-day that after the examination Mr. Gladstone begged him not to say a word about his condition, unless the Queen asked for information on the subject.

The surgeon confirmed the report that Mr. Gladstone was suffering intense pain and was very ill. He added that Mr. Gladstone would regard it as the greatest kindness if the newspapers and the public would not discuss the details of his sickness.

ENSIGN SPEAR SAVES A TAR.

Officer of the Montgomery Risks His Life at Key West.

KEY WEST, Fla., March 23.—An act of heroism on the part of a young naval officer became generally known to-day. Ensign Roscoe Spear of the Montgomery, now lying in the harbor, jumped overboard late the other night in response to the cry of "Man overboard!"

He was in uniform, but after a few minutes found the luckless sailor, who was unable to swim, and was being rapidly borne away from the ship.

After a hard struggle young Spear brought the almost lifeless man back to the Montgomery, and both were hauled in more dead than alive. It took several hours to revive the plucky officer. Ensign Spear comes from Norristown, Penn.

BIG INSURANCE FAILURE.

Guarantors' Investment Company of Philadelphia Involved.

HARRISBURG, March 23.—Deputy Attorney General Reeder, at the instance of Insurance Commissioner Lambert, made application in the Dauphin County Court yesterday for a receiver for the Guarantors' Finance Company of Philadelphia, of which Thomas V. Cooper is President. The court granted an order returnable Monday, April 4. The liabilities, including the capital stock, amount to $1,047,500, while the admitted assets are $582,967.03, which shows an impairment of $464,532.97.

PHILADELPHIA, March 23.—The Examiners of the State Insurance Department, under date of March 1, 1898, show the total ledger assets of the Guarantors' Finance Company to be $1,841,570.48, including $250,000 in real estate; mortgages, $266,169; collateral loans, $115,838.02; stocks and bonds, $987,000; bills receivable, $3,570.94; cash, $6,722.70, and some minor securities. The total ledger liabilities are shown to be $604,440.03. But the total admitted assets the Examiners find to be but $582,967.03. President Cooper said to-day that the action of the Insurance Commissioner was so quick that it did not give the company time to make good any impairment, and added that this might be done by Monday next, the date of the hearing.

Mr. Cooper said: "The Guarantors' Company refused two years ago to enter the Casualty Insurance combination, or trust, and ever since its credit has been assailed by their insurance organs or agents. It has made a brave fight, resisted every squeeze, and if given an opportunity can even yet resist successfully. If not, we will be lodged in the line of trust methods in business, a line which is becoming too long for single corporations and individuals to contemplate with complacency."

TRAIN ROBBERY IN CALIFORNIA.

Express Car Blown Up and Registered Mail Matter Taken.

TRAVER, Cal., March 23.—Northbound passenger train No. 18 of the Southern Pacific Road was stopped at Cross Creek Bridge, four miles south of Traver, last night about 8:55 by two train robbers. The men boarded the train at Goshen, and soon after pulling out climbed into the engine and compelled the fireman to cease shoveling. When the train reached Cross Creek the steam gave out and the train stopped. The express car was blown up with dynamite. It was completely demolished. The mail car was entered and the mail pouch containing the through San Francisco registered matter was cut open and all contents taken. No one was injured.

The robbers had a buggy in readiness near the scene, and they left in this, going north. It is not known how much was taken from the express car. The train was a local from Los Angeles, and as a rule does not carry a great deal of treasure.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The pressure has risen from the lake regions southwestward to Texas, and has fallen throughout the Northwest. The storm centre has passed off the coast in the vicinity of Newfoundland. The temperature has risen nearly to its normal height in the Upper Mississippi and the Missouri Valleys and in the Rocky Mountain districts. Low temperatures prevail in Texas and the Central Mississippi Valley, and moderately cold weather in the Ohio Valley and the lake regions. It remains warm along the Atlantic coast. Heavy rain has fallen in the Ohio Valley, causing a rapid and dangerous rise in the Ohio. Lighter rainfall has occurred throughout the North Atlantic States and lower lake region. The weather is now clear throughout the West, in the lake regions, the South Atlantic, and East Gulf States. Fair weather is indicated for to-day in New England, the lake regions, the Ohio Valley, and all districts to the westward; fair weather, preceded by showers, in the Middle Atlantic States, and fair weather on the South Atlantic and East Gulf coasts, with showery conditions in the interior. The temperature will be lower in the Middle and North Atlantic States and the Lower Mississippi Valley. There will be a general rise in temperature over most of the West and in the lake regions.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1897.	1898.	1898.
3 A. M.	56	43	48
6 A. M.	54	42	44
9 A. M.	55	44	49
12 M.	59	49	59
4 P. M.	51	53	57
6 P. M.	48	49	52
9 P. M.	44	45	48
12 P. M.	40	44	46

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	49%
Weather Bureau	46½
Corresponding date 1897	50½
Corresponding date for last 20 years	37

The maximum temperature yesterday was 56 degrees, at 2:05 P. M.; the minimum was 41 degrees, at 8 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was .100, and at 8 P. M. .61.

24 Hours of Solid Comfort
Can be had on either of the limited trains of the New York Central between New York and Chicago every day in the year. See time table in this paper.—Adv.

MARIX EXPECTED TO-NIGHT

Secretary Long Thinks the Maine Report Will Reach the White House Next Day.

NO CHANGE IN PROGRAMME

Admiral Sicard's Remark at Key West Taken to Mean that Direct Responsibility for the Explosion Cannot Be Placed.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Secretary Long said to-day that the Maine report probably would reach Washington to-morrow night. If, however, it did not come before 8 o'clock Thursday evening, Mr. Long said he probably would not receive it until Friday morning, when it would be laid before the President immediately. The Secretary did not think the President would give the document any consideration at a late hour. It was more probable, he thought, if Lieut. Commander Marix arrived at a late hour that he would take the report to a hotel for the night. There has been no change in the plan of sending the report to Congress early next week, probably Monday, accompanied by a message from the President.

The remark attributed to Admiral Sicard at Key West yesterday to the effect that the case of the Maine was perhaps the most peculiar in the history of modern times is interpreted here as clearly indicating that the direct responsibility for the explosion cannot be placed.

During the progress of the investigation the law officers of the Government have been giving the legal side of the question their close attention, and the statement is made that the case of the Maine is indeed peculiar. The records, it is said, do not show that ever before in the intercourse of nations has a vessel of one power been destroyed in the waters of another without the cause of the disaster and the responsibility for it being known beyond dispute by any other nation.

If the court of inquiry has found, as is generally believed, that the responsibility for the loss of the Maine cannot be definitely located, the fact will present a new feature to the long list of otherwise similar disasters.

MARIX REACHES JACKSONVILLE.

He Will Arrive in Washington with the Maine Report at 9:25 P. M.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 23.—Lieut. Commander Marix, bearing to Washington the findings of the Maine court of inquiry, reached this city at 7:45 o'clock to-night, and left at 8 o'clock via the Florida Central and Peninsular and Southern, and will reach Washington at 9:25 P. M. Thursday night.

During the short time of the stay in this city a reporter showed Lieut. Marix a dispatch from Miami that appeared in the afternoon papers, in which he was quoted as saying: "It looks like war; it certainly does." He exclaimed: "It is utterly false. I have said nothing of the kind. I don't talk about this matter."

SOON TO ABANDON THE WRECK.

Naval Officers to be Withdrawn from Havana and What Is Left of the Maine Blown Up.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The Navy Department has arranged for the practical withdrawal of all its naval officers at Havana and the abandonment of the wreck of the Maine. Capt. C. D. Sigsbee, Lieut. Commander Richard Wainwright, Surgeon L. G. Heneberger, Paymaster Ray, Chaplain John P. Chidwick, Chief Engineer Charles P. Howell, and Naval Cadets J. A. Holden and W. T. Cluverius, who have been in Havana with the wreck, will return very soon.

Secretary Long said this morning, in answer to an inquiry on the subject, that he saw no reason for the officers to remain at Havana much longer, and the probability was that they would be ordered home in a day or two. Capt. Sigsbee, he said, would come to Washington as soon as convenient, but as yet nothing has been settled in regard to his future duty. It might be necessary for Lieut. Commander Wainwright, who is in special charge of the wrecked vessel, to remain there a short time longer, or at least until it is finally settled that the wreck cannot be raised, and that there is no prospect of the recovery of any other portions of the ship or its equipments. It might be necessary also for one of the naval cadets to remain, but this is not regarded as probable. The return of Surgeon Heneberger and Chaplain Chidwick will depend upon the question of whether they are able to render any further service. Although it is not finally settled, it is more than probable also that the Fern will return to the United States as soon as it is ascertained that nothing more is to be gained by her presence there. In the event of the abandonment of the wreck, it is more than likely that the Navy Department will make an arrangement for its complete destruction by the use of dynamite or torpedoes. In its present condition it is a dangerous obstruction to navigation, and it is not believed that any opposition will be offered to its removal.

Gunner Morgan left for the fleet at Key West to-day. With him went the naval divers, Fisher Rundquest, and Schluter, with Hanz, the helper. Hanz belongs to the Fern, and has been ill. This leaves two navy divers and five civilians on the contract work.

The body of a white man was found in the forward part of the wreck to-day. It will probably be identified by marks on the clothing, when the latter has been disinfected. The body was sent to Key West on the Olivette.

No orders have yet been received by the Maine officers here to go North.

SAGASTA QUOTED ON THE MAINE.

Approves of Blanco's Conduct in Denying Alleged American Claims.

MADRID, March 23.—Señor Sagasta, the Premier, is quoted in an interview as saying:

"The Government entirely approves of Capt. Gen. Blanco's conduct in denying that the Maine's magazines were blown up with dynamite, as the Americans have alleged."

Thinks the Maine Can Be Raised.

BOSTON, March 23.—Capt. W. F. Humphrey of the Boston Towboat Company states that in his opinion it is probable that the battleship Maine can be raised, the only question being whether the proper apparatus can be towed into Havana Harbor.

Maine Relief Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The Senate to-day, without a word of debate, passed the Maine Relief bill.

A Maine Survivor Arrives Here.

Among the passengers on the steamer Nueces, which arrived yesterday from Galveston via Key West, was James Rowe, one of the survivors of the crew of the Maine. He was recovering from a bad wound which he received on the right leg, and was able to walk only with the aid of crutches. He was taken in an ambulance to the Marine Hospital in Brooklyn.

DID JENKINS FIND A MINE?

Alleged Letter from the Maine's Dead Lieutenant Written the Day Before the Explosion.

LIMA, Ohio, March 23.—A letter written by Lieut. R. E. Jenkins of the Maine the day before the warship was blown up was received by his relatives in this city to-day. The family refuse to permit the text of the letter to be printed or to give extracts from it. The purport of it is known, however, and is sensational.

The letter says that the Lieutenant had just found a sub-marine mine under the Maine and had reported his discovery to Capt. Sigsbee. His next duty, he thought, was to write home, as he feared the boat might be blown up at any minute. His prediction came true, the Maine was blown up the next day, and the letters the young officer wrote that night were the last he ever penned. Why the letter has been delayed so long is not known, unless it was used for the Board of Inquiry. Lieut. Jenkins's sword, the only property of his which has been found, was received by his old mother here to-day.

A CABINET DISAGREEMENT.

Reported that Secretaries Gage and Bliss May Resign on Account of Their Cuban Views.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—It is reported that the Cuban question has caused serious differences among the members of the Cabinet, and that it is possible Secretaries Gage and Bliss may resign their portfolios.

Both are said to be bitterly opposed to recognizing the independence of Cuba, and to look with no favor on the plan of relieving the suffering on the island by armed intervention. It is said they object to any action on the part of this Government attempting to interfere with Spain's control of Cuba.

The story runs that Secretaries Alger and Wilson are both doing all they can to induce the President to recognize Cuba without further delay, that Attorney General Griggs and Secretaries Gary and Long are somewhat undecided on the proposition, but are inclined to support the President. Secretary Sherman does not count.

TO AID CUBA "OFFICIALLY."

Probability that Our Government Will Appropriate $250,000 to Go Directly to the Needy.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—An amendment to the Sundry Civil bill is pending before the Senate Committee on Appropriations, appropriating $250,000 to furnish supplies to the destitute people of Cuba. The sub-committee has not yet considered the amendment, but it is stated that it will probably be adopted.

The suggestion for the appropriation to relieve the destitute Cubans is one of the results of the conference yesterday between the President and Senators Allison and Gorman, and it is understood that the President will follow it with a request to Congress that the appropriation be made. He thinks it as well that the money with which to relieve the distress of the Cubans should come from the National Treasury as that it should be collected by private subscriptions. No doubt is expressed that the committee will report favorably on the resolution or that Congress will pass it.

No fear is expressed that Spain will refuse to allow this Government to officially furnish aid to the sufferers, and it is pointed out that if she should she would bring upon herself the condemnation of the civilized world. It is also suggested that there is little difference between the present method of supplying help through private American subscriptions and assistance officially supplied, as is now proposed.

SPAIN SEEKS FRENCH AID.

Reported to Have Inquired Whether France Would Mediate Alone or with Other Powers.

LONDON, March 24.—The Vienna correspondent of The Standard says:

"I am credibly informed that Spain has informally inquired at Paris whether France, as her largest creditor and traditional friend, would, either alone or in conjunction with other powers, mediate at Washington, and also whether it is possible to place a Spanish loan in France."

LA LUCHA DEPLORES THE INQUIRY.

Thinks More Time and Care Should Have Been Given to the Report.

HAVANA, March 23.—La Lucha, in an editorial under the caption of "Expectation in the World," maintains that the American court of inquiry, owing to the short time it was here, could not give a scientific report on the Maine disaster.

"American naval officers," says La Lucha, "are not likely to decide against brother officers. The divers could not give expert testimony, owing to the fact that the machinery was imbedded four feet in the mud. It is greatly to be regretted that more time and care were not given to the preparation of a report for which the whole world waits, and which is likely to change the entire feelings of a part of the American people toward Spain and Cuba."

La Lucha publishes also an interview with Consul General Lee, which quotes him as saying that he knows nothing of the nature of the report, but is satisfied that Gen. Blanco never conceived the disaster until he heard the shock in the harbor.

TRYING TO AVERT WAR.

Reported Utterance of the President Comes from London.

LONDON, March 24.—The Washington correspondent of The Daily News says that President McKinley declared to a recent visitor at the White House:

"I believe that there will be no war, and I am determined to prevent it, if possible, by all the means in my power."

RUSH ORDER OF CORN FOR SPAIN.

Tate, Miller & Co. of Baltimore Buy 1,000,000 Bushels for Export.

ST. LOUIS, March 23.—The Consolidated Elevator Company of this city has just closed a deal with Tate, Miller & Co. of Baltimore for 1,000,000 bushels of corn for export and for immediate delivery.

The belief is that the corn is for Spain, and that she is rushing the order, because in the event of a declaration of war she would be shut out of the purchase.

The New Orleans Leaves Gravesend.

GRAVESEND, England, March 23.—The United States cruiser New Orleans, formerly the Amazonas, started for Hole Haven at 11 o'clock this morning, to take on board her ammunition.

MAYOR McGUIRE FOR GOVERNOR.

Onondaga Democracy's Choice to Lead the State Ticket.

SYRACUSE, March 23.—The Democratic leaders of this city met this evening to settle the question as to whether Mayor James K. McGuire would be a candidate for a place on the State ticket next Fall. A resolution was unanimously passed declaring that Mayor McGuire is the unanimous choice of the Onondaga Democracy for Governor.

The motion to instruct was made by ex-Mayor William B. Kirk. A committee of five from each Assembly district was appointed to urge his claims on the voters of the State.

"TOM" WATSON HAS RETIRED.

The Georgia Populist Leader Is Disgusted and Hopeless.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 23.—Thomas E. Watson, who was last week nominated for Governor of Georgia by the Populists, will to-morrow in his paper, The People's Party Paper, announce his declination of the nomination, and further announce over a signed card that his life in the future will be devoted absolutely to the practice of law and literature, and that he will not under any consideration enter politics again in any capacity.

The statement will create a sensation in political circles, as it will add also that he can see no hope of the Populist Party bringing about the reforms contemplated so long as the present fusion plan prevails and the party is managed as it is now.

THE PRESIDENT IN DOUBT

Impression Prevails that He Has Not Yet Determined What to Do in the Cuban Matter.

LESS WAR TALK IN WASHINGTON

Discontent Among Members of Congress Aroused by the Fear that the Administration Is Backing Down.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Public feeling here as to the Cuban crisis changes more rapidly than the real situation. Not that popular wish changes, but that the response to that wish, as obtained from the Administration from day to day, seems to change. To-night the impression as to the President's attitude is something different from that which prevailed yesterday.

All day yesterday there was discernible an impression amounting almost to a conviction that the Administration had decided upon a course of action, not clearly defined, but seeming to have symptoms of vigor and contemplating a settlement of the Cuban question with ultimate independence to the insurgents.

To-night the impression that prevailed everywhere is modified. The advocates of peace measures to bring about a settlement are confident the war feeling of yesterday was but an alarm, attributable to no sufficient cause. For the most part it is traced by those who believe that war is unnecessary and unjustifiable to exaggerated reports brought from the White House of talks with the President. Every visitor who has concluded that war is inevitable gathered from the reported remarks of the President that Mr. McKinley was beginning to look upon a settlement without hostilities as difficult to reach. These White House visitors have been responsible for the announcement of plans more or less fully formulated.

President Without a Plan.

The President, it appears from the reports of to-day, is still without a plan upon which he is resolved to act. The Administration's desire that Cuba shall come out of the rebellion free and independent is still unchanged, but the intimation comes that the President now depends upon the report of the Maine court of inquiry to help him decide whether it will be necessary to look for an indemnity from Spain. It is announced, however, that the conclusion in the Maine inquiry will not affect the controversy regarding Cuba. Whether indemnity be requested or not, the question of indemnity for the Maine must be kept quite apart from the demands of this Government for a cessation of the war against the insurgents.

Right upon the report of yesterday that the President had about decided that intervention must come, and that the President or Congress must acknowledge the Cubans as a nation, comes a new set of reports. They seem to grow out of the conferences of the day.

A Senatorial Conference.

Early in the morning, Senators Gray, Cockrell, and Morgan, Democrats, called upon the President. They evidently came by request, for the doors were awaiting their coming and were flung back to let them in. Other visitors were excluded from the library while these Senators, and later, Senator Turpie, talked with the President. They found him a seeker after light. He did not appear to be convinced that intervention was practicable or justifiable, not so much because intervention did not seem to be demanded on the ground of humanity and commercial interest, but because it had not been made quite clear to him what would follow intervention.

Such perplexity as the President found himself in as he talked with his visitors found echo in the reports that followed at the Capitol. Senator Elkins, who is still convinced that there is to be no disturbance of the peace between Spain and the United States, discerned the drift at once.

Elkins for Peace.

"We've got the Cubans in check," said he. "These Cubans in the Senate who are determined that there shall be recognition and who would be glad to have the independence of Cuba recognized are wondering to-day to whom we should present such a recognition if it should be passed. I tell you we shall have peace. The fighting day is over. If we want to help the Cubans, let us go down into our pockets and pay to feed them. It will not cost so much as war, and it will be better for the Cubans. What will a declaration of independence by us amount to? There are two Spaniards to one Cuban in the island.

"To say that the Cubans are free when they are not will not help the Cubans. I tell you there is nothing in this talk about independence. If it was true, it would be immaterial whether we acknowledged it or not. It is not true, and would not help the Cubans if we were to assert it over and over again."

Cabinet Officers in the Dark.

If any persons should know whether the President has matured a plan for settling the Cuban question, they are the members of the Cabinet. But members of the Cabinet say they are not yet informed that the President has done more than consult with Republicans and Democrats as to the course to be pursued. They know of no plan. Each one of them has divested himself of the idea that the report of the Maine Court of Inquiry is to be a considerable factor in directing the President's course of action.

There was something puzzling in the cautious expression of Senator Foraker that he had found things "very much better" after he had called at the White House this morning. "Better," in the estimation of the Ohio Senator, was taken to mean that he found the prospect of war more promising than he had expected; but if that was his meaning, it was not the impression obtained by other visitors.

Just which visitor it was who was responsible for the report at the Capitol that the President was again looking to mediation as a way out of the difficulty between Cuba and Spain could not be ascertained.

Impatience in the House.

This report came early into collision with the talk at the House end of the Capitol of the general uneasiness on the part of Representatives about the pacific character of the day's reports from the White House. Allison and Gorman may be able to hold the Senate down under a tendency to adopt some decisive resolution or bill; Speaker Reed may find it next to impossible to do the same with the House. Several members are known to have resolutions about them, varying from a plain recognition of belligerent rights to the assertion that Cuba is a free nation and entitled to the application of the Monroe doctrine to protect it against the encroachments of a monarchy.

The House is a more difficult body to wrestle with than the little Senate. As the President has been informed, it is substantially unanimous in its sympathy with the Cubans. If it is restrained from saying so, it will be from motives of respect for the Administration. But those motives will not control if it is discovered that the Administration policy is one coinciding with that of the Spanish Governor General. What the House is patient for and what it is pocketing its resolutions of all sorts for is to give the President opportunity, not to back down, but to go ahead. The reserved resolutions cover the ground all the way from recognition of belligerent rights to annexation, and should the restrained feeling of the House find expression, it does not [illegible] all improbable that the most extravagant of all the resolutions would be adopted.

ARMY REORGANIZATION BILL.

Adopted by the Committee and Reported to the House—The President's Powers Modified.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The Army Reorganization bill was adopted unanimously to-day by the House Committee on Military Affairs and it was subsequently reported to the House. The bill was agreed on yesterday, but in view of the significance of the measure it was deemed best that the committee should also pass on the report which had been ordered prepared, to insure the correct representation of the committee views.

In passing upon the measure the committee has disposed of a very significant point as to the President's functions in war time. There was a long discussion over a proposition to insert in the bill an express provision which would permit the President to increase the army forces immediately in case of a sudden grave emergency. It was pointed out that no President ever would take advantage of such a provision and that President Lincoln had set the example, and his action had been subsequently justified. It was felt by some that where the necessity for hasty action was great, subsequent approval of Congress would be sufficient and the President should be given some warrant for such a step, with a requirement to secure the approval of Congress at the earliest moment practicable. The discussion was not on party lines, but the Republican members of the committee differed among themselves as to the wisdom of enlarging the President's functions in this respect or to have them remain in statu quo.

Representative Griffin of Wisconsin was one of those who held out for enlargement of the Executive powers, believing there would be no usurpation of the opportunity and that in no case would the action be taken prior to approval save where justifiable. It was, however, concluded that it would be best to allow the conditions to remain unchanged and the committee inserted a provision modifying Section 2, to make previous Congressional action more binding, allowing the establishment of the third battalion war formation only upon the declaration of war by Congress or a declaration that war exists.

The committee in its report cites official reports as showing the increase of the command force of the line of the army needed to change it from a peace to a war footing, and puts the enlisted strength at 104,384 men, an increase of 78,954 men, an equivalent to sixty-six regiments of volunteers of 1,200 men each. To properly officer these regiments would require 66 Colonels, 66 Lieutenant Colonels, 198 Majors, 792 Captains, 924 First Lieutenants, and 792 Second Lieutenants, the pay aggregating $4,498,800.

To officer the same number of troops under the provisions of this bill in time of war would cost as follows: 120 Second Lieutenants, cavalry; 84 First Lieutenants, artillery; 84 Second Lieutenants, artillery; 50 Captains, infantry; 50 First Lieutenants, infantry, and 350 Second Lieutenants of infantry, their pay aggregating $1,078,600. This, the committee concludes, effects a saving in organization of $3,850,200 per year.

AN OUTBURST AT A DINNER.

Judges, Lawyers, and Merchants Warmly Cheer the Flag and Sing Patriotic Airs.

There was an unusual demonstration last night at the dinner given by the Brooklyn Club to the Supreme Court Justices in the Second Judicial District. Nearly all the Justices were present, together with the leading members of the bar and many other prominent citizens. At the outset of the dinner the orchestra played "The Red, White, and Blue." Justices, lawyers, merchants, bankers, and all joined in singing the words, and as the chorus was reached all rose and joined in it with a will.

Later on, but before the speeches were reached, "The Star-Spangled Banner" was played. At the end of it there was a tremendous burst of applause, and three cheers for the flag were given. The same demonstration followed the playing of "Yankee Doodle." No one was more prominent in the outburst than Justices Maddox, Goodrich, Hirschberg, and the other representatives of the bench.

District Attorney Josiah T. Marean, the first speaker, praised the bench and its members. Ex-Judge Henry E. Howland followed with a witty speech, and ex-Corporation Counsel Joseph A. Burr spoke on the jury system. Justice Michael H. Hirschberg responded for the guests of the evening, and a few informal speeches closed the dinner.

WAR SCARE AFFECTS TRADE.

Orders for Goods Cut and Canceled at New England Woolen and Worsted Mills.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 23.—There is agitation in the managerial end of the big woolen and worsted mills in Olneyville, Manton, Burrillville, Pascoag, Wanskuck, Geneva, and Central Falls. Orders for goods used in the clothing of men, women, and children are being cut and canceled.

The largest selling agents in New York, Philadelphia, and other distributing cities have evidently become thoroughly war scared. They openly state that it is not a question of trade depression or falling off in the demand for any particular kinds of goods, but they say they want to keep stock down to the lowest level.

At one mill in Olneyville preparations have already been made for the manufacture of soldiers' clothing, and the factories there will be turned to good account in the event of war.

GEN. GREELY WANTS BALLOONS.

He Has a Conference on the Subject with Secretary Alger.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Secretary Alger had with him in conference for some time to-day Gen. A. W. Greely, Chief Signal officer of the army. In the course of the conference they talked about the use of balloons in case of war. This matter Gen. Greely thinks of great importance to the army. He has asked repeatedly for an appropriation from Congress for experiments in this line, but thus far his efforts to obtain money have been unsuccessful. He has hopes that more money may be put at his command for experimenting with balloons, as he believes they would be invaluable for many purposes in time of war.

For instance, he says, while floating in the air off the coast around any of the seaport cities they could observe the presence of ships of the enemy's fleet at great distance off shore and by means of the cable attached to them and connecting with telegraphic instruments below could disseminate information of the fact while the ships were yet a great distance off. Balloons, moreover, he thinks, would be of great value to the military branch of the service. Should an army of occupation be sent to Cuba, the balloons would be of use, it is thought in the observations of the operations of the enemy's army, the country being quite heavily wooded so that it would be impossible to ascertain the movement of opposing troops on the ground.

Gen. Greely does not believe there is much danger to be feared from the fire of the enemy, as experience has shown it to be a very difficult matter to gauge properly the height to which the aeronaut takes his balloon, and guns of peculiar pattern and manufacture are almost a necessity for use against balloons.

REBUKED BY THE PRESIDENT.

A Wisconsin Representative Solicits Post Office Appointments.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—A Wisconsin Representative who appealed to the President to take action on the appointment of a number of Postmasters in his district, received a shock from which he will not speedily recover.

The Representative called the President's attention to the fact that the papers in the case were sent to the White House early in March and that he had not acted upon them.

"Yes," said the President, "there are about 500 cases in all on my desk that I have given no attention, and they are accumulating daily. The man who feels he cannot wait for a Post Office appointment at a time like this doesn't deserve the place and will not receive it."

REINFORCING THE NAVY

Eight Old-Style Monitors to be Used for Harbor Defense, Two at New York.

TAKING THE TERROR'S PLACE

Terror and Puritan to Key West, Massachusetts and Texas to Hampton Roads—Revenue Cutters for Naval Use—Many Torpedo Boats.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Orders issued by the Navy Department to-day bring into service as coast defense ships the eight single-turreted monitors that were used during the civil war. They have been lying for some time at the League Island Navy Yard, at Philadelphia.

The Catskill and Lehigh of these monitors will proceed to Boston and the Nahant and Jason to New York. The other monitors, Manhattan, Mahopac, Montauk, and Canonicas, will remain at Philadelphia, where the work of preparing them for service will begin immediately.

The four ordered to Boston and New York will proceed under their own steam, as they are good sea boats, and their engines are in fair condition, capable of a speed of five to seven knots an hour. The orders concerning the four monitors remaining at Philadelphia direct that they shall be completed and ready for commission within the next thirty days. Three of them are to be given new boilers, and Secretary Long approved orders for these boilers at a cost of $25,000 each.

Simultaneous with the issue of these orders to the old single-turreted monitors Secretary Long ordered the modern double-turreted monitor Terror, Capt. Ludlow, from New York, where she has thus far been stationed, to Key West, where she is to join Admiral Sicard's fleet. This last move takes from New York City what has been regarded as her chief naval reliance for harbor defense, and the Nahant and Jason will supply her place.

Old Monitors Yet Effective.

While there is a vast difference between the old and the new type of these peculiar naval engines of destruction, yet they are essentially the same, and naval officers say that it is a great mistake to believe the effectiveness of the old monitors is past. The monitors now brought into commission took part in the notable engagement resulting in the fall of Charleston. In recent years they have been somewhat overshadowed by the fine cruisers and battleships of the new navy, but the Navy Department never has lost sight of them as effective coast-defense vessels in time of need. Monthly reports have been made on them, and these show they are well equipped for the special service they are now called on to perform. They have each two fifteen-inch guns, mounted in a revolving turret. The turrets are in perfect condition, and the mechanical devices which operate the turrets are in good working order throughout. The guns, while not of the latest type, are effective for heavy solid shot. The fact that they will proceed under their own steam from Philadelphia to Boston indicates the confidence of naval authorities in their seaworthiness. In a heavy sea they are completely awash, save the turret; but it is said that this is an advantage rather than otherwise, and that even in this condition they can make from five to seven knots an hour. There is no intention of utilizing them otherwise than as harbor defense boats. Even in this latter character the naval officials are fully conscious of their defects, but are satisfied that they will prove adequate for the limited defensive purposes to which they are assigned.

The Catskill and Lehigh will undergo some additional repairs when they arrive at Boston, and the two going to New York may also require some additional work there.

Little Repairing Needed.

Mr. Roosevelt and the various bureau chiefs were with the Secretary for some time to-day perfecting the plans for the speedy completion of the old monitors. The Bureau of Engineering can put in the three new boilers with little delay. The Ordnance Bureau has little to do on the monitors, owing to the good condition of their guns, armament, &c. The quota of powder for their fifteen-inch guns is already sacked, and can be put aboard in a few hours.

Mr. Long also saw a number of public men, including Senators Proctor and Lodge, Representatives Alexander of Buffalo and Sherman, and Labor Commissioner Powderly. It is understood that Buffalo would like the honor of having one of the new naval vessels named after that city, and New York members have been quite active in that direction.

The Terror will be permanently attached to the squadron at Key West. It is said that the Terror and the double-turreted monitor Puritan, which will also be added to the squadron at Key West, will take the place of the Massachusetts and Texas, which have gone to Hampton Roads, and that this move has been contemplated for more than a week. The Puritan is the largest monitor in the service, is of 6,000 tons displacement, and carries ten guns in her main battery. By many experts she is regarded as the most formidable fighting machine in the navy.

NO MORE WARSHIPS FOR SALE.

Offers Refused by All Governments—Navy Department Distrusts Promises of Our Builders.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The Navy Department is besieged daily by shipbuilders and contractors who are offering to do not only what the Government wants in the way of ship construction, but a great deal more.

Stimulated by Assistant Secretary Roosevelt, the department is devoting much of its time and attention to strengthening the one weak point in the navy—the fleet of torpedo boats and torpedo-boat destroyers.

It has finally been learned, after the naval attachés of this country have ransacked the navy yards and construction docks of the world, that the market for war vessels is exhausted. This market was limited, to begin with. The purchase of the Amazonas and the Abrouall seems to have disposed of all the vessels that foreign nations are willing to sell. The department says that there were a number of desirable ships that could have been purchased but for the Eastern crisis, which has closed the shipyards of England, and the sudden activity in the French Navy, which has sealed the yards of all the rest of Europe. In this dilemma the department turned its attention to South America; but it has learned that Chile is holding her ships for a possible contest with Argentina, and the latter country and Brazil have suddenly realized that they may need what ships they have afloat or building.

The shipbuilders have offered to-day, as they have been offering for several days past, to build torpedo boats and torpedo-boat destroyers with great dispatch; but it is clear that the department does not put much confidence in these assurances. An official said to-day:

"I do not believe that these shipbuilders can do much more under the stimulus of a war scare than they can do in time of peace. They have never been able to build boats so rapidly, and I doubt if they could give us a boat in first-class condition in twice the time they mention. If the Government should give out contracts for these boats it is not at all likely that they would be ready for any emergency that might arise within the next few months."

Under these circumstances, the department is relying upon transforming yachts like the Mayflower and others into effective torpedo boats by constructing torpedo tubes in them. Secretary Long said this afternoon that the department has this work in view. He added that these yachts could be made into torpedo boats within a week. Tugs would also be used for the same purpose, and the Secretary intimated that the Government has an abundance of this material on hand, and that a formidable torpedo fleet for offense and defense can be got together in a week or ten days.

No contracts have been made with the shipbuilders for other class of vessels, and the Navy Department is depending upon its ability to transform pleasure craft and heavy tugs into torpedo boats to meet any emergency that might arise before the twelve torpedo boats now building can be made ready for service. It does not seem probable that anything can be done just at this time to get or construct any vessels that will answer the purpose of torpedo-boat destroyers. In the meanwhile the work on the four destroyers that are building will be pushed as rapidly as possible.

LONDON, March 24.—The correspondent of The Times at Santiago de Chile says the Chilean Government absolutely refuses to entertain the notion of the sale of any war vessels to either Spain or the United States.

ADMIRAL SICARD'S HEALTH.

Medical Board Has Completed Its Work at Key West, but Its Findings Are Not Yet Known.

KEY WEST, Fla., March 23.—The board which sat on the flagship New York yesterday to consider the matter of relieving Admiral Sicard from command of the North Atlantic squadron on account of physical disability has completed its work. Its recommendations will be forwarded to the Naval Department, where action will be taken. It is impossible to learn the decision at which the board has arrived, but it is believed that it recommends that the Admiral be relieved.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Secretary Long desires to have it understood that his action in ordering a medical board of survey for the examination of Admiral Sicard was based entirely upon the request of that officer. The department, he says, has every confidence in Admiral Sicard, and would regret exceedingly his retirement from active duty.

"Admiral Sicard," said the Secretary, "will not be relieved unless he desires it. The department has every confidence in him, and would keenly regret the loss of his valuable services. It is to be hoped that the medical board will find that his fears as to his health are unfounded, and that he will be able to retain his present command."

It is realized by Admiral Sicard's friends, however, that he has been a very sick man for several weeks, and that he is hardly able to continue the discharge of the arduous duties devolving upon the commander in chief of the naval forces in home waters much longer. Commodore Winfield S. Schley, Chairman of the Lighthouse Board, is regarded as most likely to succeed the Admiral should he be relieved.

If he does not succeed Admiral Sicard, it is generally understood in naval circles that he will be assigned to the command of one of the divisional fleets about to be organized on the home station. Other officers mentioned as possible successors to Admiral Sicard are Admiral Bunce, Commandant of the New York Navy Yard, and Capt. Sampson of the battleship Iowa and President of the Maine court of inquiry.

THE MARINE WAR HAZARD.

Underwriters Preserve Their Conservative Position.

The local marine insurance men were besieged yesterday with inquiries from shippers and consignees as to the war hazard rates. The great increase in the volume of inquiries was attributed by a prominent marine underwriter yesterday afternoon to an effort to learn whether the companies thought the chances of an outbreak had materially increased within the last ten days. The responses in most cases did not vary essentially from the replies of a month ago, when the chances of war were reckoned by the underwriters to be approximately one in ten. A cable dispatch from London, which was posted in the Maritime Exchange on Tuesday afternoon, sheds some light on the possible future attitude of London shipping interests. The dispatch gives the text of the war clause in charter party, called for by the word Recamar in Watkins's Code, (which signifies "owners insist on war clause,") viz.: "It is understood steamer is to be only employed in strictly neutral traders, is not to carry contraband cargo, or trade with ports declared under blockade; also, in the event of war being declared by or against Great Britain by maritime power, this charter is to be null and void at end of the then current voyage."

The report that there has been an active demand for the insurance of coal shipped on sailing vessels for Southern ports is somewhat exaggerated, in that the heavy shipments for coaling United States vessels have been sent to Southern ports by means of railroad transportation, thus involving no war hazard.

THE NAVY SHORT OF MEN.

Enlistment Is Slow and the Supply Here Is Almost Exhausted.

Another draft of men recently enlisted on the receiving ship Vermont at the navy yard were transferred to the League Island yard yesterday. The draft consisted of 130 men, and they have been detailed for duty on the commerce destroyers Columbia and Minneapolis, which are now being made ready for service. The men were taken from the receiving ship to Jersey City on the Government tug Nina.

The rest of the men now on the Vermont will be assigned for duty on the dispatch boat Dolphin, which will be placed on the active list to-day. She will be commanded by Commander Henry W. Lyons and will join the fleet of vessels now at Dry Tortugas and Key West. The Dolphin has been completely overhauled. She has been fitted with new boilers and her engines have been improved so that the speed of the vessel will be materially increased. The old battery has been removed and a larger and more powerful one of the latest type of rapid-fire guns has been substituted. The vessel formerly used as a dispatch boat will now be placed in the cruiser class.

The enlistment of men on board the receiving ship Vermont has fallen off considerably, and with the assignment of men for duty on the Columbia and Minneapolis and the crew for the Dolphin, the men left on the old vessel will not be sufficient to do the work required there. Only a few of the many men who apply are accepted. Those that are now being taken into the service will be mustered to make up a crew for the Mayflower when that vessel is ready for service. She is the last vessel now at the yard that will be ready for active service in some months.

PUSHING WORK ON MAYFLOWER.

She Will Be Ready for Service in About Two Weeks.

The work of fitting the steam yacht Mayflower for Government service was begun yesterday at the Navy Yard. The vessel was floated into the stone dry dock early in the morning and men from the Bureau of Construction and Repairs were put to work on the vessel. The work, which will consist of strengthening the frames forward and aft, where the mounts for the five-inch guns will be placed, and also where the armor plates are to be fitted on the outside of the vessel along the engine and boiler room span, will be in charge of Naval Constructor Hibbs, while the fitting of the electric signals will be done by Ensign Fred R. Payne of the Bureau of Equipment.

All the material for use on the vessel has arrived at the yard and will be put in place as rapidly as possible. The mounts for the guns are alongside of the dock and will be placed on board during the week.

Very little alteration will be made to the cabin plan of the vessel. The crew space will be enlarged, and magazines for storing the ammunition will be placed in the hold of the vessel fore and aft of the engine room space between the coal bunkers.

The sails and spars of the yacht will be removed and only the masts will be left in place. It is expected that the work will be completed in about two weeks, and the vessel will then be sent to join the fleet at Key West as a dispatch boat. She will take the place of the Dolphin, which has been refitted and will now be placed in service as a second-class cruiser. The crew for the Mayflower will be made up from the men enlisted on the receiving ship Vermont. As yet no officer has been ordered to command the vessel.

MAY BUILD MANY NEW BOATS.

Hurry Contracts to be Given Soon to American Builders.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Another important step in the preparations for defense has been practically decided upon by the Navy Department. Since it has been demonstrated that it will be impossible for this Government to obtain from abroad any considerable number of war vessels of any class, the department has under consideration the question of building a number of torpedo boats and torpedo-boat destroyers. Investigation has disclosed the fact that no vessels of either class can be built in less than ninety days, but the exigencies of the case are such that a conclusion has been about reached, it is said, to give American builders contracts for a number of these vessels. Only such builders, however, as are known to have the necessary facilities will be entrusted with the work which, if the present purpose is carried into effect, will be pushed forward with the greatest possible speed. The number to be constructed has not been decided upon, but it seems likely that contracts will be given for a considerable number of each class.

FOR THE AUXILIARY FLEET

The Government Buys the Steel Seagoing Tug De Witt C. Ivins and May Take Another.

EL NORTE AND EL SUD PASSED

Members of the Inspection Board Going to Philadelphia to Examine Four American Line Steamships That Have Been Offered.

The Naval Board on Auxiliary Cruisers yesterday afternoon completed the purchase of the ocean-going steel tug De Witt C. Ivins. The vessel was secured from the Moran Towing Company of 12 South Street, and was turned over to the Government at the Navy Yard. The price paid has not been made public. The Ivins is one of the best tugs on the Atlantic Coast. She was completed last October by Neafie & Levy of Philadelphia, and cost $30,000.

Her hull and deck houses are of steel. She is of 198 tons gross, 110 feet long, 22 feet beam, and a depth of hold of 10 feet. She is fitted with compound engines of the most approved pattern, and is capable of making fourteen and a half knots an hour.

The Government also has an option on a sister tug to the Ivins, the P. H. Wise, and also on the wooden tug R. C. Veit, both belonging to the Moran Company. It is probable that both vessels will be bought within a short time. The Ivins will be thoroughly overhauled at the Navy Yard, and in case of war will be used as a tender.

The Naval Board has reported favorably on the steamships El Norte and El Sud of the Morgan Line. It is thought that these ships may be secured immediately in case the transfer is decided upon.

Two members of the board will start early this morning for Philadelphia to inspect four steamships offered by the American Line. The armament for these vessels up to six-inch guns is ready at the League Island Navy Yard. After the decks are strengthened the guns can be put in place within four days.

Several members of the board went on the tug Daniel S. Lamont to the Erie Basin yesterday afternoon to inspect a number of smaller craft placed at their disposal. A considerable portion of the afternoon was devoted to the inspection of vessels of the Morgan and Savannah Lines at Piers 25 and 37 North River. Among the steamers that were most minutely inspected were the Tallahassee of the Savannah Line and the El Paso of the Morgan Line. These steamers, it is said, were found to be particularly adaptable to the needs of the Government in case of an emergency.

Naming the New Vessels.

There was some dismay felt in the Navy Department at the naming of the Abrouall the Albany. A war sloop of that name went down at sea, and when Secretary Herbert was asked to name another ship the Albany he declined. Naval men do not as a rule like to give to a new ship the name of one that has been lost.

The new torpedo boats are to be named after distinguished American naval officers, and the department is now selecting suitable names for those that are nearing completion.

PLAN OF NAVAL OPERATIONS.

Four Squadrons on the Southern Coast and the Monitors to Guard Northern Harbors.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The plans of the Navy Department are gradually being evolved and made visible. Four squadrons have been assembled for defense and offense, if necessary. Three of these are within easy striking distance of Cuban waters—one at Port Antonio, Jamaica; another at Key West, and the third at Port Royal. The fourth squadron, at Hampton Roads, is apparently designed for observation and as a flying guard along the entire Atlantic coast.

All of these, especially the one at Key West, are being strengthened.

The presence of the Terror and the Puritan at Key West in addition to those previously there will give to the squadron, it is thought by naval experts, the practical mastery of the Gulf and the Caribbean. With the four squadrons defending the coast south of Baltimore, it is believed the monitors will make effective defenses for Northern harbors.

Activity in the Navy Department increases hourly. Secretary Long at the close of each day, comes into his reception room looking worn with fatigue and his face haggard and lined, and says: "It has been very quiet to-day. We have had plenty of work, but no excitement and no worry."

The Department in a Rush.

It is pretty generally understood about the department that the Secretary uses the word "quiet" merely to mean that a state of war does not yet exist. It is a sort of euphemism for an armed and threatening peace. There is quiet nowhere, however, except in the calm words of the Secretary. The Navy Department is the busiest and most excited quarter in the capital. Men are bustling from morning to night. Secretaries, assistants, aides, clerks, and officers are working as they have never worked before in the history of this country. Office hours have become an antiquated form. Assistant Secretary Roosevelt set the example of hard work and late hours, and his example has proved contagious.

An official said to-day: "It looks like war time. Last week I did not expect war. Now I do not hope for peace. War seems inevitable, because every one is saying: 'What a blessing it would be if peace could be assured.' This is always one of the harbingers of war."

MAPS OF SPANISH TERRITORY.

All that Are Needed for Military Purposes Now Completed.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The Adjutant General's office is especially busy preparing maps of Cuba and Puerto Rico and of the various harbors of both islands. Long before the Maine disaster, and even before the relations between the United States and Spain had begun to grow strained, the office began the preparation of military maps of Cuba. The Virginius trouble and the various complications arising or that seemed imminent as the outcome of the present revolution had warned the War Department of the necessity of having such maps ready at hand. Work was begun on them, therefore, and several series were completed months ago. Recently a fuller map, giving every detail necessary to be known in military movements on the island, was completed. A map of Havana Harbor has also been completed. This does not give the location of the mines, as such information is contained only in the secret maps, closely guarded, in the Spanish Navy. The office is about completing a military map of Puerto Rico. It will be ready early next week. This will complete the detailed mapping and charting of all Spanish possessions and waters in the Western Hemisphere.

NAVAL MILITIAMEN AROUSED.

Pictures of the Maine and Viscaya Excite the First Division.

There was much excitement at the annual "smoker" of the First Division, Naval Militia, on board the New Hampshire, at the foot of East Twenty-eighth Street, last night. There was not a single member of the division absent, and the spar deck was crowded to its capacity. During the earlier hours of the evening there were several exhibitions of fencing and boxing, and some singing.

The excitement began as soon as the stereopticon views were shown. There were pictures of the Maine, and the cheer that went up was heard for blocks. It seemed as though the cheering would last all night, but the man in charge of the views brought it to a sudden stop by showing the Viscaya passing by Sandy Hook. Instantly there was silence, followed in a few seconds by hisses. After that there were more pictures of the Maine, her sailors, and her commander, and the cheering became so loud and the men present grew so demonstrative that Lieut. Townsend was compelled to stop the picture show to restore quiet.

Warships Leave Port Antonio.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, via Bermuda, March 23.—The Cincinnati, the Wilmington, and the Castine sailed from Port Antonio, on the north coast of the island, to-day. It is thought they are merely going on a short cruise and will return, as no definite sailing orders have been received.

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GRANT ON CAPTURE OF HAVANA.

He Said in a Letter to Gen. Badeau that It Would Be Easy with Combined Army and Navy Attack.

The disclosure is made by Leslie's Weekly in this week's issue that on April 30, 1883, Gen. U. S. Grant wrote to Gen. Badeau, telling him how easy it would be for the United States to capture Havana by a combined attack with land and naval forces. This letter is printed in fac simile, and is as follows:

New York City, April 30, 1883.

Dear Badeau: I beg your pardon for not answering your letter requesting my views about the capabilities of the defenses of the Harbor of Havana to resist any navy. I supposed I had answered it, but your last letter reminds me that I have not. On my visit to Havana three years ago I had the opportunity of seeing the forts and armament. Both are formidable, and with additions that could easily be made before any country could attack them, impregnable from direct attack. But I should not regard Havana as a difficult place to capture with a combined army and navy. It would have to be done, however, by effecting a landing elsewhere and cutting off land communication with army, while navy would perform the same service on the water. The hostility of the native population to the Spanish authority would make this a comparatively easy task for any first-class power, and especially easy for the United States in case of war with Spain. I have no special news to write you. Buck and Jesse have returned from abroad all well. Yours truly,

U. S. GRANT.

STATE MILITIA FOR VOLUNTEERS.

Representative Marsh Wants Them to be Called on First.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Representative Marsh of Illinois is Chairman of the House Committee on the Militia, which recently has reported the bill to reorganize the militia, to raise its efficiency, and to appropriate $1,000,000 for its support, had a talk to-day with Secretary Alger. Mr. Marsh said he had spoken to Speaker Reed recently in regard to the bill, and he hopes to be able to call it up in the House for consideration within a reasonable time. Mr. Marsh urged that in the event of hostilities the first recourse of the Government for soldiers be the State Militia, who should be invited to volunteer for the country's defense.

These men, he pointed out, are well organized, well drilled and officered, and are in a position to render very effective service. In view of these facts Mr. Marsh believed that it was the duty of the Government to call upon these citizen soldiers for duty in case they cared to volunteer. If any members or officers of the Guard preferred not to enlist because of family or business cares and responsibilities, then their places might be taken by volunteers from outside the service. Secretary Alger was very much interested in the arguments made by Mr. Marsh, and, while not committing himself on the subject, seemed to regard the suggestions made by him as practicable. Afterward Mr. Marsh called on President McKinley and repeated the statements he had made to the Secretary.

TO STRENGTHEN DRY TORTUGAS.

Secretary Alger Considering Improvements at Fort Jefferson.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Secretary Alger was in conference to-day with Gen. Miles, commanding the army, respecting the military occupation of Fort Jefferson on Dry Tortugas Island. The determination to garrison this fort has been reached by the Secretary after a conference with his aides and the Navy Department officials, and the questions now to be met are those of what improvements in the fortifications now there may be necessary.

Already a contract has been let by the Navy Department for dredging a large part of the harbor of the island so as to permit the entrance of large naval vessels, and to-day bids were opened for erecting an immense shed in which the navy will store large supplies of coal.

It is realized, however, that without very material improvements and additions to the fortifications and armament of Fort Jefferson it would be impossible to protect the coal supply from the depredations of a hostile fleet, unless United States men-of-war were constantly on hand for that purpose.

The armament of Fort Jefferson at this time consists of probably over a hundred old-time smooth-bore guns which would have to be supplemented by a number of additional ones of modern pattern and effectiveness.

NEW JERSEY GUARDSMEN READY.

Captains Report at Trenton from All Parts of the State.

TRENTON, N. J., March 23.—A large number of Captains of the National Guard were in this city to-day. They came quietly and left town in the same manner. Their mission, it is understood, was to make a personal report to Adjt. Gen. Stryker and Quarter Master Gen. Donnelly as to the condition, needs, and requirements of their men.

Companies which have drilled since Saturday in different parts of the State have had significant questions put to them. The usual form has been, so far as reported, for the Captains to call upon any man who did not feel himself physically well enough to undergo the hardship to step forward. Then those not willing to leave their families have been called for. Then the third question was how many were unwilling to leave the State for service if called upon.

The Captains who were here to-day are supposed to have turned in the information thus obtained at headquarters. In military circles it is said that in the whole State so far but two or three men have left the ranks in response to the first question and none in response to the second and third.

Whitestone Works Open with a Rush.

To the great surprise of people at Whitestone, L. I., a force of men arrived yesterday at the Whitestone Forge and Construction Works and the buildings were thrown open. The men at once set to work cleaning up the machinery and getting ready for operations. The greater part of the works had been closed for some time. John Henderson, the general manager of the company, said last night that the rush work had been started because of a hurry order received from the Government to build gun carriages and turn out solid shot. He would not say how large the order was, but said the work would be pushed to the full capacity of the plant.

400 Artillery Recruits Found.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Reports received at the War Department show that about 400 men up to this time have been enlisted for the two artillery regiments recently authorized by Congress. About 1,600 men in all are required. Most of the new recruits are sent to join old established regiments, and in many cases experienced men from the latter are detailed for duty at the seacoast fortifications.

Half of the $50,000,000 Expended.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—It is stated that already $25,000,000 of the $50,000,000 appropriated for the National defense has been expended or contracts entered into for its expenditure.

$500,000 Order for Ammunition.

DERBY, Conn., March 23.—L. L. Driggs of the Driggs-Seabury Gun and Ammunition Company stated to-day that his company had received a half-million-dollar order from the Government, and that the order was for ammunition.

TONS OF SUPPLIES FOR CUBA

Three Million Pounds Will Probably Leave This Country by March 30.

RELIEF COMMITTEE'S PLANS

Public Meeting in Chickering Hall—A Regular Monthly Steamer to Carry New York and New Jersey Contributions.

About 100 tons of bacon and cornmeal were shipped to Cuba on the Ward Line steamer Orizaba, which left here yesterday. There was also sent a large quantity of miscellaneous supplies—300 tons in all—destined for the relief of the starving reconcentrados and collected by the Central Cuban Relief Committee of this city. The Concho of the Ward Line will take 300 tons of meal on Saturday. The Ward Line furnishes the transportation gratis.

Next Saturday, it is understood, the steamer Utstein will leave New Orleans for Matanzas, carrying over twenty tons of provisions and medicines raised by The Kansas City Star among the people of that city. The citizens of New Orleans have chartered the ship and will transport the provisions free. It is thought that the Central Cuban Relief Committee will furnish enough additional supplies to fill this vessel, which carries 800 tons.

The committee will send 100 tons or more by the steamer Bergen of the Munson Line, sailing from this port March 30, to Consul Barker at Sagua. The Central Relief Committee has sent a letter to one or two pastors and prominent citizens of every city and town in New York and New Jersey containing a population of 500 or more asking co-operation in securing a relief ship to ply regularly between here and Cuba with supplies given exclusively by the two States.

Chairman Stephen E. Barton said yesterday that favorable replies had been received from 700 points, and that the number of local committees were at work in the cities and towns of the two States. Three hundred towns are yet to be heard from. A similar communication has been addressed to every pastor of whatever denomination in New York City, and also to every fraternal society and humanitarian organization.

These have been asked to take part in a public meeting to be held in Chickering Hall one week from either to-day or Saturday, to discuss the question of securing a large steamer to represent the two States in its relief work. The committee has already received nearly 1,000 favorable replies, which will insure a big meeting. While the general public is cordially invited to attend the meeting, it will not be so much in the nature of a mass meeting as a business gathering, in which those actively interested in the relief work will confer. Among the prominent men who will probably make addresses are Chauncey M. Depew, Congressman Amos J. Cummings, Senator Gallinger, and Senator Proctor.

While it is confidently expected that the adult citizens of both States will load the relief ship, it is proposed that the children of the Sunday schools, the parochial schools, and the public schools shall charter the vessel. Therefore all the money received from the children will be reserved for this purpose.

It is intended to charter a first-class vessel and have her leave here once a month and make a tour of all the coast towns on the island. The regular shipments of supplies sent weekly by other steamers will in no way be interfered with by this enterprise.

MISS BARTON TO LEAVE CUBA.

She Will Go to Washington, but Hopes Soon to Return—Bishop Santander's Consecrations.

HAVANA, March 23.—Miss Clara Barton, President of the American Branch of the Red Cross Society, left for New York to-day on the Key West mail steamer. It was not known until this morning that she intended to do so. Miss Barton says the cause of her departure is purely personal, and has to do with private financial matters.

Miss Barton expects to go to Washington, and expressed the hope that she would soon be able to return to Cuba.

Dr. Lesser and Mrs. Lesser will defer their departure until Saturday, but Dr. Egan left by the mail steamer.

Manuel Santander y Trutos, the Bishop of Havana, consecrated the Central Relief Station and also the Lee Orphanage to-day. He paid high tributes to Louis Klopsch, the special Commissioner, for his system of relief work, and seemed greatly pleased with all the arrangements made to help the poor, as well as the orphans.

PATRIOTISM IN TARRYTOWN.

Mrs. Donald McLean and Others Address Schoolgirls on Cuba and American Intervention.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., March 23.—Mrs. Donald McLean, Regent of New York City Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, to-day visited Miss C. E. Mason's school, The Castle, on the heights back of Tarrytown. Her visit was made the basis of a patriotic demonstration by the young women of the school. The American flag was floated from the staff over the school. The programmes were printed in red and blue ink, with the white paper making the combination of red, white, and blue, while the leaves were held together with red, white, and blue ribbon. The young women during the exercises sang "America" and other patriotic airs.

Marshall H. White, editor of The Christian at Work, delivered an address. He spoke of the sufferings and destitution of the people in Cuba. He said it was the duty of the United States to interfere and put an end forever to the sufferings of the Cubans. He knew when the time for intervention came there would be no objectors in this country except, possibly, some brokers in Wall Street.

Short addresses were also made by the Rev. A. H. Redding and the Rev. George H. Ferris. Mrs. McLean, in an address lasting over half an hour, spoke of the possibilities of war and the duties of women in case of war.

She said if war came, she hoped that American women of to-day would take the same high place as did the women of the earlier days of the country, during the Revolution. In an hour of need, France had, during the Revolution, come to the aid of the United States. Now it was to be hoped the United States, grown strong and powerful, would assist Cuba. Mrs. McLean said she would not criticise the Administration, but expressed a hope that when the time comes, such action will be taken as will uphold the Nation's honor.

The pupils of the school presented Mrs. McLean with a handsome souvenir spoon.

CUBAN SUPPLIES IN CHICAGO.

Quantities of Food and Clothing Received for Reconcentrados.

CHICAGO, March 23.—Boxes and barrels, parcels and packages, all filled with articles intended for the starving thousands in Cuba, stretched in long rows back from the door at 170 Adams Street to-day. Inside the office a young man was busily engaged noting down the list of packages as they were delivered, taking the names of the donors and the general description of the donation. A complete list of the packages would have seemed like an inventory from a small department store. Clothing and cloth, boots and shoes, potatoes and bacon, canned peas and condensed milk, oats—oats in a dozen styles and from a dozen sources—and a score of other things helped to make up the total. But there was plenty of room for more.

"Supplies are coming in at a very fair rate," said the clerk who presides over the office when Walter B. Phister, the official collector and forwarder of the relief collections, is away. "Still," continued the young man, "it seems to me that a city of this size could do more."

PANDO IN EASTERN CUBA.

He Finds Well-Stocked Farms and Expects to Pacify the Provinces in About Four Months.

HAVANA, March 23.—According to the official summary of news from the eastern part of the island, Gen. Pando advanced on the 20th toward San Juan, Province of Puerto Principe, and was constantly and energetically engaged with the insurgents. Gen. Pando, after a strong resistance, captured the insurgent camps Chomenda and Guanoles, and the insurgents lost eight killed, four taken prisoners, a large quantity of stores and ammunition, and also their military hospital. The Spanish troops found well-stocked farms in the district, with plenty of horses and cattle. Many of the former were used to mount guerrillas.

On the 21st the Spanish troops reached Vertientes, where they rested and provisioned. Statements made by the insurgent prisoners show, according to the Spanish reports, that the insurgents had planned to make a formidable movement to the west, but that this had been prevented by the Spanish troops under Gen. Castellanos from Puerto Principe and Col. Cruz Gonzales from Santa Cruz del Sur.

Gen. Bernal continues operating toward Baracon de la Sierra, and Col. Tejeda is marching toward Gen. Calixto Garcia, whose whereabouts are not defined in the official dispatches. Gen. Ruiz will soon relieve Giroud in the command of his brigade, so as to operate toward Arroyo Blanco. Later, probably, he will conduct operations along the Moron-Jucaro trocha. It is believed that the campaign should be principally on the western side of the trocha, where the Spanish forces are to be reinforced, because Gen. Maximo Gomez has been calling earnestly for more ammunition and troops from the eastern districts. According to the statements of captured and surrendered insurgents, a considerable force of insurgents has already passed the trocha, and it is reported that a scouting party of thirty insurgents, carrying orders, is moving eastward.

Gen. Pando, after due consideration, expresses himself hopeful of being able largely to pacify the eastern provinces in about four months. He expects to enlist many negroes as guerrillas to overrun the Province of Puerto Principe, and he reports that the health of the Spanish troops is excellent. All the foregoing information as to Spanish military movements comes from Spanish sources.

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MANY SKIRMISHES IN CUBA.

Spaniards Claim to Have Killed Fifteen Insurgents in One Encounter.

HAVANA, March 23.—A Spanish report says Gen. Hernandez Velazco has been engaged at the farm of Delfin, south of San Luis, Province of Pinar del Rio, with an insurgent force under Ramon Vidal, Luis Peres, and Negro Cesareo. The Spaniards are said to have destroyed the camp of the insurgents, who are also alleged to have left fifteen men killed and a quantity of arms and ammunition on the field, and to have retired with many wounded. The Spanish loss, it is added, was one Captain and two soldiers killed, and two officers and eleven soldiers wounded.

Unimportant skirmishes are also reported to have occurred at Nueva Paz, Guira Molena, Montes, Carmolo, and Hoyo Colorado, this province.

It is also announced from the palace that eleven unimportant skirmishes have taken place in the Province of Santa Clara, and it is asserted that seventy-two insurgents under Col. Benito Socorro have surrendered to the Spaniards at Jaguey la Grande, Province of Matanzas. The insurgents who surrendered are described as having among them forty-two armed men and two officers.

SPANISH FOURS STILL DECLINE.

Quoted at 53 1-2 in London, 53 3-4 in Paris, and 75.20 in Madrid.

LONDON, March 23.—On the Stock Exchange to-day Spanish 4s were weak, opening at 53¼. Later they declined to 53, a net loss of 1⅞ from yesterday's closing price. They closed at 53½.

PARIS, March 23.—Spanish 4s, on the Bourse to-day opened weak at 53 9-16, against 55 5-16, the closing price of yesterday. The closing price to-day was 53¾.

MADRID, March 23.—Spanish 4s were quoted on the Bourse to-day at 75.20. The closing price yesterday was 76.20.

BARCELONA, March 23.—At the opening of the Bourse here to-day Spanish 4s were quoted at 76.10. The closing price yesterday was 76.40.

THE STARVATION IN CUBA.

Central Committee Gets a Letter Written by Consul Barker.

The Central Cuban Relief Committee yesterday received from Mrs. J. M. Congdon of Gowanda, N. Y., a communication which was sent to her by Walter B. Barker, United States Consul at Sagua la Grande, Cuba. The Consul's letter reads in part as follows:

> The situation cannot be penned nor expressed. One must see it in all its distress and desolation. There are in my consular district not less than 50,000 souls utterly destitute, and, without food, must soon die. The conditions here at present render it impossible for succor to be given, except such as is sent here by our generous people. Rice, condensed milk, quinine for the sick, as also light-weight clothing for women and children, are needed. Second-hand clothing is equally as serviceable and acceptable as new. Canned soup, meats, and bread should be sent; or, where the contributions are not large, I would advise sending money in exchange on any Eastern city, (New York preferred,) with which provisions and medicines can be purchased here, and thus give relief the earlier, as owing to the inaccessibility of this district, it requires much time in which to transport supplies.
>
> If money is sent, I have to request it be transmitted through Consul General Lee, at Havana, with request to forward same to me.
>
> Of the large number so utterly destitute, 90 per cent. are women and children, the latter being in the large majority.

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Best and Cheapest. 10c. for 2-lb. Package.
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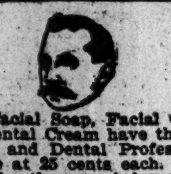

Woodbury's Facial Soap, Facial Cream, Facial Powder, and Dental Cream have the indorsement of the Medical and Dental Profession, and are sold everywhere at 25 cents each. A sample of each sufficient for three weeks' use for 20 cents. JOHN H. WOODBURY, 127 West 42d St., New York.

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[illegible] CUBAN STORY

The New Hampshire Senator Tells of the Horrors He Witnessed in His Visit to the Island.

CRUELTY BEYOND DESCRIPTION

War of Starvation and Extermination—Poverty, Sorrow, and Suffering Everywhere—Desolated Country and a Stricken People.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—A vivid picture of the horrors and barbarities practiced by the Spanish in Cuba was drawn in the Senate to-day by Mr. Gallinger of New Hampshire, who recently visited Cuba to study the condition of the reconcentrados and to ascertain the facts concerning the general Cuban question. It was known that Mr. Gallinger was to speak upon Cuba to-day, and long before the Senate convened the galleries were packed.

Mr. Gallinger spoke in a low, clear tone of voice, distinctly audible throughout the Chamber. His auditors listened intently to his description of the horrors and cruelties suffered by the reconcentrados. When he declared that a Government that would starve 400,000 of its people would do anything, and followed this with the further declaration that the lives of the brave men lost in the Maine disaster could not be atoned for with gold or silver a wave of applause swept over the galleries, and the Vice President had difficulty in restoring order. When Mr. Gallinger concluded there was a tremendous burst of applause which the Vice President made little effort to restrain.

Plain Recital of His Observations.

In opening his speech Mr. Gallinger said that after the calm, dispassionate, and touching statement concerning Cuba, made in the Senate recently by Mr. Proctor of Vermont, it might be well for him to remain silent, but yielding to the desire expressed by many of his colleagues, he had consented to give a plain recital of some of his observations in Cuba. He referred to the efforts made by the Cubans in 1829, 1844, 1848, 1850, 1851, 1868, and the present struggle, begun in 1895, to break the chains that bound them to Spain in order that they might establish for themselves a free Government "upon the soil that was rightly theirs." Save the last, all these efforts had ended in failure. That failure was history and need not be recounted.

Mr. Gallinger then detailed some of the events leading up to his arrival in Cuba and of his reception by Consul General Lee.

"Gen. Lee," said he, "is deserving of the highest possible praise for the manner in which he carries himself in Havana. Cool and fearless in the midst of difficulties and dangers, he never loses sight of the fact that he is an American citizen, nor is he unmindful of the tremendous responsibilities and duties of his position."

Referring to his call upon the Autonomist Cabinet, Mr. Gallinger said it was evident the President of the Cabinet was not encouraged in the work.

"The truth is," said Mr. Gallinger, "autonomy is a flat failure, opposed alike by the ultra-Spaniards and the Cubans. The leaders of the insurrection have not forgotten how they were treated by Spain in 1878, and the blandishments and bribes now being offered them are spurned with contempt; 'Better death than autonomy,' said a leading Cuban to me, 'for autonomy is only a pretense under which we would again be slaves to Spain.'"

Mr. Gallinger recalled that he had heard during debates in Senate denials made that a state of war existed in Cuba, but it required only a brief personal observation to convince one that war actually did exist. A desolated country and its stricken people told the story more eloquently than it could be conveyed in words. The war in Cuba, however, he said, was a war of starvation and extermination—a war more cruel than the world had ever known before.

The Spanish troops, Mr. Gallinger said, did not impress Americans as great soldiers. They were under a lax discipline and were poorly uniformed and inadequately fed. The high officials did most of their fighting in hotels and cafés, the actual fighting being done by those of inferior grade.

On the contrary, the insurgents were comfortably clad and under strict discipline. They occupied a large part of the island, and could take Havana or Matanzas whenever it might suit their purpose, although these cities could not be held for lack of a navy.

Harrowing Scenes in Havana.

"The scenes in the streets of Havana," said Mr. Gallinger, "are harrowing beyond description. People in want and suffering are everywhere seen, and walking skeletons meet one on every hand. Naked children, emaciated and ragged women, and diseased and starving men throng the streets, the hotel lobbies, and every place of public resort. It is a terrible sight—one that sickens the heart and quickens every impulse of human sympathy and love.

"Under the very shadow of cathedrals and churches, where Spain's authority is absolutely unquestioned, the most horrible conditions are conceded to exist. Many have refused to believe that a great Government is waging a war of extermination instead of a war of honor, yet such is an absolute fact. A visit was paid to the orphanage which is now under the care of Miss Clara Barton. It contains now about fifty children, almost every one of whom is a victim of starvation. Dr. Lesser, one of Miss Barton's assistants, has had experience in the Armenian and Indian famines, but he declares that the famine in Cuba is worse than that in Armenia, and the pictures he drew of the terrible suffering and starvation in the island more than confirm all that has been written upon the subject."

Mr. Gallinger gave a detailed story of a visit to Los Focos, the place where the reconcentrados daily assemble to get food. A few weeks ago, when Miss Barton discovered the place, there were 645 people lying on the floors, many of them entirely nude, and all suffering the pangs of starvation. Much has been done by the Red Cross Society to alleviate the condition of those who still remain, but scores of men, women, and children are yet there, gaunt and bony almost as a skeleton, many of them covered with sores directly traceable to insufficient food.

"What a chapter of horrors and death is that!" said Mr. Gallinger. "And still the tragedy goes on. How much longer it shall continue largely depends upon the forebearance of a great people, who through suffering and sorrow achieved their own independence, and whose sympathies have always gone out to the oppressed of all nations of the world."

Wretchedness of Matanzas.

Mr. Gallinger told of a trip to the City of Matanzas. All along the route were wretched people in rags, but not until the city was reached was the full extent of the suffering realized.

"It occurred to me," said Mr. Gallinger, "as I looked upon the scenes of suffering and horrors that the Cuban reconcentrados might well have adopted the words of Dante 'Who enters here leaves hope behind,' when they were driven from the fields like cattle into the cities and towns of this fertile land. The truth is that Weyler devised a scheme of human suffering and sorrow that put Dante's 'Inferno' into the shade, and converted a contented, prosperous people into a herd of suffering, starving unfortunates.

"Matanzas is literally a place of beggary and death. Never before did my eyes behold such suffering, and never again do I expect to see such havoc wrought through a cruel and inhuman decree.

"A visit to the Matanzas hospitals revealed an even more shocking condition than the streets. Members of the Red Cross Society who had visited one of the hospitals two weeks before were almost overcome upon discovering that nearly every one of the inmates at that time had since died. There poverty, sorrow, and suffering were depicted in their worst forms. Children, gaunt in face, but with abdomen and limbs terribly swollen, women in the last stages of emaciation, and men were rapidly drifting to death.

"If there was food in these hospitals," said Mr. Gallinger, "I did not discover it; neither were there signs of medicine or of proper nursing and care.

"The Governor of Matanzas informed Mr. Gallinger that the first day he occupied the palace fifteen persons had died in the courtyard. He said further that in the city 1,200 [illegible] in November, 1,200 in December, [illegible] January, and 500 in February. [illegible]

"The number of people who have starved in Cuba will never be definitely known," said Mr. Gallinger. "It is estimated that 500,000 were driven from their homes into the cities and towns. I had it from Spanish authority that according to their figures 225,000 already have perished, but it is said that the Red Cross Society is in possession of figures showing that 425,000 Cubans have died as a result of Spanish cruelty from starvation, and that 200,000 more must inevitably die."

A Reference to the Maine.

"I have been asked many times what of the Maine. I do not know. This, however, I do know. A Government that will deliberately starve 400,000 of its own people will do pretty much anything. If the ship was blown up from the outside, what should our Government do? Perhaps I should forbear to discuss that question now, but this I will venture to say: Human life purposely taken cannot be paid for in gold or silver. Mark my words 'purposely taken,' and if it shall appear that such was the fate of 250 brave American sailors, then Heaven pity the guilty parties. It will not be a question for arbitration, but a question involving the dignity and honor of this great Republic."

Mr. Gallinger said there was little real loyalty to Spain in Cuba, as would be demonstrated when the hour of trial should come. He did not believe that Spain could subdue the insurgents. The Cubans had been oppressed so long that they preferred death to continued Spanish rule.

Discussing the subject of Spanish rule, Mr. Gallinger referred to the matter of taxation. In addition to all direct and indirect taxes on real estate, there was a tax on every door, every window, and every chimney in every house; on every letter in every business sign, and on every name on every hotel register. Licenses were required to build houses and to paint houses. There was a tax on food animals as a whole, and special taxes on the horns, the hoofs, and the hide. In addition to all this, the interest on the debt was a tremendous burden, the salaries of the Spanish officials were beyond all reason, and the amount of money wrung from the Cubans to keep the Madrid Government from complete insolvency was simply enormous. No people on the face of the earth had been so oppressed, the Treasury of Spain being literally supplied from the revenues extorted from Cuba and the Philippine Islands.

"Our forefathers," said Mr. Gallinger, "went to war because the mother country put a tax on tea. Cuba has 10,000 more reasons than we had for rebellion, and she deserves the sympathy and help of every true American.

American Sympathy for Cuba.

"Fortunately the people of this great Republic are thoroughly aroused to the situation, and the great heart of the American populace is in full sympathy with Cuba. Religion and humanity alike demand that this unholy war shall cease, and cease it should, even though the glitter and glamour of military rule shall end and a decaying and dissolute throne shall pass away, never to return."

As to what should be done, Mr. Gallinger felt that sooner or later this Government would of necessity absorb Cuba, but if annexation could not be accomplished now, he would let independence speedily come.

"American interests in Cuba," said Mr. Gallinger, in conclusion, "have already suffered enough. We have patrolled our coast in the interest of Spain as long as we should, and we have spent quite too much money in protecting our people from epidemic diseases coming to our shores because of the unsanitary condition of the harbor and City of Havana. Spain has failed to meet the requirements of an advanced civilization. Let the United States or Cuba take up the problem and solve it."

A PEACE RESOLUTION.

Offered in the Senate by Mr. Bacon of Georgia—No Action on It.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Bacon (Ga.) presented the following joint resolution:

> That the Government and people of the United States, while avowing that at all times, and to the uttermost limit, they will maintain their National honor and protect their material interests; and while they will count no cost of blood or treasure which may be necessary for the accomplishment of this high resolve, nevertheless declare that it is their desire to live at peace with all the nations and peoples of the earth.
>
> That, supremely confident in the loyalty and patriotic devotion of the people of every class and of every section of the country, strong in more than 70,000,000 of people, resolute, brave, and ready for any personal sacrifice the honor and safety of their Government may require of them; and rich in the possession of material resources practically without limit, the United States nevertheless desire and intend in the present threatening emergency, earnestly and patiently to use every practicable and honorable means to preserve peace, so far as the same may be consistent with the honor of the Nation and with their duty to themselves and to others.
>
> That, while unswerving in their purpose to fully protect the honor and the property of the Nation as well as the persons of its citizens, and while determined upon the performance of their duty to humanity and to a neighboring people struggling for liberty, the United States, desiring peace and deprecating war, will, in good faith, endeavor to accomplish these ends, consistently with National honor, through peaceful agencies and without unnecessary resort to war and bloodshed.

Mr. Bacon said that owing to the importance of the resolution he would not ask for its immediate consideration, but would permit it to lie on the table until to-morrow.

HOUSE UNSEATS A DEMOCRAT.

Contest Against Epes of Virginia Decided in Favor of Contestant.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The House to-day unseated Sidney P. Epes of the Fourth Virginia District and gave the seat to R. T. Thorp, who had contested it.

This action was brought about by a strict party vote of 151 to 130. The Republicans voted for Thorp and the Democrats and Populists, with the exception of Mr. Howard of Alabama, a Populist, voted for Epes. Mr. Thorp contested the seat of Mr. McKenny in the last Congress and was seated.

The Republican majority in the House, which was 52 when the House convened last Summer, is now 54.

WORK FOR REVENUE CUTTERS.

To be Used as Naval Pickets and, Perhaps, Torpedo Boats.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The Navy Department to-day took steps toward utilizing ten of the seagoing revenue cutters for use along the Atlantic Coast. Capt. Shoemaker, Chief of the Revenue Cutter Service, conferred with Assistant Secretary Roosevelt during the day on the plans for turning over these cutters to the navy. They will be first sent to Norfolk, where additional guns will be mounted, and will then proceed to Key West and become a part of the squadron there. Their main service, however, will be as naval pickets. A chain of these fleet cutters will be maintained outside of the cruisers and battleships. The Revenue Cutter Service now has ready for instant and active service 124 line officers, 74 engineers, 900 enlisted men, and 19 vessels, of which 14 are on the Atlantic Coast. Two others are in course of construction at Cleveland, and with rush work can be completed and ready for sea in from thirty to forty-five days. The Manning, the Gresham, the Algonquin, the Onondaga, and the Windom are all new, fast, and efficient vessels, and could go anywhere and perform any service that any vessel of their class can perform.

The Manning is considered an eighteen-knot boat. All of them, it is said, could be quickly converted into torpedo boats or dynamite cruisers. Whether this last move will be made is not yet definitely decided. Secretary Long said to-day that it had become evident that torpedo boats could not be bought abroad and could not be built soon enough in this country, so that we might have to equip other craft with torpedoes.

BURNED WHILE COOKING.

A Newark Woman's Brother and Sister Try to Keep Her from a Hospital.

NEWARK, N. J., March 23.—Mrs. Mary Watson, a widow, thirty years old, was fatally burned to-day in her home, 8 King Street. While cooking she went too close to the stove and her clothing ignited. Before her garments could be torn from her Mrs. Watson had been frightfully burned about the face, head, hands, and body. An ambulance was summoned from the hospital, but the brother and sister of Mrs. Watson arrived and refused to allow her to be removed to the hospital. They took her out of the ambulance and started her back to her home.

A physician was summoned, and he said that Mrs. Watson would receive better treatment at the hospital than she could at home, and advised that she be sent to the institution. The brother and sister finally consented to this, and Mrs. Watson was taken to the hospital, where she died late this afternoon.

CURRENCY BILL REPORTED

House Committee Prepares Measure Throwing on Banks Task of Finding Gold for Redemption.

NATIONAL RESERVE NOTES

United States to Assume Liability for Them in Case the Banks Fail—Bond Deposit to be Reduced One-fourth Annually.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The House Committee on Banking and Currency to-day brought up the proposed general currency legislation for this session. The report of the sub-committee appointed to draft the general measure was made to the full committee by Representative McCleary of Minnesota, and it was read by sections, and led to much discussion.

The sub-committee took as their basis the four bills introduced at this session, known as the Monetary Commission, Gage, Walker, and Fowler bills, and considered the features of these measures, but did not confine themselves to them. The bill is the result of about six weeks' close conference of the sub-committee, which met most of the time at the private residence of a member.

The bill they have reported is entitled "A bill to provide for strengthening the public credit, for the relief of the United States Treasury, and for the amendment of the laws relating to National banking associations." The method of dealing with the greenbacks is not by direct retirement, but by the substitution of a legal-tender note, which the banks are required to assume and for the redemption of which they are required to find the gold so long as they are conducting a solvent business. The principal provisions of the bill are as follows:

1. A division of issue and redemption is established in the Treasury, for which the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to set aside the general cash balances in excess of $50,000,000. This excess on March 17, 1898, was $176,139,532. United States notes received by this division for redemption in gold are to be canceled and returned in proportion as certain substitute currency is issued. No note redeemed in gold is to be again paid out except under exceptional conditions.

Banks to Redeem Demand Notes.

2. National banks are required to assume the current redemption of United States demand notes in order to obtain circulation based upon their commercial assets. A new class of notes, called National reserve notes, is to be issued in lieu of legal tender notes deposited by the banks with the Treasury, and these reserve notes are to be redeemed upon demand by the banks out of the redemption fund which they are required to maintain in gold. These reserve notes are not treated in any respect as banknotes, because the banks are not liable for their ultimate redemption.

3. The basis of National banknote circulation will eventually be the commercial assets of the bank. This result will be reached, however, only after a series of years. National banks will continue to be required during one year after the passage of this act to maintain the minimum amount of United States bonds as security for circulation which is required by existing law, but they will be permitted to issue notes to the face value of these bonds. This bond deposit may be reduced by one-fourth annually, beginning one year after the passage of the act.

4. National banks are to be permitted to issue current notes upon their commercial assets to the amount of the reserve notes issued to them in return for deposits of United States notes. The purpose of this provision is to compel the conversion of United States notes into reserve notes as well as to limit the issues of currency upon commercial assets.

5. Treasury notes issued under the act of July 14, 1890, are to be dealt with eventually upon the same basis as United States notes.

6. A tax of 2 per cent. is levied upon currency notes issued in excess of 60 per cent. of the capital of any National bank. A tax of 6 per cent. is levied upon circulation of the same character in excess of 80 per cent. of the capital.

Banknote Guarantee Fund.

7. The National currency notes based upon commercial assets are to be secured by a banknote guarantee fund, made up by the contribution in gold coin of 5 per cent. of the entire circulation of the bank. This fund may be replenished by calls upon the bank, if reduced by the redemption of the notes of failed banks, but no bank shall be required to pay more thon 1 per cent. in addition to its original deposits of 5 per cent. in any one year. The notes are also secured by a first lien upon the bonds on deposit as security, and upon all the other assets of the bank.

8. The National reserve notes will continue to be legal tender until received into the Treasury from failed and liquidating banks, when liability for them will be assumed by the Government and they will be redeemed and canceled. Provision is made that they shall cease to be required as a basis of circulation when the Secretary of the Treasury is satisfied that there is no longer a sufficient amount available to meet the demands for new banks and increased circulation.

9. Standard silver dollars are to be redeemable in gold, but silver certificates are redeemable only in standard silver dollars. The parity of silver with gold is secured by a gold redemption fund, deposited in the division of issue and redemption, equal to 5 per cent. of the amount of silver which has been coined.

10. Silver certificates are hereafter to be issued only in denominations of $1, $2, and $5. Legal-tender notes, reserve notes, and currency are not to be issued in denominations below $10.

11. National banks are required to pay a tax of ½ of 1 per cent. semi-annually upon their capital, surplus, and undivided profits.

12. National banks are permitted to establish branches under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Loan by Banks to the Government.

The committee say, in explanation of the provision regarding the assumption of the legal-tender notes by the banks, that they have endeavored to adopt a system which would be subject to none of the criticism made against the issue of interest-bearing bonds or the taxation of the people for the payment of this demand debt. They declare:

"The system adopted is such as to continue to the Government all the benefits of the loan without any of the disadvantages of its character as a demand obligation. The proposed bill imposes upon the banks the whole burden of carrying and sustaining this debt. The form of the proposition submitted by your committee makes that portion of the demand debt which is not now covered by gold in the Treasury a loan by the banks to the Government. This loan is made without interest and without any compensation to the banks except what is afforded them by the power to issue a banking currency which is granted in other sections of the bill. There is no profit or return to the banks in thus carrying the Nation's debt, and they are required by the bill to assume the entire obligation as compensation for the franchise and provisions granted the National banking corporations.

"The heavy burden assumed by the banks must be given its due weight in measuring any additional privileges which are given them by this bill. The banks are required to redeem this debt of the Government now assumed by them, upon precisely the same terms as the redemption of their own notes while they are conducting a solvent banking business. It is only when, by the refusal to pay such notes, they become insolvent that the Government recognizes again its demand debt and assumes it for the complete protection of the holder of the note and for the benefit of the creditors of the bank by leaving the remaining assets unimpaired for the settlement of their just claims.

National Reserve Notes.

"The form of note thus assumed by the bank, with the final redemption guaranteed by the Government, combines the strongest of all resources for its ultimate payment. Current opinion sometimes runs into error regarding the whole wealth and resources of the Nation as an adequate basis for paper currency. The difficulty with the present redemption system is that this great wealth and these great resources are available only through the power of taxation. The conduct of a proper banking business and the issue of circulating notes, redeemable in coin on demand, requires a mass of assets which can be quickly converted into cash without loss. This security the Government note lacks and the bank note possesses. The note which it is proposed to issue under this bill in lieu of the Government notes is called the National reserve note—a designation which may be taken to imply at once that it has behind it not only the banking resources of the issuing bank but the reserve strength of the National Government, and also that it is peculiarly available for money reserve of all kinds. It is, moreover, a legal-tender note whose parity with gold is assured so long as the banks maintain the parity of their own notes, and for whose parity the Government also is responsible, if it is conceivable that the Government should maintain specie payments while the banks were unable to do so. The country is thus provided with an ample legal-tender currency, consisting of all the notes substituted for the present legal-tender notes, and of all the gold and silver coin in circulation, to the maintenance of whose parity the faith of the Government is sacredly pledged."

Redemption of Legal-Tender Notes.

The report states that there are several possible results which may follow the authority given the banks to assume the Government debt and issue reserve notes. It is conceivable and probable that a large proportion of the present legal-tender notes will be converted into reserve notes, and will cease absolutely to be redeemable at the Treasury, except in the restricted cases of the failure or liquidation of the bank through which they are issued. If, however, only a small portion of the legal-tender notes are thus absorbed, the fact that they are canceled when redeemed in gold by the Treasury will give them a value which will at once remove all question of their prompt redemption and will give them substantially the character of gold certificates. The fact that a note is to be canceled on redemption and not reissued will tend very greatly to prevent its presentation for redemption.

"The purpose and effect of the proposed bill," says the report, "is to throw upon the National banks the entire burden of finding gold for the notes of the country. There is no doubt of their ability to do this if it is required by law. They have the power to regulate the rates, within the narrow limits marked out by economic law, in such a manner as to attract gold to the country by restricting their circulation when necessity arises. The system proposed by your committee provides an easy and adequate method of obtaining gold for export from the banks without exposing the country or the United States Treasury to the alarm and convulsion which have attended gold exports durings the last five years."

An Oft-Repeated Tale:

"WE'LL TAKE THAT STORE IF YOU'LL EQUIP IT WITH

LUXFER PRISMS."

THEY MAKE
DARK STORES LIGHT.
NO GAS. NO ELECTRICITY.

See Exhibit,
288 Fifth Ave.

AM. LUXFER PRISM CO.,
160 FIFTH AVE.

Presidential Nominations.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The President to-day sent these nominations to the Senate:

Army—Second Lieutenants of Artillery, to supply vacancies created by the act of Congress approved March 8, 1898: Second Lieuts. FREDERICK E. JOHNSON, Eleventh Infantry; EARLE D. PEARCE, Third Cavalry; ARTHUR S. CONKLIN, Twentieth Infantry; BENJAMIN M. KOEHLER, Fifteenth Infantry; JAMES F. BRADY, Nineteenth Infantry; HUGH L. APPLEWHITE, Twenty-second Infantry.

Additional Second Lieutenants: R. L. CARMICHAEL, Eleventh Infantry; HARRY G. BISHOP, Nineteenth Infantry; ANDREW MOSES, Eleventh Infantry; FRED A. PEARCE, Sixteenth Infantry; T. Q. ASHBURN, Twenty-fifth Infantry; S. F. BOTTOMS, Tenth Infantry; W. D. NEWBILL, Fifth Infantry; H. E. CLOKE, Third Infantry.

Navy—Civil Engineer MORDECAI T. ENDICOTT, to be Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, with rank of Commodore.

Passed Assistant Paymasters: S. L. HEAP and JOHN Q. LOVELL, to be Paymasters.

JAMES EDWARD PALMER of North Carolina, to be passed assistant engineer.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Fourth-class Postmasters have been appointed as follows:

NEW JERSEY—Sewall, Melvin L. Jack, Jr.

NEW YORK.—Breesport, John M. Vangorden; Grafton, Chester F. Waite; Hawkinsville, Mrs. Salona Briggs; Piercefield, L. C. Cahoon.

AN ACCUSER GLAD TO ESCAPE.

Magistrate Crane Declines to Commit Mrs. Michael Brooks for Examination as to Her Sanity.

Michael Brooks, collector for a Williamsburg brewery, living at 410 West Fifty-fourth Street, was a complainant in the West Side Police Court yesterday afternoon against his wife, Kate, forty-eight years old, whom he wished to send to Bellevue for an examination as to her sanity.

When Mrs. Brooks, who was accompanied by a lawyer, appeared to answer to the charge, Magistrate Crane scrutinized her features closely, and, after receiving rational replies to several questions, exclaimed: "Why, this woman is not insane any more than you are, Mr. Brooks. I shall not go into this case any further. You can go, Mrs. Brooks."

The complainant begged for an adjournment until Friday, in order to secure the services of a lawyer. He alleged that his wife was a victim of the quinine habit. "She has left me seven times," he added, pathetically.

"And I don't blame her," spoke up the lawyer for Mrs. Brooks. "This man," he continued, "is continually abusing her. The fact is that Mrs. Brooks has a little money, and Mr. Brooks has demanded sums, varying from $2,000 to $5,000, from her during the five years they have been married. He wants to get rid of her in order to marry a younger and better-looking woman, and on several occasions he has threatened her life. I now ask your Honor to entertain a charge of assault against this man."

"Oh; tut, tut," said the Magistrate, "I have already dismissed this case. Fix it up between yourselves."

The parties, and those interested in the case, numbering about seventy-five, then left the courtroom, almost emptying it. Several minutes later Charles Carroll of 538 West One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, appeared before the Magistrate to make a complaint against Brooks, who followed him to the stand. Carroll said that when Court Policeman Lang came to his house on Tuesday night to serve the warrant on Mrs. Brooks, he was accompanied by Brooks, who was very abusive. Brooks, in turn, charged Carroll with disorderly conduct. "All right," said Magistrate Crane, "each of you make a charge of disorderly conduct against the other, and I'll fine each of you $10."

Carroll and Brooks were hastening to the Clerk to make the complaints when Carroll suddenly remembered that he hadn't $10 in his pocket. He told the Magistrate, and the parties were allowed to leave the courtroom.

A minute or two afterward Brooks was on the stand again charged by Mrs. Kate Henderson of 448 West Fifty-fifth Street with disorderly conduct. She alleged that Brooks had come to her house a few days ago in search of his wife, and had called her a thief. Brooks put up an indignant denial, and was advised by the Magistrate to leave the courtroom as quickly as his heels could carry him. He followed the Magistrate's advice.

NEW MAINE LINE STEAMER

The Horatio Hall Christened at Roach's Yard at Chester by Mrs. Jeannette Hall Clark.

AVAILABLE FOR A CRUISER

Two Hundred New Yorkers Go Over in a Special Train and Witness the Launching—The Vessel to Run Next Summer.

CHESTER, Penn., March 23.—The steamer Horatio Hall, built for the Maine Steamship Company, whose vessels ply between New York and Portland, was launched successfully this afternoon at Roach's shipyard in the presence of thousands of spectators, including about 200 from New York, who came in a special train of parlor cars.

The new steamer was christened Horatio Hall as she left the ways by Mrs. Jeannette Hall Clark of Brooklyn, a daughter of Capt. Horatio Hall, for many years New York agent and general manager of the Maine steamship line, and for whom as a compliment the new steamer is named.

Mrs. Clark, who is a tall and handsome young woman, wore a tailor-made light-blue cloth suit. She stood on the extreme point of the bow, and as the huge hull began to move smashed the traditional bottle of champagne, which was covered with red, blue, and white ribbons, against the vessel's side. Most of the New York guests were on the steamer as she slid smoothly down the ways and into the placid Delaware, but some preferred to watch the launch from points of vantage in the shipyard.

The launch took place precisely at 1:15 P. M., after the New York guests had partaken of a lunch in the molding room of the shipyard. This lunch was served at three long tables, running the length of the room, and a smaller table of honor, placed at right angles at the east end of the loft. At this last table sat Capt. Hall, his daughter, Mrs. Clark; Mr. and Mrs. John Englis, Capt. George L. Norton, and T. V. P. Talmage. When the repast was well over Mr. Kafer toasted Mrs. Clark, Capt. Hall, and the new steamer, and T. V. P. Talmage responded for Capt. Hall. He briefly reviewed the history of the Maine Steamship Company, complimented Capt. Hall on his good management and executive ability, paid a high tribute to Capt. Boagg and others of the line's commanders, and stated that the Horatio Hall had a freight and passenger capacity one and one-half times as great as the freight and passenger capacity of the Eleanore and Franconia, the company's boats of fifteen years ago.

The keel of the steamer launched yesterday was laid early in November last, and the builders expect to deliver her to the owners complete before June 1 next, so that she will ply between New York and Portland next Summer. Although a little larger than the John Englis, launched in March, 1897, she was built as a sister ship. She is 319 feet in length, has 48 feet beam, and a depth of 19 feet 10 inches. Her tonnage is 3,300, and she has a freight capacity of 2,000 tons. She has triple expansion engines, carrying 180 pounds of steam, and six boilers. Her horse power is 4,500, and her guaranteed speed 17 knots. She is expected to reduce the time between New York and Portland to 18 hours in good weather. Her fine lines and powerful engines which will enable her to acquire this desired speed would make the Horatio Hall valuable in case of war as a swift transport for troops, and it is reported that the attention of the Government experts has been directed to her in consequence. She could be made ready for sea in thirty days, and the Government, should it desire to arm her, would only require thirty days more for the purpose.

The passenger accommodations of the new steamer are unusually good. There are two upper decks of staterooms, containing 135 in all. The dining saloon is on the upper deck, forward. There are 450 twin electric lights on the steamer. The total cost of the Hall will be $400,000.

PHILADELPHIA BRIBERY CASE.

Councilman L. J. Walker Confesses that He Accepted $500 and Implicates Others.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., March 23.—A hearing was given this afternoon by Common Pleas Judges Gordon and Bregy to Peter E. Smith, the Republican City Committeeman who is charged with attempting to bribe Common Councilman Stevenson by an offer of $5,000, if Stevenson would vote for the ordinance leasing the city water works to the Schuylkill Valley Water Company. Evidence similar to that given before the recent Councilmanic investigating committee was presented, and Smith was held in $10,000 bail for trial. District Attorney Graham announced that he would call the case for trial Tuesday next.

The District Attorney, after disposing of Smith's case, proceeded with the investigation of the charges of bribery before the two Judges named, and a sensation quickly developed in the admission of a member of City Council that he had accepted a bribe.

The self-accused Councilman was Louis J. Walker, Select Councilman from the Eleventh Ward. On the witness stand, under severe examination of the District Attorney, he acknowledged having received $500 in cash for voting in committee to report the water ordinance to the main body with a favorable recommendation. On further pressing questions he implicated Edwin E. Smith, Common Councilman from the Eleventh Ward, and said Smith received $500 cash at the same time that he (Walker) was paid. The money was paid them, he said, by Charles Seger, Common Councilman from the Seventh Ward. Walker further acknowledged under pressure of the District Attorney's questioning that $5,000 in cash was offered to him by Select Councilman J. Emery Bryam of the Twenty-third Ward to vote for the passage of the bill in Council.

Upon leaving the witness stand Walker was placed in charge of a court officer. Walker's admission caused a profound sensation in the court room, which was crowded with Councilmen and politicians. Further important developments are expected. Several other Councilmen were examined, but all denied any knowledge of the use of money in connection with the bill. Councilman Smith, who was accused by Walker, declared emphatically that he had received no money, and had never been offered or promised any reward for his vote.

District Attorney Graham, in the course of his examination of the Councilmen, declared that he knew $25,000 in cash was paid for a favorable report of the ordinance from the Water Committee, and he stated that he intended to find out who received this money and also by whom it was paid.

LIQUOR TRAFFIC IN ALASKA.

Provisions Relating to It Under Discussion in United States Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Carter (Rep., Mon.,) called up the bill making further provision for a civil government for Alaska and completed his speech begun yesterday.

Mr. Perkins (Rep., Cal.,) then offered a long amendment to the measure, providing for the placing of a license upon almost every kind of business and for the taxing and regulation of the liquor traffic. The tax on a wholesale liquor establishment is fixed at $2,000 per year, upon a barroom or saloon in any town of more than 1,500 inhabitants at $1,500 a year, and upon any retail liquor saloon in communities of less than 1,500 inhabitants at $1,000 per year.

Mr. Hansbrough (Rep., N. D.,) said the Perkins amendment meant simply that the Government would take part in the liquor business of the district, and he did not believe it was right or that the people of this country would approve of such a step. He offered an amendment to the pending bill to be considered as a substitute for that proposed by Mr. Perkins. The amendment provides that no liquor shall be imported, manufactured, or sold in Alaska, and that any violation of this provision shall be considered as a misdemeanor, punishable by fine and imprisonment.

Mr. Perkins, in reply to Mr. Hansbrough, said that nobody would go further than he in advancing the cause of temperance, but he maintained that the National law was absolutely a dead letter in Alaska. There was not a town in any part of the West that had so many saloons in proportion to population as the mining camps of Alaska.

No action was taken on the bill.

Tiffany & Co.

Diamond and Gem Merchants

have made unusual preparations for the *Easter Wedding Season* and ask an inspection of their stock of jewels and gem jewelry prepared for engagement and wedding gifts.

Solitaire diamond rings, strings of pearls, brooches, pendants and hair ornaments of diamonds, rubies, emeralds, sapphires, etc., are shown in an exceptionally rich assortment of designs.

UNION SQUARE
NEW YORK

THE NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

Assemblyman Fairchild Gives the Lie to Mr. Dawson During a Controversy in the House.

TRENTON, N. J., March 23.—The afternoon session of the House was characterized by several interesting episodes. Mr. Benny (Dem., Hudson,) started the ball rolling by charging that he had been made a victim of bad faith. He desired to move a reconsideration of the vote on House Bill No. 178, passed yesterday. The bill relates to grants of franchises to electric companies to erect poles and wires, and Mr. Benny claimed that its object was to legalize a grant in Bayonne that the courts had declared to have been improperly conferred. Mr. Benny said he had promised ex-Assemblyman McArthur and Senator Daly, supporters of the measure, that he would not press the motion to reconsider until to-day, and now found himself confronted with the fact that the bill had been in the meantime sent to the Senate. This, he claimed, was a trick played on him, and that, moreover, the sending of the bill to the Senate inside of twenty-four hours was a violation of the rules of the House. He then moved that the Senate be requested to return the bill to the House.

Leader Gledhill of the majority moved to table Mr. Benny's motion, and the motion to table prevailed. Subsequently the matter came up again on Mr. Benny's motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed. In support of this motion Mr. Benny made a vigorous attack on the lobby, which he said was openly working for the bill in a most flagrant manner. He said that lobbyists could be seen with their arms around members of the House asking them to stand by the bill. He said he would give names if they were desired. Finally the motion to reconsider was carried, 31 to 23.

After adjournment the point was raised that the carrying of the motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed is void because the bill was not in the possession of the House. The fight is expected to be renewed in the morning.

The Railroads and Canals Committee reported adversely the bill introduced by Assemblyman Dawson giving the Essex Board of Freeholders power to grant a trolley franchise on a county road in Montclair regardless of the wishes of the Montclair authorities. Speaker Watkins asked if the introducer had been notified in advance, as required by the rules, that an adverse report was to be made. Chairman Fairchilds of the Railroads and Canals Committee answered in the affirmative. Assemblyman Dawson jumped up and excitedly said that he had not been notified. Messrs. Fairchild and Dawson, who sat near each other, then engaged in colloquy in which the lie was directly given to Dawson. The Speaker took no notice of the war of words between the two. The House subsequently defeated the committee's adverse report and the bill went on the calendar.

The Senate, by a vote of 11 to 6, passed Senator Francis's Anti-Trading bill.

House Bill No. 22, making an appropriation of $50,000 a year for five years to pay a bounty to growers of sugar beets, was the subject of a long discussion in the Senate, and was finally passed—12 to 7.

The House and Senate have both adopted a concurrent resolution to make recommendations to the next Legislature for the preservation of the forests of the State.

The House passed a Senate bill empowering the Governor to reinstate corporations whose charters had been forfeited for non-payment of taxes, upon the payment to the State of 20 cents for each $1,000 of capital stock.

A JERSEY JUSTICE IN JAIL.

Locked Up as a Result of an Unsatisfied Judgment.

NEWARK, N. J., March 23.—Justice of the Peace John R. Kent was committed to jail to-day on a writ of execution issued from the Court of Common Pleas as a result of an unsatisfied judgment which was obtained against the Justice, his former constable, Julius Sager, and William L. Cheeseworth, a tailor. The last mentioned was also committed, but Sager, who is now connected with the Sheriff's office, secured bail.

The arrest was the outcome of an attachment issued by Justice Kent at the instace of Cheeseworth and served by Sager last Spring against the property of the Whitney Opera Company, which was playing at the Newark Theatre. Cheeseworth had a claim for $100 for clothing against William L. Davis, the stage carpenter of the company, and when the company was about to leave town he had the attachment made to satisfy the claim.

Acting on advice of counsel, the company filed a bond for the amount, and was permitted to remove its property. When the case came up in the First District Court, Judge McCarter decided that the Justice had no right to issue the attachment. Counsel for the company then sued for damages and secured a judgment for $206.20. The judgment was not satisfied, and to-day Judge Fort issued body executions on which the men were arrested. They will secure their release through the Insolvency act.

MINNESOTA BANK WINS.

Alfred Kittson Ordered to Pay the Receivers $20,000.

ST. PAUL, March 23.—The District Court this afternoon directed Alfred Kittson to pay the receivers of the Minnesota Savings Bank $20,000. The suit was a queer one. W. F. Bickel, President of the bank, secured Kittson's notes to the amount of $22,000, giving the latter a half interest in the bank charter, which was afterward found to have no value.

Kittson went into court with the novel plea that he was drunk when he signed the notes, and that he was such a spendthrift that he had to have a guardian appointed. Judge Lewis, however, directed a verdict in favor of the receivers.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night until 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

12:30 A. M.—415 West Twenty-sixth Street; occupant unknown; damage slight.

12:45 A. M.—34 West Houston Street; Gladstone Manufacturing Company; damage, $2,000.

5:50 A. M.—688 Tenth Avenue; D. Levy; damage, $500.

7:50 A. M.—Boston Road, Eastchester; Paul Church; damage, $6,000.

5.20 P. M.—406 East Twenty-third Street; Vantine Iron Works; damage, $5.

SHIPPING AND THE MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...5:58	Sun sets...6:16	Moon sets...9:06

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...8:55	Gov. Isl'd...9:32	H. Gate...11:41
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...9:19	Gov. Isl'd...10:14	H. Gate...

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) MARCH 24.

	Mails Close.	Vessel Sails.
Andes, Haiti	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Buenos Ayrean, Glasgow		
El Norte, New Orleans	....	3:00 P. M.
Normannia, Hamburg	6:00 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
Seminole, Jacksonville	....	3:00 P. M.
FRIDAY, MARCH 25.		
Benedict, Barbados, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
SATURDAY, MARCH 26.		
Alene, Fortune Island, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Anchoria, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Campania, Queenstown and Liverpool	5:00 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
Concho, Havana and Mexico	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Edam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Fulda, Gibraltar, Naples, and Genoa	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Philadelphia, La Guayra, &c.	11:00 A. M. *11:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 25, at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship Belgic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 27 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Victoria, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to March †27 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Zelandia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 31 at 6:30 P. M.

†Registered mail closes 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) MARCH 24.

Bremen, Bremen, March 12.
Edam, Amsterdam, March 10.
El Rio, New Orleans, March 19.
Germanic, Liverpool, March 16.
Gottfried Schenker, Gibraltar, March 7.
Iroquois, Jacksonville, March 21.
Miami, Galveston, March 19.
San Augustin, Havana, March 20.
Seguranca, Havana, March 19.
Sir Garnet Wolseley, Gibraltar, March 8.
Southery, Hamburg, March 8.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow, March 12.
Trave, Bremen, March 15.

FRIDAY, MARCH 25.

Allianca, Colon, March 18.
Hekla, Christiansand, March 11.
Kansas City, Swansea, March 11.
Remus, London, March 11.

SATURDAY, MARCH 26.

Comanche, Jacksonville, March 23.
Olbers, St. Lucia, March 18.
Peconic, Gibraltar, March 12.
St. Paul, Southampton, March 19.
Umbria, Liverpool, March 19.

SUNDAY, MARCH 27.

Arabia, Hamburg, March 14.
El Mar, New Orleans, March 22.
La Bourgogne, Havre, March 19.
Michigan, London, March 15.

MONDAY, MARCH 28.

California, Gibraltar, March 14.
Scindia, Gibraltar, March 14.
Yucatan, Havana, March 24.

TUESDAY, MARCH 29.

Altai, Port Limon, March 22.
Bratten, Hull, March 15.
Comal, Galveston, March 23.
Glenisle, Gibraltar, March 15.
Jersey City, Swansea, March 15.
Massachusetts, London, March 17.
Noordland, Newport, March 17.
Tauric, Liverpool, March 19.
Werkendam, London, March 17.

Arrived.

SS Alps, (Br.,) Long, Port au Prince, &c., with mdse. to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Outside the Bar at 12:35 A. M., 24th.

SS Iroquois, Kemble, Jacksonville March 19 and Charleston 21st, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Nueces, Risk, Galveston March 16 and Key West 19th, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS El Paso, Gardner, New Orleans March 18, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS British Queen, (Br.,) Smith, Antwerp March 9, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 P. M., 22d.

SS Jasen, Fraser, Montego Bay March 15, St. Ann's Bay, Port Maria, 16th, and Annatto Bay 17th, with mdse. to Tweedie Trading Company. Arrived at the Bar at 7:30 A. M.

SS Southwark, (Br.,) Bence, Antwerp March 12, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 10 A. M.

SS Santiago, Leighton, Clenfuegos March 15, Santiago 17th, and Nassau 19th, with mdse. and passengers to J. E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:24 A. M.

SS Goldsboro, Swain, Philadelphia, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Fulda, (Ger.,) Petermann, Genoa March 10, Naples 11th, and Gibraltar 14th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2 P. M.

SS Kansas City, Fisher, Savannah March 21, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Richmond, Hiller, Richmond and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

Sailed.

SS Bluefields, for Baltimore.
SS Spartan Prince, for Genoa, &c.
SS Yarrowdale, for Mobile.
SS La Navarre, for Havre.
SS Mediterranean, for Philadelphia.
SS New York, for Southampton.
SS Trinidad, for Bermuda.
SS Pawnee, for Venice, &c.
SS Majestic, for Liverpool.
SS Westernland, for Antwerp.
SS Elise Marie, for Flushing.
SS Energie, for Flushing.
SS Orizaba, for Havana, &c.
SS Guyandotte, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Grenada, for Trinidad, &c.
SS Antilla, for Nassau.
SS Pottsville, for Philadelphia.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., March 23, 9:30 P. M., north, gentle breeze, cloudy.

Notice to Mariners.

TOMPKINSVILLE, N. Y., March 23.—The Lighthouse Board gives notice that the bearings of Black Can Buoy No. 9, West Bank, New York Lower Bay, moved on the 21st to cover a shoal spot developed to the eastward of its former position, are: Fort Tompkins Light, N., 1-16 E.; Elm Tree Beacon, N.W., 1-16 W.; Old Orchard Shoal Light, W. by S. ⅝ S.

By Cable.

LONDON, March 23.—SS St. Louis, Capt. Randle, from New York, arr. at Southampton to-day, passing Hurst Castle at 12:30 P. M.

SS H. H. Meier, (Ger.,) Capt. Steencken, from New York, arr. at Bremen to-day.

SS Cufic, (Br.,) Capt. Thomas, from New York, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS America, (Br.,) Capt. Pearce, from London for New York, passed the Isle of Wight to-day.

SS Brilliant, (Ger.,) Capt. Keller, from New York for Flushing, passed Scilly to-day.

SS Craigearn, (Br.,) Capt. Kirkwood, from New York for Singapore, &c., passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Minewaska, (Br.,) Capt. Griffiths, from New York for this port, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Alexandra, (Br.,) Capt. Marshall, from New York, arr. at this port to-day.

SS Europe, (Br.,) Capt. Robinson, from New York, arr. at this port to-day.

SS Mannheim, (Ger.,) Capt. Ockelman, from New York, arr. at Bremen to-day.

SS Gut Heil, (Ger.,) Capt. Dalderf, for New York, sld. from Shields yesterday.

SS Chicago City, (Br.,) Capt. Sendell, for New York, sld. from Swansea yesterday.

SS Massapequa, (Br.,) Capt. Cook, for New York, sld. from Shields to-day.

SS Croft, (Br.,) Capt. Robinson, for New York, sld. from Dundee to-day.

SS Paula, (Ger.,) Capt. Hettmeyer, from Hamburg for New York, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS St. Cuthbert, (Br.,) Capt. Fitzgerald, from New York, arr. at Antwerp yesterday.

SS American, (Dutch,) Capt. Buts, from New York, arr. at Amsterdam yesterday.

SS Sardinian, (Br.,) Capt. Vipod, for New York, sld. from Glasgow March 19.

SS Ethiopia, (Br.,) Capt. Wadsworth, from New York, arr. at Glasgow to-day.

SS Llandaff City, (Br.,) Capt. Hunter, from New York, arr. at Bristol to-day.

SS Pocahontas, (Br.,) Capt. James, from New York for Venice and Trieste, arr. at Oran yesterday.

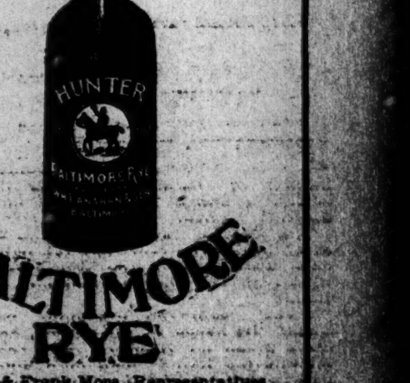
SS Saale, (Ger.,) Capt. Blanke, for Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, and New York, sld. from Alexandria at 4 P. M. to-day.

Miscellaneous.

BREMEN, March 23.—The North German Lloyd steamer H. H. Meier, Capt. Steencken, which has arrived here from New York on March 10, reports that fire broke out in Hold No. 3 during the voyage. The flames were extinguished, and the cargo was but slightly damaged.

RICH, PURE FLAVOR.

HUNTER



BALTIMORE RYE

A. B. Hart & Frank Moss, Representatives, 1 S. William St., New York, N. Y.

The Wanamaker Store

The Most Important
Bicycle News of the Year
A Large Reduction in Humber Prices

PRESENT conditions in the Bicycle market lead us to the conclusion that it is wise to reduce the prices of the leading Humber Bicycles.

This action is not forced by any distress on the part of Humber & Co. They are running to their full capacity executing our contract for machines of their own matchless standard. Conscience in construction has made the Humber the leading bicycle of the world. All intelligent bicyclists know *that*. Why then spend good money in telling it?

The unexpected is happening. The price changes are as follows:—

Humber Roadsters are Reduced from $100 to $73
Humber Tourists are Reduced from $102 to $75
Lady Humbers are Reduced from $106 to $79

These prices are fixed for the Bicycle Season of this year, and you may buy with confidence that you will be protected in price. But the reductions are retroactive and the differences between present and previous prices *will be refunded* to all purchasers of either of the 1898 models named in the announcement. Application for the rebate should be made at the place of purchase with such evidence as will identify the purchaser. This applies to the Wanamaker stores and agencies. We are only responsible within the limits of our own territory.

In addition to the foregoing we offer, through

The Greatest Bicycle Combination

ever effected, a variety of high-grade wheels that meets every price idea.

The Cygnet, $75	**The Continental, $40**	**The Coronet, $25**
The Duquesne, $50	**The Continent, $45**	**The Rodman, $35.**

We are also selling THE FALCON wheel, not the 1898 model, but the 1897 improved model, at $22.50. We are particular in calling attention to the model, because *in 1897* the Falcon was a $75 wheel.

The "New Idea" Foot-Pump

IT'S a good idea, too, this new pump. Simple in construction, strongly made and durable. We thought so much of its many advantages that we bought the entire output of the factory where it is made and will have exclusive control of its sale. Come in and examine it. You'll surely want one.

Its Price, $1.50.

Christy Saddles at $2

YES, that's right. Two dollars will be the price of the famous Christy Saddles, 1898 models, in this store. We try to save money for you on Bicycle Sundries generally, and no better illustration is needed than our power to sell these 'way below prices asked elsewhere. Other illustrations in the following:—

Brown Saddles, 1898, $2
Plew Saddles, 1898, $1.90
Messinger Saddles, 1898, $1.50
Wheeler Saddles, 1898, $3
Lovekin Saddles, $3

Wanamaker Tires, $3
Hartford Tires, $3.50
Kangaroo Tires, $4.50
Vim Tires, $3.50
20th Century Lamp, 1898, $1.65

Searchlight Lamp, 1898, $2.75
Banner Lamp, 1898, $1.90
M. & W. Lamp, 1898, $1.75
Bicycle Watches, $1, $1.20, $1.50
Bicycle Bells, 18c. to $1

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

THE GARDEN HORSE SALE

The Old Trotting Stallion Alcantara, Sire of Twenty Noted Performers, Brought $600.

ALRICH THE HIGHEST SELLER

Sales Throughout the Day Excellent—Foreign Buyers Who Have Been Missed for Some Time Have Returned to the Market.

Lovers of the light harness horse were out in force yesterday at the combination sale of trotters and pacers in Madison Square Garden, for whether they were intending purchasers or not, the horsemen were anxious to see the grand old stallion Alcantara pass under the hammer. The stallion, the sire of twenty performers in the 2:10 list, is probably beyond the stage of usefulness for breeding purposes, for he is twenty-two years old, and this fact was responsible for the comparatively low price he brought. When he was last sold, Alcantara brought $10,000, but yesterday he was purchased for $600 by A. K. Ware, a breeder of Fredericksburg, Va. A. A. Bonner would not have parted with Alcantara but for the fact that he has retired from the breeding business. Of his big string of horses he retained only King Rene, Jr., which was one of the prize winners at the Horse Show last Fall.

The best price of the day was brought by Alrich, 2:18¾, a handsome black gelding, by Altus-Namouna. He was purchased by S. F. Paul of this city for $1,850. Prices throughout the day ruled strong, and as at Tuesday's sale, good blood commanded a good price. A few of the foreign buyers who absented themselves from the sales since the embargo on American horses in some parts of Europe was ordered, were present, and one of them, Max Gross of Berlin, Germany, was a purchaser.

The horses sold for $200 or over are as follows:

Marie Ansel, (trotter, 2:25,) br. m., 8 years, by Ansel-Mattie, by Hambletonian; J. Murphy, Brooklyn	$760
Margarite, (trotter,) b. m., 6, by Director-May Day, by Cassius M. Clay; A. L. Thomas, Belle Meade, N. J.	900
Pauline Root, (trotter,) blk. m., 5, by Nutwood-Panacea, by Electioneer; Mike Bowerman, Lexington, Ky.	390
Alcantara, (trotter, 2:23,) br. s., 22, by George Wilkes-Alma Mater, by Mambrino Patchen; A. K. Ware, Fredericksburg, Va.	600
Sportly, (trotter, 2:27¼,) b. g., 7, by Sport-Emuline, by Electioneer; Leland & Tanner, Hamilton, N. Y.	260
Monitor, (trotter, 2:24½,) br. g., 9, by Monarch-Lecrece, by Robert Whaley; Max Gross, Berlin, Germany	240
Belle A., (trotter, 2:18,) b. m., 7, by Wilkes Boy-Wilksie G., by Robert McGregor; Suburban Stock Farm, (W. E. Spair,) Glens Falls, N. Y.	800
Geraldine, (trotter,) blk. m., 8, by Rumor-Gilda, by Jay Gould; J. Connors	200
Jessie Clark, (trotter, 2:27¼,) blk. m., 6, by Norwood Star-Lady Sutherland, by Clark Chief; J. W. Daly, Mount Kisco, N. Y.	800
[illegible], (trotter, 2:30¼, and pacer, 2:17¾,) g. g., 12, by Brentwood-Lemons, by Dan [illegible]; C. H. Scott	250
[illegible], (trotter,) b. m., 6, by Palo Alto-[illegible], by Electioneer; J. Connors	[illegible]
White Prince, (pacer,) wh. g., 8, by Rex Hiatoga-Lucy, by Billy Green; A. Butler Duncan	220
Alice Wilson, (trotter,) g. m., 5, by Wilkes M.—Gray Nelly, by Bayard; Dr. Aernecsius, Jersey City	550
Alvina, (trotter,) br. m., 9, by Nutbreaker-Lacina, by Cuyler; Robert Steele, Philadelphia	275
John Allerton, (trotter,) blk. g., 4, by Allerton-Mocha, by Onward; H. E. Mapes, Westchester	210
Notion and Motion, (pacing team,) bay geldings, 4 and 5 years, both by Northwestdam by Wilkie Russell; N. R. Doe	535
Smock W., (trotter, 2:10¼,) b. g., 7, by Alburn-Kitty E., by Honest Irishman; Jeremiah Palmer, Fishkill, N. Y.	425
Amy Grant, (trotter,) b. m., 6, by General Grant, dam by Red Heart; J. Connors	360
Glory Oh So, (trotter,) b. g., 5, by Oh So-Ollie B., by Magic; Frederick Watson, Brooklyn	300
Chemistry, (trotter,) br. g., 4, by Red Heart-Wilkia by George Wilkes; W. Shipman, Stony Brook, L. I.	325
Black filly, (trotter,) 2, by Director-Lena Wilkes, by Guy Wilkes; A. K. Ware, Fredericksburg, Va.	400
Chestnut filly, (trotter,) 2, by Andrew M.-Reba Kate, by Norval; W. C. Hendrickson, Belle Meade, N. J.	300
Brown filly, (trotter,) 2, by Director-Ollie Wilkes, by Favorite Wilkes; S. M. Klotz, Brooklyn	400
Kerins, (trotter, 2:21½,) b. s., 8, by Sphinx-Neenah Belle, by Nugget; J. Connors	735
Black filly, (trotter,) 2, by Director-Hattie Wilkes, by George Wilkes; W. C. Hendrickson	240
Bay filly, (trotter,) 2, by Wilkes Boy-Bonnie Belle, by Almont; W. C. Hendrickson	260
Brown filly, (trotter,) 2, by Allie Wilkes-Angelia, by George Wilkes; Sam Gamble, San Francisco	325
Brownie Axtell, (trotter,) br. m., 6, by Axtel-Merry Thought, by Happy Medium; E. Baldwin	250
Roselawn, (trotter, 2:29¼,) br. m., 6, by Acmon-dam by Great Western; W. H. Clark	425
Dan Wilkes, (trotter, 2:19¾,) g. g., 8, by Mambrino Wilkes-Nelly Grant, by General Grant; W. H. McKenna	475
Aven W., (trotter,) blk. m., 7, by Arapahoe Chief-Mary A., by Stockwood; S. F. Paul	475
Alrich, (trotter, 2:18¾,) blk. g., 8, by Altus-Namouna, by A. W. Richmond; S. F. Paul	1,875
Blanche Pedro, (trotter,) b. m., 9, by Dom Pedro, dam Thoroughbred; Dr. Abernescius	360
Luke Morgan, (pacer, 2:19¼,) b. g., 9, by Luke Brodhead-Puss, by Sim's Prophet; M. S. Woods, Stamford, Conn.	285
Maud H., (trotter, 2:26,) blk. m., 8, by Losaro Cossack-Dolly Davis, by Mambrino Davis; A. F. Eno	370
Mary Levan, (trotter,) b. m., 5, by Arguile-Mary F., by Mario; Dr. Abernescius	375
George W., (trotter, 2:25,) g. g., 6, by Glenwood-Cora, by Iron Duke; George Franklin, Newburg, N. Y.	285
Miss Cleveland, (trotter, 2:17¼,) b. m., 10, by Aytoun-Ole Mammy; J. W. Daly, Mount Kisco, N. Y.	300
Bert C., (trotter,) b. g., 5, by Happy Heir-Dau; M. Kahn	220
Pearl M., (pacer,) ch. m., 5, by Rowland, dam by Caldwell Chief; L. & S. Frank	230
Frank and Billy, (trotters,) bay geldings, 18 years old; W. B. Jenkins	600
Majel, (trotter,) br. m., 9, by Wilkes Boy-Molly P., by Mohawk, Jr.; C. H. Cook, Hampden, Conn.	230
Woodberry, (pacer, 2:18¼,) br. g., 9, by Beechnut-Leaf, by Haw Patch; W. M. Wilson	310

Racing at Ingleside.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 23.—Results at Ingleside:

FIRST RACE.—Purse for maidens. Five furlongs. Daisy F. won, Hohenlohe second, Toribio third. Time—1:02½.

SECOND RACE.—Selling. Six furlongs. Fortunate won, McLight second, Rubison third. Time—1:14¼.

THIRD RACE.—Maidens; selling. Five and a half furlongs. Sardonic won, Oahu second, Twinkler third. Time—1:08¼.

FOURTH RACE.—For two-year-olds. Half mile. Maud Ferguson won, Formero second, Ach third. Time—0:49½.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap. One mile. Briar Sweet won, Joe Ullman second, Recreation third. Time—1:40½.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling. One mile. Dr. Marks won, Watomba second, Go To Bed third. Time—1:42¼.

NOTES FROM THE GOLF LINKS.

Executive Committee Meets Next Week—Naval Academy Tournament.

Secretary Robert B. Kerr of the United States Golf Association said yesterday that notices had been sent for a meeting of the Executive Committee next Wednesday in this city. President Laurence Curtis of Boston will come to the city to attend the meeting, and all of the other members except Charles B. Macdonald of Chicago are expected to be present. They are Ransom H. Thomas and John Reid of this city, Henry May of Washington, and George D. Fowle of Philadelphia. Many important questions are to be decided, among them the advisability of placing some limit upon the competitors in the amateur championship tournament this year, and the time for the open championship, which is to be played on a different date from the amateur event. One application for this tournament has been received. The contest will probably come before July 1. About ten new clubs will be elected to membership in the association.

An effort is being made to lay out a golf course at Cape May, and several Philadelphians have made two or three visits to that place for the purpose of selecting a suitable tract of land for the links.

The golf tournament which has been in progress for several days on the links of the Annapolis Naval Academy will be finished this week. Among some of the promising contestants are Capt. Finley, Ensign McNamee, Lieuts. Shipley, Fullam, Knapp, and Huse, and Ensign Buck. In the ladies' tournament are Mrs. Halsey, Mrs. Shipley, Mrs. Finley, Miss Key, Miss Terry, Miss Safford, and Miss Schenck.

Herbert J. Tweedie, one of the able Scotch golfers in Chicago, has just laid out a nine-hole course near that city for the Midlothian Golf Club. It is one of the longest courses of nine holes in the country, being 3,000 yards in circuit. The longest hole is 560 yards, and the shortest 170 yards. A new clubhouse is also being erected.

Presbyterian Wins the Derby.

NEW ORLEANS, March 23.—The Crescent City Jockey Club's meeting terminated today with the four-thousand-dollar Derby. Presbyterian, the favorite, won by a length. Summary:

Crescent City Derby.—Mile and an eighth. Presbyterian, 100 pounds, (Burns,) 9 to 10, won; Joe Shelby, 115, (Sullivan,) 8 to 1 and 6 to 5, second; Dinsmore, 115, (A. Barrett,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:55½. Isabey and Nabob also ran.

A BITE POISONS A DOCTOR.

He Had Been Attending a Boy Who Suffered from Croup.

CAMDEN, N. J., March 23.—Dr. Benjamin, a prominent physician, a member of the City, County, and State Medical Society, and an authority on the germ theory, is dangerously ill of blood poisoning, and is under the care of his medical associates, who have performed an operation on him, and hope to save his life.

The doctor was attending a boy suffering from membranous croup. Heroic measures were used. The patient bit the doctor's fingers severely, and blood poisoning developed.

Providence Hotel Man Assigns.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 23.—George B. Knight, the proprietor of the City Hotel, Providence, R. I., filed his voluntary petition in insolvency in the Appellate Court here yesterday afternoon. The liabilities amount to $[illegible] and the assets are estimated at $11,000.

[illegible]

The Grand American Handicap Now On at Elkwood Park About Half Completed.

ABOUT TWO HUNDRED ENTRIES

Sixty-one Had Stopped Every Bird They Had Drawn at the End of the Ninth Round—Mrs. Shattuck's Chance for Money.

The second day of the big pigeon-shooting tournament at the Elkwood Park traps was brought to a close by darkness last night with the Grand American Handicap, the stellar event of the meeting, about half completed. When the shooters retired at the end of the day's sport, there were only 17 straight scores out of the field of 197. Shooting began promptly at 10 o'clock in the morning, and continued until the failing light made it difficult for the marksmen to distinguish the birds against the dull gray background of sky.

The sun shining down through a remarkably clear atmosphere were the weather conditions, and the change from the drizzle of Tuesday was a welcome one, both to shooters and spectators.

During the day upward of 2,000 pigeons were trapped, and many enthusiasts followed their favorites around the clover leaf from one trap to another. Among those who attracted the greatest amount of attention were Capt. Brewer, Fred Gilbert, J. A. R. Elliott, Ferd Van Dyke, George S. McAlpin, and Mrs. Shattuck.

When the race was fairly started it was learned that ten of the original entries had forfeited, and there were six post entries, making a total of 197 that faced the traps, the largest shooting match ever held in this or any other country. Out of this aggregation, at the end of the third round there were 186 straight scores. At the close of the sixth ninety clean scores were recorded, and at the end of the ninth sixty-one had not failed to stop every bird they had drawn. The committee made an effort to finish the twelfth round, but were compelled to stop on account of darkness after 100 had finished that round.

Mrs. Shattuck was among the first to miss. She lost the fifth, seventh, and eighth during the day, but still has a chance for one of the money prizes.

The conditions governing the match call for twenty-five birds each, $25 entrance, birds extra, handicaps from 25 to 33 yards rise, $1,500 guaranteed by the association and all surplus added. In addition to the money prize, the winner will receive a sterling silver loving cup, presented by the Inter-State Association.

The cash prizes amounting respectively to $682.50, $582.50, $482.50, $440, $385, $330, $288.75, $275, $247.50, $233.75, $137.50, $137.50, $110, $82.50, $82.50, and nine additional prizes of $55 each in all amounting to $5,075, will be divided among the twenty-five high guns.

The scores to date are as follows:

Name.	Yards.		Total.
E. E. Baker	28	2 2 0 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	11
"Swan"	26	2 0 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	11
"Landis"	27	2 2 0 2 2 2 2 0 2 2 2 2	10
Dr. J. L. Williamson	30	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	12
H. C. White	27	0 0 1 1 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 1	10
G. R. Hunnewell	26	1 1 2 1 1 2 2 1 0 1 2 2	11
C. Galsdorfer	26	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 * 0	10
"Hell Gate"	27	1 2 0 2 2 2 0 1 2 2 2 0	9
J. A. R. Elliott	31	2 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	12
E. M. Cooper	28	2 2 2 2 2 2 0 2 2 2 2 2	11
C. A. Young	28	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	12
E. K. Dickson	27	2 2 2 2 2 0 2 2 2 2 2 2	11
H. A. Chisholm	26	2 0 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	11
H. B. "Richey"	28	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	12
Aaron Woodruff	28	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 0 0 2	10
W. S. Edey	27	2 0 2 2 0 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	10
John J. Hallowell	28	2 2 0 2 1 1 2 0 2 2 2 2	10
H. P. Collins	25	2 2 0 2 2 0 2 2 2 2 0 2	9
George A. Winn	26	2 2 2 2 0 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	11
J. G. Knowlton	27	2 2 2 2 0 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	11
Dr. S. Shaw	28	2 2 2 1 1 1 2 * 2 2 0 0	9
J. "Old Boy"	26	0 2 2 2 2 2 1 2 2 2 2 0	10
J. H. Swan	27	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 0 2 0	10
B. C. Kuser	27	2 * 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	11
E. L. Post	27	2 2 1 2 2 2 1 1 2 1 0 2	11
J. P. Edrington	26	2 0 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	11
R. C. Root	29	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 0 2 2	11
A. Doty	28	2 2 2 2 2 0 2 2 2 2 2 2	11
T. P. Hicks	28	2 2 2 2 2 0 2 0 1 2 2 1	10
F. M. Faurote	30	0 0 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	10
"Sherburne"	26	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 0 2 2 2	11
E. A. Leach	29	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	12
M. F. Lindsley	27	0 0 2 2 2 2 * 0 1 2 1 2	8
†H. H. Norton	25	2 1 2 2 0 2 0 0 0	5
S. H. Mason	26	2 1 2 0 2 0 1 1 2 1 2 2	10
A. W. Money	28	1 2 1 1 2 1 2 1 2 0 1 2	11
Charles Zwirlein	28	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 0	11
E. B. Wadsworth	25	2 1 0 1 2 2 2 1 2 2 1 2	11
F. V. Van Dyke	27	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	12
W. M. Hayes	27	2 2 2 2 2 0 2 2 2 2 2 2	11
F. I. Hammond	26	2 0 2 2 2 2 0 0 2 2 2 2	9
"Vermont"	28	2 1 2 2 2 1 2 * 2 0 2 1	10
T. A. Marshall	30	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	12
†D. Valenti	26	0 0 0 0 2 0	1
G. E. Greiff	28	2 0 2 2 2 2 0 2 2 2 2 0	9
O. R. Dickey	29	2 1 2 2 2 2 2 0 2 0 2 2	10
I. W. "Watson"	27	2 2 2 2 2 2 0 2 2 2 2 2	11
E. Bingham	28	2 2 1 2 2 2 0 2 2 2 2 2	11
H. T. Folsom	25	2 0 2 1 1 0 1 1 2 0 2 0	8
"Walters"	27	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 1 2 2 2 2	12
C. von Lengerke	28	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 0	11
John Hoffman	27	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 * 2 2 0 0	9
John Watson	27	2 1 2 2 0 2 2 0 2 2 0 0	8
D. W. Shipman	26	0 2 0 0 2 1 2 2 0 2 2 1	8
H. Wolfe	27	2 2 0 0 2 0 2 2 2 2 0 1	8
U. M. C. Thomas	25	2 0 2 2 2 2 2 0 2 2 2 2	10
E. D. Fulford	29	2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	12
J. "McShane"	27	1 2 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 0 2 2	11
"Summit"	27	2 2 2 2 0 2 1 2 0 0 2 2	9
F. W. Cooper	28	2 2 2 2 2 1 1 2 1 2 2 0	11
"Scott"	26	2 0 2 2 2 2 0 2 2 2 2 2	10
U. F. Bender	27	2 2 2 1 2 1 1 1 2 1 2 2	12
J. A. "Chauncey"	25	2 2 2 2 2 2 * 1 2 0 0 0	8
J. Gaughen	26	2 2 1 2 1 2 2 0 0 2 2 2	10
Emil Work	27	0 2 2 2 1 1 0 2 0 2 2 2	8
F. S. Parmelee	30	2 2 0 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	11
Fred Gilbert	32	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	12
George Roll	29	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 0 2 2	11
C. M. Meyer	28	2 2 0 2 2 2 2 0 2 2 0 2	9
James L. Smith	27	2 0 1 1 2 1 2 1 2 0 1 2	10
G. W. Loomis	28	1 1 2 2 2 2 1 2 2 2 2 2	12
G. W. Holloway	27	2 0 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	11
John Parker	29	2 2 2 0 2 2 2 0 1 1 2 2	10
A. L. Ivins	28	1 2 2 2 0 2 2 2 2 1 2 2	11
"Sporting Life"	28	1 2 1 1 2 1 2 2 1 2 2 2	12
J. von Lengerke	28	2 2 2 2 0 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	11
G. H. Piercy	26	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	12
E. C. Meyer	27	2 2 0 2 2 2 2 * 0 2 0 2	8
J. B. Savage	27	1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 1	12
"Jim Jones"	27	2 2 1 2 1 2 2 1 2 1 2 2	12
"B. M. C."	27	2 0 2 2 2 2 1 2 2 0 0 0	8
Dr. W. B. Kibbey	27	2 2 1 1 2 1 1 1 0 1 2 2	11
F. W. Ramalay	26	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 0 0 * 0 0	7
S. Palmer	28	2 2 1 1 0 0 1 2 1 2 * 2	9
W. S. Canon	25	2 2 2 2 0 2 2 1 2 2 1 1	11
J. C. Small	26	2 2 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 2 2	8
Harry Graham	27	2 2 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0	5
F. Schwartz, Jr.	26	2 2 2 2 1 1 2 2 2 2 1 1	12
W. Fred Quimby	27	2 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 0 2 1 1	11
W. Wagner	27	1 2 1 2 2 1 2 2 1 2 1 2	12
Charles Woolley	27	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 0 2	11
G. S. McAlpin	30	2 2 2 2 0 2 2 2 1 2 2 0	10
Mrs. W. P. Shatuck	25	2 2 2 2 0 2 * 0 2 2 2 2	10
W. E. Steelman	26	2 2 0 2 2 2 2 2 2 0 2 2	10
R. L. Trimble	28	2 2 2 0 2 2 2 0 2 2 2 0	9
"Joe Shinn"	27	0 2 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	11
J. S. Fanning	30	0 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	11
A. L. Bacon	28	2 2 2 2 0 2 0 2 2 0 2 2	9

Name.	Yards.		Total.
John Glover	27	2 0 2 2 0 2 2 2 2	7
G. Forehand	26	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	9
Dr. G. V. Hudson	27	2 2 1 1 0 1 2 0 2	7
J. M. Baker	26	1 2 2 0 2 2 2 2 2	8
R. Gravatt	28	2 2 0 1 0 1 2 0 1	6
F. D. Kelsey	29	2 0 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	8
"Bran Dadley"	27	2 2 2 0 2 2 2 0 2	7
A. W. du Bray	27	2 2 0 2 2 2 2 2 2	8
W. L. Cameron	27	2 0 2 2 2 1 1 2 2	8
C. M. Chapin	27	2 2 2 1 0 2 2 * 2	7
J. O'H. Denny	26	2 2 2 2 0 2 0 * 0	6
G. Cubberley	29	2 2 1 2 2 2 1 0 2	8
Dr. C. W. Carson	27	2 2 2 2 2 0 2 0 0	7
A. G. Courtney	27	2 2 2 2 2 1 2 2 2	9
Jay Snell	26	2 2 1 2 2 2 1 2 2	9
S. M. Van Allen	26	0 2 1 2 1 0 1 1 1	7
Fred Coleman	28	* 2 2 0 0 2 2 2 2	6
M. "Meredith"	27	2 2 2 2 0 2 2 * 2	7
A. L. Marshall	28	2 2 0 2 2 0 0 2 2	6
H. Dunnell	28	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	9
G. Peterson	28	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 0	8
W. Dunnell	28	2 2 2 2 0 2 2 2 2	8
S. Glover	30	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	9
H. E. Colvin	25	2 0 2 2 0 2 2 1 2	7
A. Dunnell	28	2 2 2 2 0 2 2 2 2	8
Henry "See"	27	2 2 2 0 2 2 2 2 *	7
J. J. Reid	26	1 2 0 1 1 0 2 * *	5
C. Muirheid	26	* 0 0 2 1 2 2 0 2	5
J. T. Anthony	28	1 2 2 2 0 1 1 2 1	8
"Bessemer"	28	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	9
T. A. Divine	26	2 0 2 0 1 1 2 2 0	6
Ralph Kuss	27	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	9
T. J. Laughrey	27	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	9
L. H. Goodrich	27	2 2 2 2 2 2 * 2 *	8
James "Hood"	27	1 1 1 1 1 2 1 2 1	9
W. H. Hassinger	26	2 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2	9
"Roberts"	30	2 2 2 2 2 2 0 1 2	8
George Deiter	28	2 2 2 2 2 2 0 2 2	8
R. O. Heikes	30	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	9
G. B. Hutchings	26	1 2 2 2 2 2 2 1 2	9
C. G. Blandford	26	2 0 2 0 1 2 2 * 2	7
Dr. D. B. Mosher	26	2 2 2 1 2 2 1 2 2	9
H. Otten	27	[illegible]	7
Thomas Howe	28	2 1 2 0 0 2 1 0 2	6
W. Terry	27	2 2 2 1 2 2 2 2 2	9
J. E. Applegate	28	* 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	8
"H. M."	26	[illegible]	8
L. Harrison	27	2 2 0 2 2 2 2 2 2	8
D. Elliott	26	[illegible]	8
C. W. Budd	30	[illegible]	8
J. L. Brewer	32	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 * 2	8
William "Adolph"	27	0 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	8
Frank "Park"	28	2 2 2 0 2 0 2 2 2	7
Alexander King	28	2 2 2 2 2 0 2 2 2	8
C. M. Grimm	30	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	9
J. H. Covington	27	[illegible]	8
"Dosly"	27	[illegible]	[illegible]
E. A. Geoffroy	27	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thomas Martin	27	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. W. "Peale"	27	[illegible]	[illegible]
"Capt. Bunk"	26	[illegible]	[illegible]
F. Gerbolini	26	[illegible]	5
L. Hildebrandt	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
F. D. Alkire	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
H. Bucknell	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. Plankington, Jr.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
"Hamilton"	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
A. Loesing	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. B. Dicks	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
"Le Roy"	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Allen Willey	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
E. Phister	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

For the convenience of those of their patrons who prefer to make early selections

The Gorham Company, Silversmiths,

are now showing, ahead of the usual season of exhibition, the most recent productions of their factories, including

Sterling Silverware
for
Household use,
suitable for the
Spring Wedding Season,

Sterling Silver
Fancy Goods
and
Toilet Articles,
appropriate as
Easter Gifts,

and an interesting collection of Sterling Silver Jewelry, Buckles, Belts, Girdles, Chatelaines, etc., now so much sought for as accessories to the prevailing style of costume, many of these being richly set with semi-precious stones, or embellished with vitrified colored enamels.

Gorham Manufacturing Company,

Broadway and Nineteenth Street,
23 Maiden Lane.

Name.	Yards.		Total.
"Conn"	26	1 2 2 2 2 1 2 x 1	8
C. H. Stockwell	26	2 2 2 1 2 2 2 0 x	7
J. M. Thompson	26	1 2 2 1 2 1 x 2 2	8
W. Levens	27	1 2 2 1 2 2 0 2 2	8
J. R. Blamey	26	2 0 1 1 0 1 2 0 2	6
H. C. Burkhardt	27	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	9
S. B. Walker	26	2 2 0 2 2 2 2 2 x	8
Mr. Reynolds	28	2 2 2 2 2 2 x 2 2	8
F. S. Sinnock	27	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	9
J. R. Malone	28	2 1 1 2 2 1 2 2 2	9
H. S. Rice	26	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	9
T. P. Ladin	28	2 1 2 1 2 1 1 1 2	9
W. P. Shattuck	27	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	9
"Ben Hur"	28	1 1 2 1 1 1 2 2 2	9
Robert Baar	26	2 2 0 1 2 0 2 2 2	7
H. H. Moore	26	2 2 2 1 2 2 2 2 0	8
George W. Clay	26	2 2 2 2 2 0 2 2 2	8
"S. McPherson"	27	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	9
T. W. Morfey	29	2 2 2 2 0 2 2 2 2	8
W. H. Faucette	27	2 0 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	8
Huckins	28	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	9
Neely	26	2 0 2 2 2 0 2 2 2	7
Hebard	26	x 1 2 1 2 2 1 2 2	8
Stoddard	28	2 2 2 2 2 0 2 2 2	8
Hostetter	28	0 1 2 0 0 0 1 †	2
W. F. Parker	26	2 1 2 2 2 0 2 2 2	8
C. G. Davis	25	2 1 0 2 2 2 2 2 2	8

†Withdrew.

ADVICE FOR MR. LA ROSA.

After His Acquittal Judge Cowing Recites Poetry to Him.

Francis La Rosa, who said he was a music teacher at 120 Hamilton Street, Brooklyn, was on trial before Judge Cowing, in the General Sessions Court, yesterday on a charge of stealing an overcoat belonging to Edward E. Bendit, a lawyer, of 74 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street. La Rosa is about fifty years old, well dressed, and of dignified appearance.

Mr. Bendit's story was that he had been dancing with a woman at the Lenox Lyceum, and had left his overcoat in one of the boxes. While dancing around the hall he caught sight of La Rosa walking away with the overcoat. Evidence was also submitted to show that the defendant had been arrested several times before for stealing overcoats. The jury acquitted La Rosa, but Judge Cowing evidently believed him guilty. In discharging the man, the Judge said:

> He who steals and gets away
> May live to steal another day.

"Now, Mr. La Rosa, when you go out of this court, keep repeating this. Pin these lines to your own coat, Mr. La Rosa. Keep them in your mind. They may be of value to you, Mr. La Rosa."

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—H. L. Howison, United States Navy.

FIFTH AVENUE—Col. J. J. Estey, Brattleborough, Vt.

HOLLAND—Col. Samuel P. Colt, Providence.

MAJESTIC—Col. Thomas A. Dodge, United States Army.

MANHATTAN—George Westinghouse, Pittsburg.

PLAZA—Senator Frank J. Cannon, Utah.

SAVOY—The Rev. Dr. William McAfee, Columbus, Ohio.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Prescott Bigelow, Boston; Charles E. Bunker, United States Marine Corps.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Adler, S. J., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; W. A. Adler, furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.
Ambach Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; M. Ambach, clothing, 676 Broadway; Westminster Hotel.
Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; H. W. Hildreth, upholstery goods; 2 Walker Street.
Arnold, J. H., Williamsport, Penn., art store; Continental Hotel.
Burnap, Z., Canajoharie, N. Y., millinery; 246 Vanderbilt Avenue, Brooklyn.
Bascoe, Ida M., Morris, N. Y., millinery; St. Mary's.
Beardsley, S. A., Gouverneur, N. Y., millinery; Hotel Bristol.
Brownell, Mrs. L. J., Norwood, N. Y.; Margaret E. Looby, millinery.
Brownell, Mrs. L. J., Norwood, N. Y.; millinery.
Burnap, Z., Canajoharie, N. Y.; Miss Bella Clingen, millinery; 15 East Eleventh Street.
Burnap, Z., Canajoharie, N. Y.; Mrs. John J. Thomas, millinery; 15 East Eleventh Street.
Briggs, O., & D., Friendship, N. Y.; Miss Bell Briggs, millinery; Hotel Bristol.
Beardsley, S. A., Gouverneur, N. Y.; Mrs. E. C. Mosher, millinery; Hotel Bristol.
Ballentine Company, Port Huron, Mich.; A. R. Ballentine, dry goods and shoes; Cadillac Hotel.
Baum & Balz, Cincinnati, Ohio; A. Baum, hats and caps; Hotel Normandie.
Biedler, F. R., Baltimore, Md.; boots and shoes; Hotel Imperial.
Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; H. Johnston, carpets, 2 Walker Street; Grand Union Hotel.
Barney, H. S., & Co., Schenectady, N. Y.; H. Horstmeyer, domestics; 52 Franklin Street; Belvedere House.
Burns, W. H., Company, Worcester, Mass.; W. H. Burns, underwear; Hotel Normandie.
Burgunder, Brother & Co., Baltimore, Md.; H. Burgunder, clothing; Hotel Marlborough.
Bernheimer Bros. & Co., Baltimore, Md.; I. Wolf, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.
Babcock & Shannon, Albany, N. Y.; R. W. Shannon, clothing; Park Avenue Hotel.
Bush & Bull, Easton, Penn.; S. R. Bush, notions and furnishing goods; Westminster Hotel.
Burrows & Sanborn, Lynn, Mass.; C. S. Sanborn, notions and furnishing goods; Holland House.
Clark, T. R., Watkins, N. Y.; grocer; Mills Hotel.
Clark, T. R., Watkins, N. Y.; Francis Clark, grocer; Mills' Hotel.
Clark, T. R., Watkins, N. Y.; William Harrington, grocer; Mills' Hotel.
Cohen, S., & Co., Boston, Mass.; G. Cohen, laces and gloves; Westminster Hotel.
Clement, J. V., & Co., Toledo, Ohio; J. V. Clement, millinery, 622 Broadway; Hotel Marlborough.
Cohen Company, The, Richmond, Va.; I. Cohen, dress goods, silks, and velvets; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Imperial.
Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. Davies, dress goods; 115 Worth Street.
Conly, E., Bath, N. Y.; general merchandise; 845 Columbus Avenue.
Colwell, Mrs. A. A., Cuba, N. Y.; millinery and fancy goods; 238 East Fifty-eighth Street.
Cornell, Mrs. S. D., Prattsburg, N. Y.; dry goods and millinery; 17 Charles Street.
Cota, Hattie C., Potsdam, N. Y., dressmaker; 36 West Twenty-fifth Street.
Campbell, W. D., Dalcott, N. Y.; W. S. Campbell, clothing; Sturtevant Hotel.
Cohen, J., Rochester, N. Y., paper stock.
Dexter, G. H., & Co., Gloversville, N. Y.; H. Rickenson, 5 and 10 cent goods.
Dinnlay, K. R., Auburn, N. Y.; Lizzie Hanlon, millinery.
Epstein, S., Sheffield, Penn., general merchandise; 244 East Forty-eighth Street.
Epstein, I., Johnsonburg, Penn., general merchandise; Occidental Hotel.
Engel, Clara S., Rochester, N. Y.; dressmaker; Brevoort House.
Fox, G., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; J. E. Rourke, cloaks and suits, 45 Lispenard Street; St. Cloud Hotel.
Frank, A., Irwin, Penn.; clothing; Hotel Imperial.
Farwell, J. V., Company, Chicago, Ill.; J. W. Hall, silks and plushes; 115 Worth Street; Gerlach Hotel.
Firsyth, Miss L., Chicago, Ill.; dressmaker; Manhattan Hotel.
Foster, Miss M. J., Little Falls, N. Y.; millinery; 34 West Washington Square.
Foster, N. J., Little Falls, N. Y.; Miss J. L. Armond, millinery; 34 West Washington Square.
Fraser, Robert, Utica, N. Y.; Kate Gucker, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Fairnow, L. C., Lockport, N. Y.; Lotta Nuse, millinery; Hotel Albert.
Fairnow, L. C., Lockport, N. Y., millinery; Hotel Albert.
Fisher, M. D., & Sons, Spencer, N. Y.; M. Fisher, department store; Hotel Albert.
Field, A. V., Tioga, Penn., millinery; 80 Willoughby Street, Brooklyn.
Garrison, J. M., Waterloo, N. Y.; dry goods.
Gillespie Brothers, Hoosac Falls, N. Y.; Harry W. Rextrow, dry goods; St. Denis.
Graham, C. W., Delhi, N. Y.; drugs, stationery, and toys; 58 Pulaski Street, Brooklyn.
Gressman, Mrs. S. M., Chicago, Ill.; dressmaker; Manhattan Hotel.
Green, Mrs. J. M., Rochester, N. Y.; dressmaker; Brevoort House.
Glenn, H., & Co., Utica, N. Y.; A. L. Aldred, cloaks and suits; 55 White Street.
Gutman, Nathan, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; N. Gutman, silks, velvets, and trimmings, 25 Howard Street; Hotel Albert.
Gutman, Joel & Co., Baltimore, Md.; C. E. Lambert, silks; S. J. Nassauer, furnishing goods; Miss M. Austin, millinery, 79 Grand Street; Hotel Marlborough.
Gutman, Julius & Co., Baltimore, Md.; M. Abbott, linens and hosiery; Hotel Albert.
Henderson, E. M., Pulaski, N. Y.; millinery and fancy goods.
Hammond, A. J., & Co., Cadiz, Ohio; A. J. Hammond, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Holzman Manufacturing Company, Baltimore, Md.; M. Holzman, piece goods; Hotel Marlborough.
Hagerdorn & Merz, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. H. Hagerdorn, shirts; Hotel Albert.
Hower & Higbee, Cleveland, Ohio; W. H. Gates, cloaks and suits; Grand Hotel.
Hovey, C. F., & Co., Boston, Mass.; G. W. Brown, ribbons and trimmings, 84 Greene Street; Hotel Manhattan.
Houston & Henderson, Boston, Mass.; G. A. Swallow, laces and embroideries; Stuart House.
Hundley, Frazier Dry Goods Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; M. E. Weiser, dress goods and domestics; 48 Leonard Street; Hotel Gerlach.
Hopkins, H. C., & Co., Portsmouth, Ohio; H. C. Hopkins, notions; Murray Hill Hotel.
Havens & Geddes Co., Terre Haute, Ind.; J. Levering, dry goods, 258 Church Street; St. Denis Hotel.
Hislop, W. B., & Co., Auburn, N. Y.; W. B. Hislop, notions and furnishing goods; 338 Broadway; Hotel Albert.
Hansberger, C. F., & Co., Tiffin, Ohio; R. T. Greggs, notions and carpets; Broadway Central Hotel.
Hovey, C. F., & Co., Boston, Mass.; C. M. Fay, cloaks and suits; 84 Greene Street; Grand Union Hotel.
Hammond, A. J., & Co., Cadiz, Ohio; A. J. Hammond, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Hattler, Mrs. G. W., Lyons, N. Y.; millinery.
Hollamer & Dunnegan, Auburn, N. Y.; Anna N. Dunnegan, dry goods.
Holmes Brothers, Redwood, N. Y.; W. W. Holmes, dry goods; Sturtevant.
Hudson Brothers, Mount Morris, N. Y.; Thomas Hudson, dry goods; St. Denis.
Hall, J., & Son, Warren, Penn.; J. T. Hall, foundry and machinery; Occidental Hotel.
Head, W. H., Banking Company, Forsyth, Ga.; R. P. Brooks, banking; 17 West Thirty-second Street.
Jones, S. J., Cold Brook, N. Y.; millinery.
Johnson, Mrs. A. E., Watertown, N. Y.; millinery.
Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; M. E. Roditti, dry goods; 8 Greene Street.
Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; P. J. McDonough, white goods; 8 Greene Street; Hotel Cadillac.
Johnson, Miller & Co., St. Peter, Minn.; C. A. Johnson, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Johnson, A. L., Castile, N. Y.; Mrs. A. L. Johnson, millinery; Margaret Louise Home.
Johnson, Mrs. F., Attica, N. Y.; millinery; Margaret Louise Home.
Kennedy & MacInnes, Pittsfield, Mass.; D. C. MacInnes, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; C. Kline, notions, laces, and ribbons; Hotel Metropole.
Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; C. M. Igel, house furnishing goods; Holland House.
Kuder, M. A., Pettersburg, West Va.; Kathryn McGrail, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.
Kock, Max, Clarendon, Penn.; liquors; Occidental Hotel.
Klube & Murgatroyd, Watkins, N. Y.; Lucina Smith, millinery; 27 East Eleventh Street.
Klube & Murgatroyd, Watkins, N. Y.; Annie Budd; 27 East Eleventh Street.
Klube & Murgatroyd, Watkins, N. Y.; S. Murgatroyd, millinery; 27 East Eleventh Street.
Lockwood, Miss Annie, Bath, N. Y.; Miss Carrie M. Stewart, millinery.
Lockwood, Mrs. S. S., Athens, Penn.; Mrs. J. A. Gould, millinery; 137 East Sixteenth Street.
Lockwood, Mrs. S. S., Athens, Penn.; Miss Lena Henry, millinery; 137 East Sixteenth Street.
Lisner, A., Washington, D. C.; S. G. Godfry, millinery; Hotel Normandie.
Lowenstein, S., & Co., Danville, Penn.; S. Lowenstein, notions; Broadway Central Hotel.
McCarger, D. C., Ogdensburg, N. Y.; millinery; 961 Sixth Avenue.
Macksey, E. & H., Sherburne, N. Y.; Miss E. A. Macksey, millinery; 54 East Eleventh Street.
Morse, Mrs. M. E., Sidney, N. Y.; millinery.
Morse, Mrs. M. E., Sidney, N. Y.; Miss Etta Cumbes, millinery.
Metz, L., Wheeling, West Va.; dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Morrison, T. S., & Co., Asheville, Tenn.; T. S. Morrison, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Murphy, Grant & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; J. S. Powers, dress goods, silks, and velvets, 86 Worth Street; Stuart House.
Myers, John G., Albany, N. Y.; R. M. Chalmers, laces and embroideries, 487 Broadway; St. Cloud Hotel.
McAuslan & Wakelin, Holyoke, Mass.; W. B. Wakelin, notions; Hotel Vendome.
Mears & Hagen, Scranton, Penn.; W. H. Hagen, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
McCallum, A., & Co., Northampton, Mass.; A. McCallum, dry goods; 45 Lispenard Street.
Metz, Mrs. L., Wheeling, West Va.; dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
McCann, Mrs. M. A. & C. M., Potsdam, N. Y.; Miss M. A. McCann, millinery; 408 West Nineteenth Street.
Marshall, W. H., Daguscahonda, Penn.; general merchandise; Cosmopolitan.
Muller, P. C., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Philip C. Muller, groceries; St. Nicholas.
Miller, George E., Dayton, Ohio; publishing; Everett House.
Mourhours, Mrs. S. J., Andover, N. Y., millinery.
Olf, S. B., Mount Morris, N. Y.; millinery; St. Denis Hotel.
Olf, S. B., Mount Morris, N. Y.; Lilian D. Henry,
Olson Brothers, Leroy, N. Y.; George S. Olson, dry goods; St. Denis.
Pickett Hardware Company, The, Ltd., Warren, Penn.; W. H. Pickett, hardware.

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Perry, Mrs. B., Owego, N. Y.; millinery; 60 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street.
Pugsley, S. E., Lockport, N. Y., millinery; Hotel Albert.
Perry Seaton, Washington, D. C.; R. W. Devereaux, silks; Hotel Albert.
Phillipson, Joseph, Chicago, Ill., department store; Broadway Central Hotel.
Quinlan, J. H., Auburn, N. Y.; Mrs. Carrie Roane, millinery.
Rockwell, N. D., Mansfield, Penn., millinery; 237 West Fourteenth Street.
Rodenbach & Gucker, Lyons, N. Y.; C. H. Gucker, dry goods.
Rodenbach & Gucker, Lyons, N. Y.; George E. Gucker.
Richardson, Nellie B., Mexico, N. Y.; millinery.
Roger, E. A. M., Millmont, Penn.; general merchandise; Grand Hotel.
Rice, S. S., Cincinnati, Ohio; maps; Broadway Central Hotel.
Simpson, G. W., Oswego, N. Y.; coal; Continental Hotel.
Shaffer, Mrs. N. S., St. Johnsville, N. Y.; millinery; 208 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street.
Shaffer, A. W., St. Johnsville, N. Y.; millinery; 208 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street.
Swart, E. E., Owego, N. Y.; stationer; Broadway Central Hotel.
Schloss Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; M. Schloss, clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.
Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; W. H. Marsh, carpets; 452 Broome Street; Hotel Normandie.
Steiger & Forbes, Holyoke, Mass.; D. B. Forbes, dress goods and silks; St. Cloud Hotel.
Stern & Bloch, Toledo, Ohio; G. Bloch, clothing; Westminster Hotel.
Shale, Mrs. C. G., Rochester, N. Y.; E. J. Large, furrier; Hotel Kensington.
Seaman, R. L., Ogdensburg, N. Y.; dry goods; Sinclair House.
Smith, Mrs. D. W., Newport, N. Y.; millinery; 15 East Eleventh Street.
Schermerhorn, W. H., Fort Edward, N. Y.; grocer; Grand Hotel.
millinery; St. Denis Hotel.
Steele, Ada M., Lowville, N. Y.; millinery; 20 Irving Place.
Steele, Ada M., Lowville, N. Y.; Mrs. A. W. Davenport, millinery; 20 Irving Place.
Sharp's, J. B., Son, Forsyth, Ga.; Cyrus Sharp, Jr., dry goods, &c.; 17 West Thirty-second Street.
Saxton, G. G., Tioga, Penn., general merchandise; New York Hotel.
Smith, J. Henry, Penn Yan, N. Y., boots and shoes; 216 East Eighty-seventh Street.
Tait, D. P., & Son, Gouverneur, N. Y.; Dorothy Booth, millinery; Hotel Albert.
Tait, G. P., & Son, Gouverneur, N. Y.; Mrs. A. Easton, millinery; Hotel Albert.
Taylor, Symonds & Co., Providence, R. I.; H. T. Hinckley, domestics; Murray Hill Hotel.
Techner, C., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; C. Techner, white goods and silks; Hotel Albert.
Thomas, A. S., Meriden, Conn.; dry goods and notions; 66 Franklin Street.
Thieme, A. F., & Brother, Red Key, Ind.; A. F. Thieme, dry goods.
Tuttle & Rockwell, Hornellsville, N. Y.; T. W. Rockwell, dry goods.
Tomlinson Brothers, Johnstown, N. Y.; S. D. Tomlinson, clothing; Stuart House.
Turner & Lewis, Ogdensburg, N. Y.; T. R. Turner, dry goods; 44 Seventh Avenue.
Ullman Cloak and Suit Company, The, Baltimore, Md.; M. Nusbaum, cloaks; Hotel Marlborough.
Van Dusen, C. A., Hudson, N. Y.; wholesale provisions; Murray Hill Hotel.
White, Z. L., & Co., Columbus, Ohio; E. H. Bentley, department store; Broadway Central Hotel.
White, Z. L., & Co., Columbus, Ohio; J. E. Demuth, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Watt & Shaw, Lancaster, Penn.; P. T. Watt, notions and furnishing goods; 57 White Street; Hotel Imperial.
Wertheim, J. L., Charleston, West Va.; clothier.
Welsh, Jennie, Mansfield, Penn.; ladies' furnishings; 237 West Fourteenth Street.
Youmell, Juliet, Potsdam, N. Y., dressmaker; 36 West Twenty-fifth Street.
Yawman & Herslein, Rochester, N. Y.; F. W. Gilbert, books and stationery; Sinclair House.

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THE NATION'S HONOR
UPHELD BY THE STRENGTH OF ITS PEOPLE
JOHANN HOFF'S
MALT EXTRACT
MAKES PEOPLE STRONG

[illegible] TRANSIT QUESTION

Bill to Abolish the Present Commission Favorably Reported to Senate, but Not Accepted.

A POINT OF ORDER RAISED

Senator Brush's Contention that a Majority Did Not Vote for It Sustained—New York Delegation's Objections to the Bill.

ALBANY, March 23.—But for a point of order raised against it by Senator Brush, the Platt-Croker Rapid Transit bill would have been reported favorably to the Senate this afternoon. Three Republican and three Democratic members of the Cities Committee voted to so report the bill. Five members, all of them Republicans, voted against it. One member, a Republican, asked to be excused from voting. This made the vote 6 to 5, and on that showing a favorable report was ordered.

When the report was offered in the Senate by Chairman Stranahan, Senator Brush raised the point that it had not received the votes of a majority of the members of the committee and was not, therefore, properly reported. The point was decided by Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, who was presiding, to be well taken and the bill was sent back to the committee, which will hold a special meeting to-morrow morning at 9:30 to decide.

The six votes for the bill were cast by Senators Ellsworth, Page, Seibert, Grady, Ahearn, and McCarren. The five votes against it came from Senators Stranahan, Lexow, White, Brush, and Tibbits. Senator Nussbaum asked to be excused from voting. What position he will take to-morrow, when he will be called on to take one side or the other, is not known. It is considered significant that the personal representatives of Mr. Platt and Mr. Croker, respectively, Senator Ellsworth and Grady, were for the bill, and that the other votes in its favor were also from Platt and Croker machine men of the most pronounced type. It is regarded as equally significant that Senators Stranahan and Lexow, who probably stand closer to Gov. Black than any other two men in the Senate, voted against the bill, and that the two independent Republican members of the committee, Brush and Tibbits, were with them.

Rules Committee May Stop It.

If the bill is reported to the Senate to-morrow, and comes to a vote there, it is possible that the joint pressure of Platt and Croker may put it through. It would then have to go to the Rules Committee of the Assembly, made up of four Republicans and three Democrats. It is thought likely that the bill may be stopped by that committee if Gov. Black so desires. There are some, however, who believe that the Governor will not seek to prevent the passage of the bill, but will let it come to him and then kill it with a veto.

There is no reason to doubt that he will refuse to sign the bill if it is passed. He has made a definite stand against it, and his severest critics say that when he takes a position he can be depended on to stick to it.

A large delegation from New York appeared before the committee this afternoon in opposition to the bill.

J. H. Rhoades, Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, who was the first speaker, read a series of resolutions adopted by the Chamber sharply criticising the bill, commending the work of the present commission, and characterizing the proposed change as being in the interests of politics.

Senator Grady interrupted, asking if Mr. Rhoades did not consider the resolutions impertinent.

Mr. Rhoades replied that he did not so consider them.

Senator Grady insisted that the language was in the nature of an insult to the Senator having the bill in charge. He added that the Chamber of Commerce represented nothing beyond its power.

D. F. Laum, claiming to represent between 8,000 and 9,000 carpenters and joiners, appeared against the bill. He said that it was objectionable to the carpenters.

E. P. Wheeler, representing the Citizens' Union, read a resolution condemning the bill. He read from the platforms of both political parties adopted last Fall, claiming that each favored the plans proposed for rapid transit. The plans of the present commission, he said, were all prepared, and if the bill under consideration was killed the work could be commenced at once. He called attention to the fact that a Senate committee had reported that an underground system was the only safe method of rapid transportation in large cities.

Harry White, representing the Social Reform Club of New York City and about fifteen associations of garment workers, told the committee that the working people of New York were in favor of the underground road, and heartily approved the work of the Railroad Commissioners.

John De Witt Warner, representing the Reform Club, said it might be impertinent for him to suggest such a thing, but no man's reputation was good enough to convince the people that the bil was not in the interests of the people, but that it would serve the Manhattan Elevated Road.

Michael Kelly of the Knights of Labor protested against any delay in the underground system and disapproved of the removal of the commission because it was in a position to progress the work without another delay.

Claims It Is Unconstitutional.

A. R. Conklin of the City Club read extracts from the decision in the Albany police case to prove the bill unconstitutional. He intimated that should the bill become a law the new Commissioners might be attacked upon Constitutional grounds, and the work thus once more delayed.

Edward Thimms, representing the Central Labor Union, said the workingmen of New York were opposed to bi-partisan commissions. "We have had too much of that in the Police Commission," he added. Speaking of the position of the workingmen, he said it was their belief that the bill would result in turning the whole rapid transit question over to the Manhattan Railway Company.

R. V. Harnett of the Real Estate Exchange said the commission had done a noble work, and it was believed by its efforts rapid transit was now at hand.

L. N. Fuller, appearing in favor of the bill, said that the workingmen of New York were in favor of elevated railroads. The only way to get rapid transit within twenty-five years was to extend the elevated roads or build new ones. An underground road, he said, would starve to death, because people would not ride underground when they could ride for the same rate of fare in the sunlight.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Creamer said it had been charged that John H. Starin was on the present commission for the purpose of directing the course of the rapid transit route by the Grand Central station. It had been hinted, he said, that the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce was a heavy stockholder in the Manhattan Elevated Road.

While Mr. Creamer was speaking, the hour for the Senate to continue its session arrived, and the hearing was brought to a close.

COMMISSIONERS MEET TO-DAY.

Proposed Manhattan Franchises to be Considered—The Controller's Attitude.

The Rapid Transit Commissioners will meet this afternoon, when the matter of granting the proposed franchises to the Manhattan Railway Company will again be considered. The motion made by Mr. Starin at Tuesday's meeting of the board to grant a certain one of the franchises, which was not pressed because of Controller Coler's unwillingness to vote upon it until he had examined the matter and taken advice upon it, is still pending. It was not known yesterday whether or not the Controller will be prepared to-day to vote upon it. The view taken, in some quarters, that the Controller's action on Tuesday was dictated by an intention to block proceedings by the board is not that of the Commissioners. They are agreed that the Controller's wish to know what he was asked to vote upon was a legitimate one.

Statements are made that the Manhattan managers are not disposed to accept any of the franchises proposed because of the conditions attached to them. While it is believed [illegible] them probable that they [illegible] if not modified, [illegible] positive de- [illegible] Director [illegible] has left the city for a [illegible] tour of inspection of the railway systems under his control is interpreted to mean that he at least has lost interest in the negotiations with the Rapid Transit Commission, and has no intention of making further suggestions.

One of the subjects to come before the board to-day may be a report from the Committee on Contract relative to a form of advertisement for bids for the construction and operation of an underground road, and to a form of bond for the contractor, to meet the requirements of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. It is the purpose of the board as soon as practicable to get matters in shape to offer the contract for this underground road to bidders.

Against the Present Commission.

A mass meeting will be held in the Athenæum of the Young Men's Christian Association, One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, Tuesday evening, March 29, to demand the removal or resignation of the present Rapid Transit Commissioners. A number of speakers will address the meeting.

MR. CROKER SHOWS TEMPER.

He Attacks the Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Hewitt, and the Rapid Transit Commission.

Accompanied by Corporation Counsel Whalen, Sheriff Dunn, and John F. Carroll, Mr. Croker will go to Lakewood to-morrow to remain until Monday. Andrew Freedman is there with the New York baseball team, and if the weather be fine Saturday Mr. Croker will see the Giants in a practice game.

Mr. Croker took occasion yesterday, when asked the probable fate of the Bi-Partisan Rapid Transit Commission bill, to express his opinion of the Chamber of Commerce and of the Rapid Transit Commission. "The Chamber of Commerce," he said, "is composed of a crowd of self-sufficient, narrow-minded men, who have accomplished nothing for the city. The most they have ever done was to pass resolutions and send delegates to this or that place to repeat the rubbishing speeches made when the resolutions were adopted. Ex-Mayor Hewitt is a fair type of the body. I do not wish to speak unkindly of the old man, but did any one ever hear of his doing anything? When he was in Congress, he talked; when he was Mayor, he talked, and he is still talking.

"It is reasonable that the Chamber of Commerce should support the Rapid Transit Commission. Both bodies resemble each other in never having done anything. The Rapid Transit Commission has spent $400,000 and talked. That is the record of their years of service. They should resign and give to Tammany an opportunity to carry out the pledge it made to furnish rapid transit. The people showed by their votes that they trusted Tammany to fulfil its promises and the commission should realize the situation and get out."

EAST RIVER BRIDGE SUIT.

Attorney General Hancock Authorizes the Old Commissioners to Test Mayor Van Wyck's Removal.

ALBANY, March 23.—Attorney General Hancock to-day authorized Andrew D. Baird, James A. Sperry, Henry Batterman, Richard Deeves, Salem H. Wales, and Francis B. Thurber to commence an action in the Supreme Court to test the title to office of the members of the East River Bridge Commission appointed by Mayor Van Wyck. The petitioners were the members of the commission who were succeeded in office by the appointees of Mayor Van Wyck.

Attorney General Hancock, in making his order, says:

"For the purpose of deciding the present application, I do not consider it necessary to discuss the power of the Mayor of the City of New York to remove arbitrarily and without notice persons in office upon Jan. 1, 1898, by virtue of appointments heretofore made. There appears to be sufficient question concerning his authority to remove the former East River Bridge Commissioners and to appoint others in their places to warrant the commencement of a suit to test the title of the present incumbents and the legality of the removal of the petitioners. An action may be commenced in the name of the people, with the petitioners as relators, against the persons now acting as Commissioners of the East River Bridge upon the filing of a bond in the sum of $2,000 to indemnify the people against the costs and expenses of the suit."

Test Suit for Coroner in Queens.

ALBANY, March 23.—The application of Benjamin G. Strong to commence an action in the Supreme Court to test the title of Leonard Ruoff, Jr., to the office of Coroner of the Borough of Queens was to-day granted by Attorney General Hancock.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

PACIFIC RAILROADS REPORT.

Minority Suggests $1,628,320 as the Minimum Figure to be Considered.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Senators Morgan, Rawlins, and Harris, of the Committee on Pacific Railroads, to-day presented a minority report on the bill providing for the settlement of the claims of the United States against the Sioux City and Pacific Railroad Company.

They agree with the majority that the matter should be placed in the hands of a commission, but they recommend that a sum shall be named, below which bids will not be considered, and they suggest $1,628,320 as the minimum figure. This is the amount of the principal of the company's indebtedness to the United States.

Railroad Men and Matters.

The holders of the trust certificates of the Mexican National Railroad Company met in this city yesterday and nominated William J. Palmer and George Foster Peabody, residents of the United States, and James Sullivan of Mexico, as three Directors to be elected at the annual meeting of the company.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the New York, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company, held yesterday, Charles F. Cox was appointed Treasurer and Secretary of the company to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Allyn Cox, and Frederic Middlebrook was appointed Local Treasurer, with offices at the Grand Central Depot, New York.

The effort to adjust the Northwest passenger rate war is to be renewed at Montreal next week, probably on Tuesday. The invitation to a special conference there from Passenger Traffic Manager D. McNicoll to the other members of the special committee, Messrs. Whitney, Davis, and Heafford, for a meeting this week could not be accepted, but they have notified Mr. McNicoll that they will meet him next week.

ENTERTAINED BY TELEPHONE.

Miss Fancher Hears in Bed a Performance at Plymouth Church.

In Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, a benefit entertainment was given last night for Mollie Fancher, the remarkable invalid, of 160 Gates Avenue. Miss Fancher was enabled to listen to the entertainment at her home by telephone.

Ex-Congressman S. V. White introduced Prof. Charles E. West, whose pupil Miss Fancher was when a child. Prof. West told the well-known story of Miss Fancher's injuries and of the wonderful cataleptic state in which she has been for over thirty years. She had lived for twelve years virtually without food, and blind. She had lost eyesight, speech, hearing, and the power to open her mouth, and for twelve years had rested in one position on her right side, able to move only her hands and head. He told how she could reveal the contents of sealed letters which she had never held; how she could read books by running her fingers over the print, and of her remarkable feats of clairvoyance.

A programme of music and recitations followed.

Vaudeville Players Plaintiffs.

Vaudeville players who appeared at the recent Commercial Travelers' Fair filled Civil Justice Bolte's court room yesterday as plaintiffs, suing Alexander Goldsmith and I. Cohen for salaries alleged to be due them. The defense was that Goldsmith alone is responsible for the salaries. Briefs will be handed in to-morrow. Justice Bolte intimated that on the evidence a number of the performers might secure body executions against both the defendants, who would have to pay such judgments or be locked up.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

Primary Reform Bill Passed by Both Houses Without a Dissenting Vote.

BITTER DEBATE IN THE SENATE

Senator Ellsworth, Who Wanted to Make the Measure Applicable to the Entire State, Sharply Criticised by Party Colleagues.

ALBANY, March 23.—The Primary Reform bill passed both branches of the Legislature to-day. In the Assembly, where the most opposition was expected, it had perfectly smooth sailing, not a vote being cast against it. In the Senate it provoked a family fight among the Republican members such as has not been seen in many a day, and though it was finally passed by a unanimous vote of 49—Senator Sullivan being absent—several votes were given with avowed reluctance and misgivings. The Democrats made no opposition in either House.

The latent rancor and bitterness among the Republican Senators so far concealed under the guise of Senatorial courtesy showed itself in full vigor during the debate, and several of Mr. Ellsworth's party colleagues took the opportunity afforded by his temporary resignation of the leadership to administer sharp blows which he did not fail to resent. Among these was Senator Elon R. Brown, who compared Mr. Ellsworth to Machiavelli for proposing to recommit the bill in order to have it amended to cover the whole State.

Senator Raines announced at the outset that he would vote for the bill if, as he understood it, it was not compulsory upon any but cities of the first and second class. Otherwise, he said, it would never get his vote. Commenting further on the bill, Senator Raines said:

"This bill has been prepared to meet an emergency. It is to be hoped it will accomplish the results it aims at. I shall vote for it, hoping, trusting, that it will do so, but hardly believing it. The idea of the framers of the measure is that it will bring back into the party certain gentlemen of so-called independent proclivities, who, whenever it suits their own sweet will, go off into a corner, get together their pile of brimstone, and set up a little hell of their own."

Raines Upholds Party Government.

Senator Raines denounced, with vehemence and passion in his tones, the theory of non-partisanship in municipal affairs which the bill proposed to recognize by law, but which he declared was a blow at the whole theory of government in this country, which was a theory of government by parties. If party government was good enough for the Nation and for the State it was good enough for any city. It went greatly against his grain, he averred, to vote for a bill containing such a provision, and he would do so with many misgivings.

Senator Ellsworth moved to recommit the bill to the Judiciary Committee, with instructions to amend it so as to make it applicable to and mandatory upon the entire State, cities, towns, villages, and country, not only to places where personal registration is now required, but to the rural districts as well, where a system of proxy enrollment might be provided similar to the registration by proxy allowed under the general election law. He disavowed any intention to delay the bill. He was, he insisted, in hearty accord with it as far as it went. His only idea was to make it go further.

"Let us make this law cover the entire State," exclaimed Mr. Ellsworth, with unwonted animation, "so that never again, from the day of its passage, shall there be excuse for any individual's refusing to act with his party on the ground that the primaries are not honest and fair."

Senator Elon R. Brown thought this suggestion of Mr. Ellsworth's worthy of Machiavelli. The bill was adequate for cities of the first and second class. For the rest of the State it was inadequate. But to extend the provisions of the present law, with its elaborate machinery, to small cities and towns and to the rural districts would be to cumber the voter and defeat the very purpose of the bill. That would be all the Judiciary Committee would have time to do now, and to recommit the measure would result either in a bill unfitted to the rest of the State or in killing it altogether.

Senator Ellsworth responded with feeling to Mr. Brown's intimation of Machiavellian tactics on his part. If the Senator did not know that he (Ellsworth) always meant exactly what he said, it was high time he (Brown) was learning it, said the Republican leader.

Tibbits Attacks the Organization.

Senator Tibbits made an impassioned attack on the Republican organization, which was listened to with smiling faces by the Democrats. Mr. Tibbits was in favor of Mr. Ellsworth's amendment, so far as it referred to cities of 5,000 inhabitants and upward.

"This law has been assented to by the men who now control the Republican Party," he said, "because they think it will harmonize all factions of the party. It may bring about harmony in New York, but it won't harmonize the party outside of the city, unless it is made mandatory. The machine will never allow the law to become operative where they have the choice. It is a confession of weakness on the part of the organization not to make the law apply everywhere there is personal registration. Nowhere else is there more rottenness than in the country primaries. This law is asked for by the people of the country, not by the present divided Republican machine. The time is fast coming when, unless things are changed, the machine, the close corporation which now controls the party, must be punished for its iniquitous and wrongful methods."

Senator Lexow, custodian and defender of the bill, denounced Senator Tibbits for his allegation that there was as much need for primary reform in the country as in the cities, and declared that only in rare instances were there irregularities in the rural caucuses.

Mr. Lexow said that the amendment proposed by Mr. Ellsworth would kill the bill. It would take ten days to remodel the measure on the lines proposed, and even if it could be done it would defeat the very purpose of the proposed legislation, which was to include, to bring in, voters. To make the law mandatory in the country would exclude voters, since there is no personal registration in the rural districts and to require personal enrollment there would shut out all but those living in thickly populated districts from participation in the party councils.

"A Condition, Not a Theory."

To Senator Raines's declaration that the doctrine of non-partisanship in municipal affairs was a theory and not a condition, Mr. Lexow replied that he considered the 150,000 good and true Republicans who marched to the polls in New York last Fall and voted for Low made it a condition and not a theory.

"All that this bill does on the question of municipal non-partisanship," he said, "is to provide that our Republican associates in the city of New York shall not be cast out like pariahs, but that they shall be allowed to join with us to save the Union again, as we did in 1896, and the State, as we will do in 1898."

This peroration was greeted with jeers and laughter by the Democrats, and provoked a reference by Senator Grady to Mr. Lexow as the logical Republican candidate for Governor this Fall, which caused the subject of the remark to smile broadly.

Senator Ellsworth renewed his motion to recommit to the Committee on Judiciary, with instructions to report forthwith, so as to make it apply to the whole State.

Senator Brackett opposed the motion.

Senator Cantor said it was an open secret that the Republicans of New York were not anxious for the primary law. He could not see why the bill should not apply to the entire State. Citing a speech made by Judge North of Genesee County at a political convention held at Batavia, he charged that primary frauds exist in the country as well as in the city. He resented the charge that all the corruption exists in New York.

Senator Ford asked by what right Senator Cantor, leader of the Democratic minority in the Senate, spoke for the Republicans of New York. In a lengthy argument, Senator Ford maintained that the legislation was demanded in New York, and that the bill was the practical solution of a hard problem.

After a long discussion as to whether country primaries were purer than city primaries, Senator Ellsworth's motion was put to the vote and lost by 34 to 15, and the bill was then adopted.

A Good Hazard,
Golf men and women say, a
Lundborg's Perfume,
Heather of the Links.

THE PRIMARY REFORM BILL.

Main Provisions of the Measure Adopted by the Legislature.

The Primary Reform bill, which passed the State Legislature yesterday, places the primary elections of all parties under the machinery of the general election laws. In cities of the first and second class an enrollment of all parties is required next September, upon the first day of registration, under the direction of the regular election inspectors. If voters shall then be challenged they will be required to make a declaration that they intend to support generally the ticket of the party with which they desire to enroll at the next election.

Any party in cities of the third class or villages of 5,000 inhabitants or over may come under the operation of the bill if a majority of the General Committee so elect, or upon the filing of a petition the people of the city or village may vote upon the question, and if they so elect it will be operative upon all parties in such city or village.

PAGE CITY MAGISTRATE BILL.

Regarded by Independents as Another Platt-Croker "Deal."

ALBANY, March 23.—Senator Page's bill, making former New York City Police Justices of two years' service eligible to appointment as City Magistrates in the Borough of Manhattan, is now in the hands of the Assembly Rules Committee, where Assemblymen Laimbeer and Seligsberg hope to keep it.

Senator Page is making strenuous efforts to have the bill reported and passed. As the measure refers to appointments to be made by Mayor Van Wyck, the anxiety of Mr. Page, who is a Republican, in its behalf is not understood. It has been supposed that the bill was intended to open the way to Patrick Divver's appointment, but Charles W. Hackett, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, has interested himself to the extent of urging that the bill be reported, and this, taken in connection with Senator Page's association with it, arouses the suspicion that certain former Republican Police Justices are also interested.

The independent members of the Legislature see in the bill another evidence of a Platt-Croker entente.

SAVINGS BANK INVESTMENTS.

Senator Higgins's Bill Thereanent Passes the Assembly.

ALBANY, March 23.—The Higgins bill relative to the securities in which savings bank deposits may be invested was passed by the Assembly to-day without opposition. The bill, which now goes to the Governor, will permit the investing of savings bank deposits in the bonds of the New York Central Railroad. Strong lobby influence has been at work to have it amended so as to apply to several Eastern and Western States and take in securities of the Illinois Central Railroad also, but the effort was abandoned at the last moment, and the bill as passed applies only to the bonds of railroads operating chiefly in this State.

BILLS PASSED.

Final Action on Various Measures in the Assembly.

ALBANY, March 23.—The following bills passed the Assembly to-day:

Senator White—Providing uniform charters for cities of the second class.

Senator Stranahan—Authorizing the appointment of a commission to inquire into the expediency of revising the statutes relating to taxation of real and personal property and to suggest adequate legislation for the same.

Mr. Murphy—Amending the labor law by providing that unskilled laborers shall receive not less than 18 cents an hour for eight hours' work a day.

Senator Guy—Authorizing the Board of Revision of Assessments in New York City to award damages for the change of grade of certain streets in the Borough of the Bronx.

Also, making it a misdemeanor to fraudulently advertise or misrepresent goods for sale.

Senator Burns—Providing for the payment of the volunteer firemen in that portion of West Chester County annexed to New York City in 1895.

Senator McCarren—Extending to volunteer firemen the privileges to vend and hawk enjoyed by discharged soldiers.

Senator Martin—Exempting the House of the Good Shepherd, New York, from taxation, assessment, and water rates.

Mr. Burr—Specifying penalties for wrongful entries in cases where trotting and pacing horses are entered in contests.

Mr. Adler—Providing for the establishment of three recreation piers in New York City.

Also, providing for the relief of Mount Sinai Hospital, in New York City.

Senator Brackett—Providing that disputes in certain election cases may be taken direct to the Court of Appeals.

Mr. Cowles—Appropriating $55,000 moneys collected and due from racing associations for the promotion of agriculture.

Mr. Guider—Prohibiting the maintenance of railroads upon Ashland Place, in Brooklyn.

Senator Page—Permitting banks to open branches in cities of 1,000,000 inhabitants.

Mr. Williams—Providing that the Bureau of Labor statistics shall determine what constitutes the prevailing rate of wages paid employes on public works.

Senator Raines—Generally amending the elections law.

Also, providing that all makes of voting machines may be used.

Mr. De Graw—To provide for the office of Inspector of construction, alteration, and repairs of public buildings in the County of Kings, and to define its duties.

Legislative Notes.

The Canal Investigating Committee yesterday appointed George S. Bixby and Abel Blackmar of this city as Assistant Secretary and attorney, respectively.

Senator Ford's bill, regulating the laying of railroad tracks on Amsterdam Avenue, was favorably reported from the Railroad Committee of the Senate last evening.

The bill providing for the appointment of a commission to investigate the advisability of establishing a consumptive colony in the Adirondacks and making an appropriation of $500 was passed in the Senate yesterday.

Senator Cantor introduced a bill in the Senate yesterday to provide for the representation of the State of New York in the Omaha Exhibition. It authorizes the Governor to appoint ten Commissioners and appropriates $25,000.

The bill providing for the appointment of a commission to examine into the cause of the decline of the commerce of New York, and report recommendations for its restoration, passed the Assembly yesterday. It will pass the Senate to-day.

A delegation of Grand Army of the Republic men made a personal canvass among members of the Legislature yesterday in opposition to the bill of Senator Johnson, which permits the Adjutant General to place some of the battle flags of the regiments of the war of the rebellion, which are now in the military bureau at Albany in the tomb of Gen. Grant.

When Senator Wray's bill, amending the act regulating the profession of public accountants by providing that the latter, within certain limits, shall have the right to say who shall constitute the Examining Board of Public Accountants, was reached in the Assembly yesterday, Mr. Oliver produced affidavits to prove, he said, that Frank Broker, who, it was claimed sought to pass the bill, was dishonest, and had so been charged by the Board of Regents. The bill was recommitted and is probably dead.

The Senate Committee on Judiciary yesterday reported favorably the bill of Senator Coggeshall providing that the Factory Inspector of the State may designate four of his Deputies, two to visit and inspect all places where labor is employed in the construction of public works for the State or a municipal corporation, for the purpose of ascertaining if the provisions of the labor law relating to hours and wages are complied with. The visitation and inspection shall be made whenever complaint is made in writing, signed and verified by the complainant, that the provisions of the law are being violated.

Senator Cantor's bill fixing responsibility and personal liability for accident upon employers will be favorably reported by the Senate Judiciary Committee. The most salient feature of the measure is the following provision: "No person or corporation shall, by any special contract with persons in its employ, exempt himself or itself from any liability or by any special contract limit the extent of any liability which he or it might otherwise be under to such persons for injuries suffered by them in their employment, and which result from the employer's own negligence, or from the negligence of other persons in his or its employ. Any such contract or agreement entered into in violation of the provisions of this section shall be null and void."

NEW CIVIL SERVICE LAW

Annual Report Shows that the Commissioners Are Divided as to Its Efficacy.

APPROVED BY THE MAJORITY

Though Still Experimental, Has So Far Been Satisfactory, It Is Claimed—Minority Report Condemns It as a Failure.

ALBANY, March 23.—The Civil Service Commissioners are divided in their opinions as to the efficacy of the new civil service law, which was adopted by the last Legislature at the solicitation of Gov. Black.

This was evidenced to-day by the presentation of the annual report of the commission to the Legislature. The report is divided into two parts, a majority report signed by Commissioners Cobb and Lord, which speaks well of the new law, and a minority report prepared by Commissioner Burt, the Democratic member of the commission, severely criticising the operations of the new law.

The majority report, speaking of the working of the new law, says that the rules necessary to operate the law were not finally prepared and approved by the Governor until July of last year. Continuing, it says:

"Inasmuch, however, as it was deemed impossible to hold new examinations in less than six weeks from the time the new rules went into effect, the old eligible lists were voted operative until Sept. 15. Since that time examinations under the new law have been held throughout the State, and all the requirements promptly met. As circumstances, therefore, have as yet allowed only a comparatively short period for ascertaining the practical workings of the civil service law as supplemented, obviously it is still experimental. But such results as have been already obtained fairly indicate not only maintenance of Constitutional requirements, but faithful civil service administration of State affairs. By the co-operation of heads of departments, themselves vitally interested, even increased practicability and efficiency has been attained."

Speaking of the work of the commission during the year the report says:

"The year's work appears to have been a practical advance. The civil service system is in the State Constitution, and is approved by the majority, and all that is necessary, in our opinion, to its full acceptance is its right and just application under the Constitution on equitable and practical lines."

The Minority Report.

Commissioner Burt's minority report is addressed to the Governor, through whose hands it is delivered to the Legislature. It is exceedingly lengthy, and reviews the whole history of civil service reform. It says, in part:

"Having had for over thirty-five years some experience in the civil service and in the methods adopted for its regulation, I reached certain conclusions as to the existence of abuses in that service and as to the most feasible method of removing them. This method, so far as principles are concerned, was that embodied in the law of this State and the rules under it as they stood before May 15, 1897. The amendatory law passed on that date was in many respects a signal departure from the fundamental provisions of the antecedent statute.

"The avowed purpose of the framers of the Civil Service act of May 15, 1897, was to secure a more effective enforcement of the ninth section of the fifth article of the Constitution enjoining appointments for approved merit and fitness, and was thus a condemnation in that respect of the vital principles of the previous act that it amended. Those who had given any special attention to that branch of public policy known as civil service reform saw in advance that the proposed law would not serve the declared ends of its supporters.

"It is an indisputable fact that there was no general public expression of dissatisfaction with the law and the rules as they stood before the enactment of May 15, 1897. The latter statute has been in force in all its features since Sept. 15 last, a period of over six months, during which its practical operation has sustained the validity of many of the adverse criticisms upon it made in advance.

"The new law rests upon that very assumption that officers will exercise the power of appointment with an eye single to the public welfare that existed before any civil service laws were enacted, and the results of which had made such laws necessary. It in terms differentiates merit and fitness, qualities theretofore considered as identical or conjointed; but this differentiation might be in itself immaterial were it not made harmful by the restoration to the appointing officer of exclusive control of the examination for fitness. This is a great retrogression toward the old patronage system, since, however high or low may be the marking of a competitor for merit, it can be practically reversed, or even nullified, by the subsequent marking for fitness made by the appointing officer.

City Commission's Report Attacked.

"Some insight into the character of fitness examinations held by appointing officers may be obtained from the recent report of the New York City Civil Service Commission, where the disclosure of a defiance of all respect for law, fairness, and decency is as conspicuous as in many instances it is ludicrous. It is manifest that in such examinations there is no reality or even semblance of that open, fair competition contemplated by the Constitution.

"It may be said on the other side that the law is tentative and should have a further trial, but this claim loses its force in view of the fact that the law restores to appointing officers a power the free exercise of which the experience of centuries condemns. If it were not such a question of radical principles, but simply of applying such principles, there might be good cause for further trial, but modification could at the best only mitigate the present known defects."

In conclusion the report says:

"The only effective remedy for the inherent defects of the law is, in my opinion, a restoration of the previous law, since no possible circumspection could detect abuses of the present clear opportunities for favoritism, and its consequent evils and denial of fair play to all, granted to so many distinct officers. I do not see how they could be effectively guarded against by the vigilance of this commission, aided by that of all citizens, official or otherwise, who desire to sustain the Constitutional provision for the civil service, supplemented by your own purpose to punish, so far as you have the power, any infraction of that provision in its letter or spirit."

Senator Brush's Amendment Bill.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 23.—Senator Brush's bill, amending the civil service law, was presented to the Senate to-night in an emasculated condition from the Committee on Judiciary. It strikes out the clause abolishing the present civil service laws and merely provides that the rules adopted by the New York City Civil Service Board shall be approved by the State board, and that removals shall only be made for cause.

Civil Service Examination Dates.

Secretary Lee Phillips of the Civil Service Commission yesterday announced the dates for examinations under the revised civil service rules: April 5, assistant engineers; April 7, topographical engineers; April 12, transit men; April 15, levelers; April 19, chain-and-log men; April 22, axemen. The examinations will be the first under the new rules. Physical examinations are now being held for policemen and laborers.

Exhibition of Spring Millinery.

Despite the inclement weather of the past two days, throngs of people have visited the store of D. M. Williams & Co., One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Third Avenue, the event being the Spring millinery opening of this firm. The millinery department is gorgeously decorated for the occasion, and large numbers of the latest Parisian and American effects in Spring millinery are displayed.

The upholstery and cloak departments also afford unusual attractions, and many new and exclusive styles and patterns for the Spring of '98 are exhibited.—Advt.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup
No need to despair if you have consumption or asthma in its incipiency. Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup cures it or any other pulmonary trouble.

When in a Hurry
for custom tailoring remember that we will deliver your suit or overcoat within 48 hours from the time you leave your order. You know the values contained in the suits or overcoats we make to order at

$15.00

and you should not overlook the importance of our prompt and efficient work. Your money back if dissatisfied.

W. C. Loftus & Co
Broadway, cor. Prince, (11th floor.)
1,191 B'dway, near 28th. | 125th & Lexington Av.
Sun Building, nr. Bridge. | 25 Whitehall St.
BOSTON—PHILADELPHIA—ALBANY — TROY.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

FORTWENGLER, ADELE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADELE FORTWENGLER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 3 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 3d day of November, 1897.
ACHILLE FORTWENGLER, Administrator.
COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Administrator, 100 Broadway, New York.
n4-1aw6mTh

FRANKE, EDWARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD FRANKE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 30 West 114th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of September, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of March, 1898. ALBERT FRANKE, Executor; JOSEPHINE FRANKE, Executrix. SIMON SULTAN, Att'y for Executors, 87 Nassau Street, N. Y. City.
mh10-1aw6mTh

HELLER, WILLIAM S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM S. HELLER, late of the City of New York, in the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Evarts & Moffat, No. 63 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the twentieth day of September next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of March, 1898. ALICE M. HELLER, Administratrix. EVARTS & MOFFAT, Attorneys for Administratrix, 63 Wall St., New York City.
mh17-1aw6mTh

HOTOP, FRANZ JOSEPH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANZ JOSEPH HOTOP, sometimes known as Francis Joseph Hotop, and sometimes known as Francis J. Hotop, late of the City of Dresden, Empire of Germany, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Duer, Strong & Jarvis, No. 50 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of August next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of January, 1898. EDMUND PAVENSTEDT, Ancillary Executor. DUER, STRONG & JARVIS, Attys. for Ancillary Executor, 50 Wall St., N. Y. City.
ja27-1aw6mTh

MAGRATH, PATRICK J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims or demands against the estate of PATRICK J. MAGRATH, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers in support thereof, to the subscribers, administrators of the personal estate of said deceased, at the law office of James Conkling, Main Street, in the village of Ilion, Herkimer County, New York, on or before the 28th day of September next.—Dated Ilion, N. Y., March 15th, 1898. JAMES CONKLING, JOHN H. CLINTON, Administrators.
mh17-1aw6mTh

NICHOLSON, ROBERT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT NICHOLSON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 743 East 167th Street, in the City of New York, Borough of the Bronx, on or before the 15th day of September next.—Dated New York the 8th day of March, 1898. MARY ELIZA DURRELL, Executrix. W. STEBBINS SMITH, Attorney for Executrix, 743 East 167th Street, Borough of the Bronx, New York City.
mh10-1aw6mTh

OFFERMAN, ANNA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNA OFFERMAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 61-65 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of April next, 1898.—Dated New York, the 22d day of September, 1897. CARSTEN F. OFFERMAN, Administrator. HOLM & SMITH, Attorneys for the Administrator, 61-65 Park Row, New York City.
s23-1aw6mTh

PARKER, ANNA R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNA R. PARKER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 85 Grand Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of November, 1897. JEREMIAH RICHARDS, Administrator of the estate of Anna R. Parker, dec'd. HENRY C. WHITE, Attorney for Administrator, 31 Nassau St., New York City.
n25-1aw6mTh

PARKER, FORREST H., Jr.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FORREST H. PARKER, Jr., late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, The Produce Exchange Bank, No. 2 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of April, 1898.—Dated New York, the 30th day of September, 1897. FORREST H. PARKER, Administrator.
s30-1aw6mTh

PATTERSON, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES PATTERSON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Room 401, No. 97 Cedar Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of September next.—Dated New York, the first day of February, 1898. ADOLPHUS D. PAPE, Executor. ALVIN SUMMERS, Attorney for Executor, 97 Cedar Street, N. Y.
f3-1aw6mTh

SNOW, JULIET S.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Florence W. Gouraud, Frances G. Pardee, Jackson Gouraud, Mrs. M. B. Horton, Mrs. Amos Tenney, Sophie J. Briggs, Caroline De Motte Briggs, Winthrop Parker, Tribune Association, George Fauvel Gouraud, Bayard Gouraud, Powers Gouraud, Florence Theodora Gouraud, Mary King, New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, Mamie Horton, Florence Horton, T. S. Hall, Sanborn G. Tenney, Dr. Charles I. Pardee, Col. George E. Gouraud, William A. Tenney, George M. S. Horton, Mrs. George M. S. Horton, Mrs. Clarence L. Collins, Miss Agnes D. Abbatt, Miss Harriette Cady, Mrs. Caroline G. Parker, Bird S. Coler, Comptroller of the City of New York, and to all persons interested in the estate of JULIET S. SNOW, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the twenty-sixth day of April, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Frances G. Pardee and George M. S. Horton, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the seventh day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.
[L. S.]
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
WINTHROP PARKER, Attorney for Executors, 151 Broadway, N. Y., New York.
f24-1aw6mTh

SURROGATE NOTICES.

RANDOLPH, EDWARD F.—The People of the State of New York by the grace of God free and independent, to Wilson G. H. Randolph, of full age, Harold S. Randolph, and [illegible] Randolph, infants over fourteen years of age, Marion Randolph, an infant under fourteen years of age, the heirs and next of kin of Edward F. Randolph, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Harry F. F. Randolph of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing bearing date the 21st day of October, 1897, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Edward F. Randolph, late of Newmarket, County of Middlesex, New Jersey, deceased.

Therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the fifth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of our said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of our said county at the County of New York, the ninth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.
[L. S.]
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
f17-1aw6wTh

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, City and County of New York.—Trial desired in New York County.—CHARLES WINTHROP BASTINE, plaintiff, against ANDREW J. BASTINE, Mary E. Bastine, Carl J. Stephani, as sole surviving executor and trustee under the last will of Agnes Lennig, deceased; Louise von Holbach and Adolf von Holbach, her husband; Kurt von Holbach, Agnes A. M. von Holbach, Emma G. von Glaubitz and Gallus Maria von Glaubitz, her husband; Agnes Oda von Glaubitz, Maria Ilse von Glaubitz, and Friedrich Lennig, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated February 21st, 1898.
JAMES A. BLANCHARD, Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, 154 Nassau Street, New York City.

To the defendants Carl J. Stephani, as sole surviving executor and trustee under the last will of Agnes Lennig, deceased; Louise von Holbach and Adolf von Holbach, her husband; Kurt von Holbach, Agnes A. M. von Holbach, Emma G. von Glaubitz and Gallus Maria von Glaubitz, her husband; Agnes Oda von Glaubitz, Maria Ilse von Glaubitz, and Friedrich Lennig: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Roger A. Pryor, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 21st day of February, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, in said State.—Dated, New York, February 21st, 1898.
JAMES A. BLANCHARD, Plaintiff's Attorney.
f24-1aw6wTh

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—To all persons interested in the estate assigned by the STANDARD TIRE COMPANY to WILLIAM DALLAS GOODWIN, for the benefit of creditors, as creditors or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required to personally be and appear at Special Term of the said Supreme Court, Part I. thereof, to be held at the Court House, in the County of New York, on the 6th day of April, 1898, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, and there and then to show cause why a settlement of the account of the proceedings of WILLIAM DALLAS GOODWIN as Assignee of said assigned estate of said STANDARD TIRE COMPANY, insolvent, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend a settlement of the said Assignee's account.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto caused the seal of said Supreme Court to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., Justice of said Supreme Court, this 16th day of February, 1898.
[L. S.]
WILLIAM SOHMER, Clerk.
WILMOT & GAGE, Attorneys for Assignee, 55 Broadway, N. Y. City.
f17-1aw6wTh

WERTHEIMER, MAURICE, AND STEINBERGER, HERMAN AND JACOB.—In pursuance of an order made by Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, City and County of New York, and duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 21st day of February, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against MAURICE WERTHEIMER, Herman Steinberger and Jacob Steinberger, co-partners doing business under the names and styles of Wertheimer & Co., and Wertheimer Glove Manufacturing Company, lately doing business at Nos. 610 to 614 Broadway, in the City, County, and State of New York, and at Johnstown, in the State of New York, that they are required to present their claims, with vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the assignee of the said Maurice Wertheimer, Herman Steinberger, and Jacob Steinberger, as co-partners doing business under the names and styles of "Wertheimer & Co." and "Wertheimer Glove Manufacturing Company," for the benefit of creditors, at his office, No. 627 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 15th day of May, 1898.—Dated New York, February 23, 1898. BRUNO RICHTER, Assignee.
HORWITZ & HERSHFIELD, Attorneys for Assignee, 346 Broadway, New York City
f24-1aw6wTh

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT—County of New York.—CLINTON BANK, plaintiff, against ABRAHAM GOLDSTEIN, defendant.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer upon the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint. —Dated New York, January 18th, 1898. FERDINAND E. M. BULLOWA, Attorney for Plaintiff; office and Post Office address, No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendant, Abraham Goldstein: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 16th day of February, 1898, and on that day filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City.—Dated New York, February 16, 1898. FERDINAND E. M. BULLOWA, Attorney for Plaintiff; office and Post Office address, No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
f17-1aw6wTh

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—EBENEZER P. JOHNSON, plaintiff, against GEORGE F. WRIGHT and WALTER S. WRIGHT, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint. —Dated New York, Feb. 14, 1898.
STIMSON & WILLIAMS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Office and Post Office address, No. 55 Liberty Street, New York.

To George F. Wright and Walter S. Wright: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Roger A. Pryor, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the fourth day of March, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of New York County at the City of New York.
STIMSON & WILLIAMS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
mh17-1aw6wTh.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—COUNTY OF New York.—GEORGE ENGERT, plaintiff, against JOHN J. CONNOR and BARNETT WEINBERG, defendants.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE ENGERT, John J. Connor, and Barnett Weinberg, copartners under the firm name of Engert, Connor & Company, heretofore existing and lately doing business in the City of New York, to present the same with the vouchers therefor duly verified to the subscriber, who has been duly appointed permanent receiver of the said copartnership, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Messrs. Blumenstiel & Hirsch, No. 309 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the first day of June, 1898.—Dated New York City, Borough of Manhattan, March 15, 1898. SYLVESTER J. O'SULLIVAN, Receiver.
BLUMENSTIEL & HIRSCH, Attorneys for Receiver, No. 309 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.
mh17-1aw6wTh.

FORSTER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—In pursuance of an order made by the Hon. Roger A. Pryor, a Justice of the Supreme Court for the County of New York, dated March 2d, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against the FORSTER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, lately doing business at No. 337 Canal Street and No. 149 Baxter Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York and State of New York, that they are required to present their claims with the vouchers therefor duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of the said Forster Manufacturing Company, for the benefit of creditors, at his place of doing business, the office of Arthur Smith, No. 1 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City and State of New York, on or before the 18th day of May, 1898.—Dated New York, March 2d, 1898.
GUSTAVUS T. DONNELL, Assignee.
ARTHUR SMITH, Attorney for Assignee, No. 1 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
m3-1aw6wTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Roger A. Pryor, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES C. MACY and WILLIAM F. PENDLETON, lately doing business in the City of New York under the firm name of Macy & Pendleton, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, duly verified, to the subscriber, Harold G. Cortis, who has been duly appointed assignee of said Macy & Pendleton for the benefit of creditors, at his office, No. 45 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 7th day of June, 1898.—Dated the 23d day of March, 1898.
HAROLD G. CORTIS, Assignee, 45 Broadway, New York.
H. M. HEWITT, Attorney for Assignee, 45 Broadway, New York.
mh24-1aw6wTh

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 24, 1898.

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The White Heather—8:15.
AMERICAN—Maritana—8:15.
BIJOU—The Man from Mexico—8:15.
BROADWAY—The Highwayman—8:15.
CARNEGIE HALL—Recital—2:30.
CASINO—The Telephone Girl—8:15.
COLUMBUS—Cumberland '61—8:15.
DALY'S—The Geisha—8:15. Illustrated Lecture—11:00 A. M.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—The Conquerors—8:15.
FIFTH AVENUE—Macbeth—8:20.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Electrician—8:15.
GARDEN—The Master—8:25.
GARRICK—The Little Minister—8:20.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—The Swell Miss Fitzwell—8:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—A Normandy Wedding—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—Monte Carlo—8:15.
HOYT'S—Dangerfield '95—Oh! Susannah!—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—The Sunken Bell.—8:15.
KEITH'S UNION SQUARE—Vaudeville—12 M. to 11 P. M.
KNICKERBOCKER—A Virginia Courtship—8:30.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Vaudeville—Spectacular Ballet—Concert—7:30.
LYCEUM—The Tree of Knowledge—8:15. Matinée.
MANHATTAN—'Way Down East—8:15.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE — Concert—8:15.
PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—1:30 to 11:00.
PROCTOR'S—Vaudeville—Noon to 11 P. M.
SAM T. JACK'S—Burlesque—2:00 and 8:00.
WALLACK'S—One Summer's Day—8:20.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 12.

TWELVE PAGES.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

OUR JUSTIFICATION.

If forcible intervention in Cuba shall finally be undertaken by the United States Government, it will unquestionably entail grave responsibility, but it will be a policy that we can frankly defend before the "opinion of mankind."

In the first place it must be conceded by all fair minds, and cannot be denied by Spain, that our Government long ago pointed out the conditions under which such a policy would become inevitable, and at a later period repeated the notification. It is now sixteen months since President CLEVELAND declared that unless peace and order could be re-established in Cuba, intervention by the United States was only a question of time. A year later, President McKINLEY in terms equally plain again made the statement which must be considered as an official warning.

During that time Spain has undertaken to comply with the conditions made clear to her, and she has not succeeded. Owing to the change in her own Government she was enabled to make efforts in a wholly different direction from that previously pursued, and sought to pacify the island by a measure of autonomy which presumably was the most liberal that Spanish opinion would permit. There is not the slightest evidence that it is acceptable, and it is not at all surprising that it is not, since it was, by any American standard, entirely inadequate to give substantial self-government. We have only to compare it with the system under which the English colonies live in peace, order, prosperity, and loyalty to the mother country to see how hopelessly defective it is.

The alternative to autonomy was conquest. This Spain has not accomplished, and in all seriousness must confess that she has not really undertaken it. For the past two years her policy toward the insurgents has been defensive, not repressive. There have been no effective military operations, and none have been attempted either by WEYLER or BLANCO. The plan seems to have been to bring the population of the island as far as possible within the towns and fortified places, with the hope of starving out the insurgents. Plainly, this plan has failed, for the insurgents are as strong as at first, and apparently stronger. Meanwhile the island has in all its parts suffered enormous injury. Agriculture and commerce have been ruined over large areas, while, directly consequent on the Spanish policy, abject want with a terrible mortality has been visited on at least one-fifth of the entire population.

Plainly the notification given by the Government of the United States, first through President CLEVELAND and again through President McKINLEY, must be conceded to have matured. The conditions which Spain was warned would make intervention inevitable have not been removed. They have, on the contrary, grown constantly worse. If our Government shall now announce that the time for intervention has come, it cannot be claimed even by Spain that its action is precipitate, or that ample time has not been given to avoid the necessity of it.

So far as the action of the Government is concerned, intervention is, then, "res adjudicata." Whether it be justifiable or not, it has been determined upon, duly announced by the Executive to Congress, and the announcement repeated, without the slightest dissent from Congress and with no prospect of any. What is popular opinion on the subject? That is a different question, and to some extent unsettled. There has been no formal expression of that opinion and no opportunity for one. Doubtless the Executive and Congress have sought to ascertain what the people feel, and they may be taken as the logical representatives of public sentiment. If the policy which in effect has been fixed is acted on, we believe popular opinion will approve. We believe, on deliberate reflection, it should approve, and for three reasons.

1. The Cuban question is not to be solved by Spain, and so long as it is unsolved it is a constant source of confusion, disturbance, and danger in our own affairs. We have in the last three years borne such losses as make their continuance intolerable. We have a right to end them.

2. Considering the large and permanent interests of the United States, it is our right to put an end to the condition of things in Cuba. Not only is our commerce with the island being ruined and the investment of our money there destroyed—and this is a grave element in the situation—but a country of splendid resources, lying at our doors, capable of great industrial development and of adding largely and increasingly to our trade and prosperity, is being steadily reduced to chaos. All hope of its rescue under Spanish rule long since vanished. We have a right to say that Spain shall set free the land she cannot administer.

3. While these considerations of interest bring the case fairly within the range of the principles that States observe in their relations with each other, there is beyond and above these the consideration of duty, imposed by humanity. We are frequently told that it is "none of our business" what happens in Cuba. We have shown briefly but plainly that in the strictest sense our "business" is deeply involved and will constantly be more so. But this is not our sole concern. We have in the island not merely unimaginable suffering, but such suffering made the express aim of a Governmental policy. It is not only the logical result, it is the purpose of the policy of Spain to crush the Cubans by starvation and disease. There has been no such fearful inhumanity among civilized nations in modern times. There is no modern nation save Spain that would be guilty of it. It is within our power to end it. There is no hope from any other source. What we can do, we believe soberly, without passion, in no spirit of aggression, but recognizing a solemn duty, we should do.

TAKING RISKS.

The chief officers of the City Government exhibit a great deal of impudence and are taking some risks in their attitude toward rapid transit.

To a visiting delegation of taxpayers the Mayor said the other day that he had no means of knowing what the Rapid Transit Commissioners were doing, as their meetings were held in secret. As the Mayor is by law made a member of the board and as it is his sworn duty to attend its meetings, a service which the city pays him to perform, this statement indicates that he cares so little about public opinion that he will not even take the trouble to find a decent excuse for his defiance of it.

In his message Mayor VAN WYCK recommended that the privilege of extending and improving its system be granted to the Manhattan Railway Company. Thereupon the Rapid Transit Commission, on the application of the Manhattan Company, with great labor and care prepared a series of seven distinct franchises, giving to the company practically everything it had asked for and far more than the Mayor suggested in his message, and sent a special request to the Mayor asking that he attend the meeting at which the granting of these franchises was to be considered. The Mayor did not attend the meeting to vote upon his own proposition. He did not have the common decency to send an excuse. He treated the request as it would have been treated by a Hottentot chief at war with the board.

Mr. BIRD S. COLER, Controller of the finances of this great city, also by law a member of the commission, attended the meeting, and had the hardihood to ask to be excused from voting until he had had an opportunity to examine the plans and have them examined by the engineer of the Finance Department. Mr. COLER is a well-compensated and sworn servant of this great and rich city. In order to impress him with a sense of the gravity of his neglect and non-feasance let us violate the privacy of his domestic establishment to the extent of projecting therein a hypothetical parallel to his own public behavior. We will assume that he keeps a butler. One morning he tells the butler that he has bidden friends to dinner, and desires the repast to be served at 8 o'clock. At the coming of the guests and 8 o'clock and hunger therewith, the butler, being interrogated in wrath, replies that it would be quite impossible for him to allow dinner to be announced until he has had an opportunity to go over the menu with the cook. Would he not forthwith be pitched out neck and heels, and serve him right? Yet the contumacy of a domestic inconveniences a dozen persons, while the vicious attitude of these city officers toward rapid transit denies relief to untold hundreds of thousands now in daily torment.

There are rewards and punishments in politics as well as in orthodox theology. Unless we very much mistake the temper of this community, it is getting into a punitive mood. It has stood the juggling with rapid transit as long as it can. It fully recognizes the ability, zeal, and efficiency of the Rapid Transit Commission. In the attack of the two great bosses on that commission it sees an assault upon its own interests, a defiance of its own commands. It has been patient; it can be very ugly.

SPAIN'S FINANCIAL SITUATION.

A statistician for whose standing as such Harper's Weekly vouches contributes to the current issue of that journal a most interesting exposition of the financial situation of Spain. By this it is made clearly to appear that it is the war in Cuba and the war in Cuba alone that makes that situation hopeless. But for the desperate endeavor of Spain to retain her clutch upon an island inhabited by a hostile population, which her rule has changed from an asset into a liability, she might now be in a condition of financial convalescence with a reasonable prospect of restoration to complete solvency.

She was in a convalescent condition when the existing insurrection broke out. The anarchistic risings of 1873, the Carlist rising, which was not completely suppressed until 1876, and the Cuban ten years' war, composed in 1878 by a compact which Spain failed to keep, had left their several legacies of debt. There was an annual deficit, but it had been pretty steadily diminishing under the regency, while an increasingly larger proportion of the expenditure had been yearly diverted from the army and navy to internal improvements which were presumably productive or promised to become so. The annual deficit, which in 1885-6 had been in round numbers $20,000,000, had shrunk in 1894-5 to little more than $5,000,000. It is true that the "home" debt of Spain in 1893 was already about $1,400,000,000, or as nearly as possible half what the United States owed at the close of the civil war, and, considering the disparity in the resources of the two nations, this was a frightful burden. But the Cuban debt was under $50,000,000, and the total debt was perhaps not beyond the resources of Spain if these resources had been made available and economized by Spanish statesmen; in other words, if Spain had devoted herself to her true honor and her true interest.

It was upon this critical but not yet desperate condition of Spanish finance that the new rebellion supervened, instigated, say the Cubans, by Spanish bad faith, instigated in any case by Cuban distress. The island was already a liability and not an asset. The Cuban revenues had been less than the Cuban expenditures for many years. This was of course not wholly due to Spanish misgovernment and corruption. Cuba had suffered, in common with the rest of the West Indies, by the changes in the conditions of sugar growing. She had suffered peculiarly by the disturbance in her labor system, wrought, for the time being, by the abolition of slavery, which took complete effect in 1886. Whatever the cause, she was not able to meet the ordinary and normal demands of Spanish rule. Yet, when the Cubans began their second insurrection, Spain charged the expenses of the war to "the resources of Cuba." This is a security the value of which is problematical. In 1854, when Cuba was peaceful and prosperous, and her sugar planters as well as her Captains General lived like nabobs from the surplus of her resources, the famous Ostend manifesto appeared, in which the American Ministers in Europe proposed the purchase of Cuba for a price not to exceed $120,000,000. The war debt now charged against Cuba amounts to about $290,000,000, or six times what it was at the beginning of the war. Evidently the whole island is not worth the face of such a mortgage. It is the credit of Spain herself that is in pledge for the Cuban debt, and without that pledge it could not have been contracted.

A great part of the exposition of Harper's Weekly is devoted to an explanation of the various shifts to which Spain has been reduced in order to carry the load she has been piling up for herself in addition to the load that seemed before this was incurred to put upon her resources what seemed to be almost a breaking strain. Some of these shifts are commendable expedients, such as farming out the collection of the revenue to private companies, which had an interest in collecting the largest amount, instead of intrusting it to officials whose interest was to enrich themselves at the public expense. Some were antiquated, such as lotteries and monopolies. And many of them fall under the head of what in Wall Street is known as "kiting." The account given of them by the expert of Harper's Weekly is very interesting. But what is of most importance is the conclusion, which his narrative and his figures seem amply to sustain, the conclusion that the recovery of value in the Spanish obligations from their present depression—bonded obligations at 50, as against 80 three years ago, and paper currency less one-third than its face—may be accomplished, as the recovery from a deeper depreciation was accomplished by the United States, when Spain is freed from the cancer of war. It is the hopeless attempt to retain Cuba which has brought Spain to the verge of bankruptcy. It is to the abandonment of that attempt that she must look for any improvement in her condition.

DE LOME'S FORECAST.

It is universally conceded that the letter which caused the downfall of the now almost forgotten DE LOME was a sincere expression of his views. The sentiments were too indiscreet to have been manufactured, and the absence of possible motive for such an invention shuts us up to the conclusion that they were uttered for no other reason than that they were honestly entertained. Two passages from the fallen Minister's letter to CANALEJAS still have interest and timeliness:

> "The situation here continues unchanged. Everything depends on the political and military success in Cuba. * * *
>
> "I agree entirely with you, without a military success nothing will be accomplished there, and without military and political success there is here always danger that the insurgents will be encouraged, if not by the Government, at least by part of the public opinion."

This was written the last week in December—three months ago. And how has the cause of Spain prospered in Cuba?

There has been some fighting, but no military successes. The insurgents continually harass PANDO in Santiago de Cuba, they roam at will over three-fourths of the island, and BLANCO goes not forth against them.

Politically the case is even worse. The insurgents reject the plan of autonomy with anger and unanimity. The partisans of WEYLER spurn the project and obstruct it by every means in their power. It has failed altogether and hopelessly. Already the Spanish Government is presenting excuses for the inevitable fiasco of the coming elections.

"Everything depends on the political and military success in Cuba," wrote DE LOME. Political and military failures have followed in an unbroken series. It would appear that "everything" must be in jeopardy, and that is actually the case. The hope that survived in December has been extinguished by the failure of all the forecasts that kept it alive. There is nothing to wait for in Cuba, nothing to hope or expect except what we see now and have seen for three years.

Spain has reached the end of her rope, but obstinately refuses to let go. If we are unwilling to put up with her maintenance of a permanent hell upon earth at our doors we must in one way or another break her hold.

THE MAYOR AND THE LIBRARY.

The Mayor yesterday, in his interview with the deputation of the Public Library, kindly refrained from taking his usual ground in reference to such applications. His usual ground is that it is all nonsense for anybody to have the means of learning more than he himself was taught, and that the provision of any educational facilities more than he has enjoyed is "fancy" or "new fangled." That has been substantially the position he has taken with respect to public education, and there are quarters in which it has been received with much sympathy. The Mayor's change of ground may denote an increased sense of the desirableness of "pandering to the better element."

At any rate, upon this occasion he planted himself upon the debt limit. And even upon that he planted himself hypothetically. The deputation asked for $150,000 to clear away the reservoir and prepare the ground for the new building. The Mayor declined for the reason that he was not sure that the constitutional debt limit had not been reached. Apparently it is his business to be sure. A Mayor who has been in office three months and who does not yet know how much money he is authorized to spend should acquire that information at the earliest possible moment. He intimated that the new East River Bridge, as a "necessity," ought to take precedence of the new Public Library, which by inference is a luxury. There are among the Mayor's constituents those who differ with him as to the comparative urgency of the two projects. They even hold that a delay in the construction of the bridge until its design shall be revised so as to make sure that its erection will not inflict upon the city a conspicuous architectural disfigurement would be an excellent thing in itself.

The Mayor's professions of economy would be more respectable if they rejected the proposition to appropriate $50,000 for a "birthday celebration" of Greater New York as well as $150,000 for the beginning of the new Public Library. The former project contemplates what to most people seems a sheer waste of public money. The latter contemplates the prosecution of an enterprise the completion of which will mark the attainment by the greater city of one of its most solid claims to be regarded as a metropolis.

It is a question whether the Trustees of the library are not in a position to compel the Mayor by mandamus to grant their request.

It is, perhaps, a little late in the day for the furniture manufacturers of Grand Rapids, Mich., to enter protest against the heavy duty on imported lumber, but the ground of their complaint is a perfectly sound one. Their industry only a few years since was regarded as possessing inexhaustible raw material, and when it was transferred from the East to the Peninsular State the change was accepted as a striking proof of the rapid progress of the country in availing itself of its natural resources. But the consumption of our people has overtaken the most energetic expansion of the trade, and the furnituremakers already see themselves perceptibly hampered by the tax on their material. And this not merely because of the needless addition to the cost, but because this tax is hastening the destruction of our own forests. Nor this alone. Twenty years ago the manufacture of furniture was as completely a domestic industry as bricklaying. To-day American furniture of excellent design and sound workmanship is being exported in increasing quantities. During that time we have passed, in this and in many other industries, from the condition of a young country, with infant industries, to that of England, requiring material from other lands and able to manufacture it for export. Such a change makes protection ridiculous.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—We are fast losing confidence in The Boston Transcript. Its former gravity of expression and soundness of thought have departed, and now, instead of representing the respectability and common sense of New England, it vehemently supports the newest delusions of the period, and does not hesitate at making rash generalizations from what once it would have lamented as exceptional cases or ignored as unworthy of attention. A few years ago, surely, The Transcript would have suspended publication rather than print, as an editorial utterance, this amazing statement: "The girls of to-day admire the Ibsen pompadour more than the Ibsen poetry." That, in Boston, and on the great dramatist's birthday, which converts a misdemeanor into a felony! Just possibly the assertion quoted is true—of Boston girls, who, judging by recent reports, consider the theatre only in its relation to bonnets, but certainly it is false as regards the girls in literary centres like New York and Chicago, and The Transcript should have restricted the application of its apothegm to the little trading city or "cheaping-town," as MORRIS would call it, in accordance with whose tastes the paper is now conducted. Even there, we hope, only the merit of alliteration will be found in the sentence, and it will certainly be denounced by the esurient ghosts of learned men that still haunt a few of Boston's streets.

—A member of the Cuban Junta in this city is quoted as declaring that, were war to be declared between the United States and Cuba, 60,000 more soldiers, all well armed, would immediately be added to the insurgent army, and a vigorous attack from the rear on Havana and the other coast towns would assist the operations of our navy. If the statement is anything more than an idle boast, if the Junta has at its command men and money enough to carry out even half of this plan, why on earth does it wait for us to act? Such a force, added to those already in the field, could drive the Spaniards from the island in a week, and Cuban independence, self-won, would be infinitely more glorious than anything that can come from outside intervention.

—More than money may be involved, some observers think, in the efforts now making by certain prominent Canadians to secure a firmer control of the nickel trade. This metal is useful for many purposes, but it is absolutely necessary in the construction of modern warships of the best class. Nickel-steel armor plates are much harder to penetrate, and therefore more valuable for protective purposes, than plates which can be made in any other way. Now, if England, with the Sudbury deposits, and France, with those in New Caledonia, choose to do so, they can make it difficult, temporarily, at least, for other nations to build vessels able to cope with theirs. "It is possible to conceive," says a Canadian paper, "of a condition of rivalry for naval strength so keen as to induce Great Britain to take over the Sudbury nickel deposits and limit the use of British nickel to British ships of war, and France to pursue a similar course in regard to the New Caledonia deposits. The result would be to place British and French warships in a position of tremendous advantage as compared with those of the nations which have no nickel, and would therefore have to meet nickel-steel armor with ordinary steel. There is no doubt that the thought of this possibility floats through the minds of the nations without nickel."

PERSONAL.

—People who have hitherto been most skeptical as to the possession of supernatural power by the practitioners of "Christian Science" find that their unbelief is weakening. As regards the treating of disease no new evidence has been presented to show that even the most successful of these self-styled mystics do more than, or even as much as, is accomplished through "faith" by reputable doctors every day, but when it comes to influencing State officials and State legislators, they certainly do manifest a potency not to be explained in ordinary ways. This wizardry has been illustrated at both Albany and Boston within the past fortnight, and the statesmen subjected to it seem instantly to have lost all control of their wills and all regard for their reputations as reasoning beings. At any rate, they decided a grave question, involving the health and safety of whole communities, not in accordance with obvious facts and commonest sense, but with the dull stupidity of men in a state of helpless trance. And now Attorney General BOYLE of Kansas has proved himself to be an equally docile "subject." When asked whether "divine healers" could be prosecuted under a State law that forbids persons having no knowledge of medicine or surgery to treat the sick, he answered with a formal and official negative. Why? Oh, because the "divine healers" claim to exercise powers delegated directly to them by GOD! All the homicidal cranks in the country ought instantly to betake themselves to Kansas. Does not every one of them make the same pretension and back it up by the same authority—his own unsupported assertion?

—It will be highly interesting to see what effect will be produced upon the ministerial and other prospects of Mr. H. CARROLL WHITE by the wide publicity just given to his views on the subject of filial duty. Mr. WHITE is evidently a young man of intense respectability, inspired by ambitions entirely commendable, and able, no doubt, to answer satisfactorily all the theological conundrums by which the good character and perfect orthodoxy of candidates for ordination are or are not brought to light. It is probable, too, that he could and would labor diligently in the pastoral field awaiting his cultivation, and that his sermons would be of at least average excellence. But will the Californians accept his ministrations?

—There was more in the letter which A. BURLINGAME JOHNSON, our Consul at Amoy, sent to The San Francisco Bulletin than the remarks, already quoted here, about England's fear of enemies in pantaloons. They were more picturesque than any of the others, but certain passages dealing with Germany and Russia were not less unpardonable as coming from a man in a semi-diplomatic position. That phrase of the communication, however, has received sufficient comment, but its concluding paragraphs, which explain why there can be no such a thing as a war with China, whatever the other nations do, is interesting. The teeming millions of the great kingdom, says Mr. JOHNSON, are either wholly oblivious to what is going on, or else they are indifferent to the consequences. "They are a thrifty, money-making, peace-loving people. If questioned as to their concern for the integrity of their empire, the more intelligent and wealthy, Chinese shrug their shoulders as they express, 'We don't care.' If urged for a reason, they cite the fact that the royal family in Pekin, as well as the principal rulers, are aliens who conquered China 200 years ago, who have no sympathy for the great masses of the people, and who, by a system of squeezes, make life a burden to those who accumulate property. They say they would welcome a Western ruler, for then Chinese would learn Western knowledge and soon become able to throw off any yoke and choose their own rulers. This argument may account for the many strange phenomena that arose in the course of the war with Japan."

—Lieut. Commander MARIX, whose name has become so familiar of late, owing to his prominence as Judge Advocate of the Maine court of inquiry, will cast not a little of reflected interest upon a member of CHARLES COGHLAN'S company. Miss GRACE FILKINS, who has a prominent rôle in "The Royal Box," is the Lieutenant Commander's wife, a fact not known or remembered, perhaps, by all of the many theatregoers who have admired the force and intelligence of her acting in this and other plays.

GEN. PHILIP KEARNY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a communication which appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES of the 15th inst., in regard to the marriage of Gen. J. Watts Kearny, it is stated that "he is the son of Gen. Philip Kearny, who distinguished himself in the Mexican and civil wars, and of whom Gen. Winfield Scott said: 'He was the bravest man I ever knew, and the most perfect soldier.'"

As pertinent to this, I have a letter written to my father, just forty-six years ago, by Gen. (then Major) Kearny from Ceylon, in which he speaks of Gen. Scott, and thinking that anything from the pen of this distinguished officer may possess interest for the present generation, I send you a copy of it. Gen. Kearny, who was descended from Irish ancestry, and whose father was for a long period the Secretary of the old New York Life and Trust Company, with his cousin, Gen. J. Watts de Peyster, were brought up by and inherited their wealth from their maternal grandfather, John Watts, whose name is perpetuated in both families—and in other ways. Gen. Kearny was not educated at West Point, but was graduated from Columbia College in 1833, from whose law school his son, Gen. J. Watts Kearny, received his degree of LL. B. in 1866. Gen. Philip Kearny was appointed a Second Lieutenant in the First Regiment of United States Dragoons March 8, 1837, was made Major in 1847, and served through the Mexican war with distinction and gallantry, and for a time was a member of Gen. Scott's staff. He was twice married, his first wife being Miss Bullit of Kentucky, whom I well remember when a child coming to my father's house, on Hudson Street. Owing to incompatibility they separated, and Gen. Kearny married for his second wife Miss Agnes Maxwell, daughter of Hugh Maxwell, an eminent lawyer of this city, and at one time Collector of the Port.

When the letter was written, Gen. (then Major) Kearny had resigned, after taking a detachment of United States troops from Oregon to California, giving the Rogue River Indians—the Modocs, who in later days killed Gen. Canby—a severe drubbing on the way because of their hostile interruptions of his march. It was doubtless on this occasion that Capt. Stuart, United States Army, who is mentioned in the letter, was killed, and Gen. Kearny's solicitude in regard to his remains and monument, and his kind thoughtfulness in regard to Dr. Edgar, serves to prove that there was a very tender spot in the heart of him who was by some called a cynic, and by others, when he rode in battle with his bridle in his mouth and his sword grasped in his only remaining hand, (having lost one arm in the Mexican war,) "Daredevil Phil Kearny." Surely this says not only what is good, but what is true of him, and he himself has left it on record.

On the breaking out of the civil war, Gen. Kearny re-entered the army, being made Brigadier General United States Volunteers in 1861, Major General in 1862, and meeting his death in 1862, at the age of forty-seven. His achievements during this war are so well known that I need not recount them. Gen. Kearny's letter is as follows:

Galle, Ceylon, Sunday, March 14, 1852.

Dear Sir: I write to you from nearly your antipodes, but though painfully far off from old friends, I hope that they are all well—on that point I am very deficient—two very severe attacks of bilious colic in January, February, and March last in California prostrated me so far that I had not recovered sufficiently for the hardships (unusually severe) of the march with the "rifle transfers," from Oregon to Sonoma, Cal. And much as it surprises me, the going rapidly from the warm climate of the Sandwich Islands to the severely cold and raw weather of China last February, brought on symptoms which are too nearly indicative of consumption to be agreeable. I forgot to mention that on my return in July to California I had a third attack of bilious colic, followed by a severe fever. Perhaps rest and caution will bring me right—excuse this list of ailings.

My route has been exceedingly instructive and generally pleasing, but I am so gregarious in my habits that I miss companionship. Chance acquaintances by no means supply the place of friends, especially such as one finds in my late profession. The climate delicious, healthy, unparalleled, of the Sandwich Islands, with its hospitable and Southernlike society. The quaintness, the inimitable strangeness and imperturbable nonchalance of the Chinese, original and odd. The dreamy Orientalism, the turbaned crowd, the luxurious European trader, astounding tangled luxuriance of tropical vegetation, cocoanut groves assuming the bushy density of our lawn trees of the North; all these mark and make poetic Singapore, Penang, and Ceylon. When I look back on all this and find what stores for reflection in after years, what knowledge, which one's own observation alone, since books cannot afford it, and how much pleasant chat, tete-a-tete with some old friend, has been laid up, I feel that the time and money have been well spent. It is, however, a great pity that I had not been a month or two earlier, but I had to await word from Washington, as Gen. [Ethan Allen] Hitchcock could not accept my resignation.

I would have greatly preferred, and found the advantage of availing myself of some months leave on resignation, so as to have borne my commission while traveling, (not but that I have received more attention than I have felt entitled to from the various people in power,) but I considered having six months' leave previous to the war [Mexican] at that previous resignation, and had been nearly three years on recruiting service, that it was hardly the thing to crowd Uncle Sam too hard for favors. And while speaking of my resignation, I must confess myself somewhat hurt that Gen. Scott did not add one word of private leave-taking of me on my parting from under his authority.

This is "entre nous," for the General's acts to me, while in service, were so marked in their distinction, and so indicative of his kind feelings for me, that I attribute this latter omission to want of time or thought.

I have been very unfortunate in being out of reach of all news, letters, &c., so that I cannot calculate on what has passed elsewhere. So far as I can judge, I presume, in accordance with what I wrote that Capt. [Rufus] Ingalls, [Assistant Quartermaster,] will have been able to have the remains of the late Capt. Stuart removed in time to go home by the Vincennes, Commander Hudson; this ship will arrive most probably in July or August. The precautions taken to prevent the Indians discovering the grave were so studied, that up to leaving California it had not been disturbed. Still I have, from fear of such an accident, been precluded from informing his family of my endeavors in that behalf. When they arrive, or when you learn of their coming and safety, (Capt. Ingalls will inform you, or Mr. Street,) permit me to request you, as no person would so satisfy those interested, to write to Stuart's mother, in Washington, to ascertain her wishes on the subject. Should she prefer the final resting place to be nearer to her, then be it so—otherwise, I think that the army would prefer, and that it would meet Gen. Scott's approbation, to have them conveyed to West Point—to which, as having been one of her chiefest ornaments in life, his mortal remains belong a "memento non mori." In either case, I, as his family is not well off, having undertaken this duty on myself, I wish all the expenses whatever incurred to be at my charge; and although his State, or the army, may see fit to erect, in his memory, a monument worthy of the subject, still as delay may insure, I deem it requisite to secure the case against any apparent temporary neglect during the intermediate time that must elapse, to have a plain tomb in good taste erected for the present—also to be at my charge.

Relying on your judgment, may I, as an old friend, request you to perform and direct all this for me, as one friend would for another. Should I be in the States, it would be otherwise, I would not impose so much on your attention, but many uncertainties interpose. As your office is the favorite rendezvous for officers passing through New York, please give them, one and all, assurances of my warm regards. My best respects to your family. I remain very truly yours,

Signed: P. KEARNY.

Dr. Thomas G. Mower, United States Army.

P. S.: If you ever find yourself in Washington I beg of you to remember Dr. [William F.] Edgar, [Assistant Surgeon, United States Army,] who served under me last Summer, as one of your most indefatigable, gentlemanly, and capable officers, and one who, like myself, has prematurely broken himself down by continuing on duty when he should have left on sick leave.

MANDEVILLE MOWER.

New York, March [illegible], 1898.

SPAIN'S PRIDE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Pride is alleged by Spain as the cause of her desperate tenacity in holding to Cuba.

We are enormous consumers of tropical products, and Cuba, being tropical and near us, we afford a great market for her sugar, tobacco, and other products, and thus make her the most valuable agricultural country of the size in the world. Our imports from her are much more valuable than our exports to her, and, in time of peace, the balance of trade between the two countries being largely in her favor, a considerable amount of our wealth flows from us annually to settle it.

Spain is not prosperous. Nature has blessed her highly for agriculture, mining, manufacture, and commerce; but, always having had bad government, she is cursed by man—herself. Her aristocratic and official class is needy and does not find the home offices sufficient for its wants of revenue. The class, therefore, constantly relies on the colonial offices as its best resource, they affording superior pecuniary opportunities and the natives being excluded from them. Cuba was constantly invaded by throngs of hungry carpetbaggers sent out from Spain by the Government to occupy the offices there. The term of office is two to three years, and is considered by the Government long enough for the occupant to enrich himself, carte blanche being practically given him as to methods of exploiting the office. By extortion and bribery, as well as salary, he is usually able to return to Spain with considerable wealth. The Government looks out for itself by imposing all sorts of onerous taxes and by the sale of all sorts of monopolies in Cuba.

Thus was the wealth produced by the labor of the Cubans largely absorbed by the vampire—Spain. Cuba was the bee gathering honey from us and Spain was the bear robbing her of it. Spain's love of our honey is violent. Cuba is her instrument for getting it from us. She, naturally enough, will use every artifice and means short of actual war to hold on to the instrument. Her allegation of "pride" is merely an artifice. Our gold is her real motive in holding on so tenaciously to Cuba. If she had the alleged pride it would be rabidly exercised at England's holding of Gibraltar, the most important piece of Spain herself; but her pride stands this deprivation quite well, while making so great a parade of it respecting Cuba, whose release from her bloody hand it cannot stand.

It would be a blessing for Spain herself if by some means, even of war, the hold of her dominant class upon the throat of her labor were broken. G. W. J.

New York, March 23, 1898.

THE MAINE EXPLOSION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In common with many another nautical man, I have heretofore been very skeptical as to "any outside agency in the explosion of the Maine"; the result, perhaps, of an old sailor's prejudice against, or perhaps his ignorance of, the very complex conditions in the "make-up" of the modern battleship; it appearing to him that sooner or later an explosion would be the natural sequence of a juxtaposition of steam, gunpowder, dynamite, and electricity. Having myself had some experience in a small way with submarine explosives, I was on that account the more inclined to ascribe the destruction of the Maine to an internal explosion, for the reason that in none of the many accounts that I had read of the catastrophe had I seen any mention made of any undue disturbance of the waters of the bay resultant therefrom, which in my own experience would have resulted from an explosion of a torpedo or of a submarine mine.

My opinion, however, has been greatly modified, if not absolutely changed as to the cause of the accident since reading in to-day's TIMES the testimony of Capt. Thompson of the ship Nermeire, whose vessel was lying, made fast to a wharf, abreast of where the Maine was anchored at the time of the occurrence, and I am astonished that more stress has not been laid upon it, for the undulations which he describes as coincident with the detonation would seem to furnish the strongest proof that the explosion occurred beneath, and not within, the ship; for Capt. Thompson states that his vessel, which was lying alongside the wharf, "was lifted on a tremendous wave and dashed violently against the dock."

It is highly probable that this violent disturbance of the water of the bay will appear an important factor in the forthcoming report of the court of inquiry, and that it will have largely influenced its verdict, so impatiently awaited by the world at large.

T. R. WARREN.

New Brunswick, N. J., March 23, 1898.

Flowers at Fort Washington.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In this morning's TIMES I notice one or two letters about early Spring flowers. Last Sunday, March 20, at Fort Washington, this city, I found a number of "Dutchman's breeches" (Dicentra cucullaria) in bud and bloom, but no evidence of the hepatica, although the ground there is suited to the plant; an experience of more than thirty years has invariably resulted in finding this beautiful little flower several days before any of her dainty companions. As a rule, (in my experience,) the wild flowers have appeared in the following order, viz.: Hepatica, anemone, sanguinaria, (bloodroot,) dicentra, saxifraga, and Claytonia, (Spring Beauty,) to say nothing of the violet family.

New York, March 23, 1898. G. S. C.

Hepaticas the Earliest.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of the 21st inst., Mr. G. B. Hendrickson, Botanist of the Bronx, says he picked on March 19 in Crotona Park the first wild flower of the season, a "Claytonia Virginica," or Spring Beauty; he looked in vain for hepaticas, and therefore he regards the Spring Beauty as our earliest flower.

I beg to say that on March 14 I picked hepaticas in the woods here. This place is at least thirty miles north of Crotona Park, and the hepaticas are five days earlier than the Spring Beauty. MABEL F. IRVING.

Garrison-on-Hudson, March 22, 1898.

NUGGETS.

Ambiguity.

"Well, well, these are stirring times."

"Do you mean war or housecleaning?"—Detroit Free Press.

The One.

When a man tells you that he is one of a thousand he means that he is the "1" and that all the rest are ciphers.—Somerville (Mass.) Journal.

Spread of the Patriotic Spirit.

"How do you pronounce 'Don Quixote'?"

"'Don Quicks-oat'! not 'Don Keehotay,' if you have a spark of American blood in your veins!"—Chicago Tribune.

Original Sources.

Mrs. De Style—Dear me! What a lot of society news you've got hold of—even to a full description of Miss Tiptop's Paris trousseau! Where did you hear it all?

Miss De Style—At the symphony concert.—New York Weekly.

Patriotic Abstinence.

"Spiffins thinks that he is observing Lent in a patriotic manner," remarked Mr. Manchester to Mr. Birmingham.

"What is Spiffins doing?"

"He refuses to eat Spanish mackerel for breakfast."—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

ONE RELIGION.

From The Rush City Post.

Yer kaint hev one religion fer the feller thet is poor,
'N another fer the feller thet hes got a goodly store.
The Lord don't think of money when He notifies a soul
To rise where everybody wears a golden aureole.

The rich man gets no credit fer his heavy bank account,
'N kaint impress the angels by a-namin' his amount;
But ef he lived a decent life, 'n tried to do what's right,
He'll hev a cozy corner in the realms of endless light.

The poor man won't be favored 'cus he didn't seem ter win
The gold 'n silver treasures thet he longed ter gather in;
But ef he bore his poverty 'n tried ter serve the Lord,
He won't hev any trouble in a-findin' his reward.

The p'int is this: Not one of us kin claim ter hev a cinch,
Fer neither gold ner lack of it 'll lift a man an inch;
But ef we try ter live the life the Master tried ter show,
We'll go ter heaven by 'n by, a-singin' as we go.

[illegible]ING OUT

[illegible] Wants France's Guarantee [illegible] Russia Will Not Occupy Port Arthur Permanently.

[illegible] MAY NOW BE SEIZED

[illegible] Now Alive to Her Serious Situation—Emperor Wishes He Had [illegible] England Open Ta-Lien-Wan —Natives Oppose Germany.

LONDON, March 24.—The Nagasaki correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"China, it is reported, refuses to accept Russia's pledge that the occupation of Port Arthur will not be permanent unless the [illegible]ment is countersigned by France and Germany, but it is believed that if she does not accede to the Russian demands before Saturday next Russia intends to seize Port Arthur and Ta-Lien-Wan and to hoist the Russian flag there."

PEKIN, March 23.—During the last few days the constant consultations between the Emperor and the high officials of state have shown that China is finally alive to her serious situation. One night the Emperor actually decided to resist Russia by force of arms, but lack of money and the counsels of Li Hung Chang prevailed upon him to stop.

Nevertheless the eyes of the Tsung-li-Yamen (Chinese Foreign Office) have been opened to the full extent as to the value of Russia's promises of friendship, and during a recent discussion the Emperor exclaimed: "Why did I not accede to the opening of Ta-Lien-Wan when England proposed it?"

Germany is beginning to experience some difficulty in the Province of Shan-Tung, where the natives declare that, in spite of the Emperor's proclamation, they will oppose with violence the construction of the projected railway.

RUSSIAN FAILURE IN KOREA.

Alexeieff Transferred to Port Arthur, Shanghai Advices Say.

LONDON, March 24.—According to a special dispatch from Shanghai, M. Euril Alexeieff, the Russian representative in the Korean customs office, and his entourage, disgusted over their failure in Corea, have been transferred to Port Arthur.

FRENCH ADVANCE IN SOKOTO.

Accuracy of the News Now Admitted and Regret Expressed.

LONDON, March 23.—It was reported in the lobby of the House of Commons this evening that France had finally admitted the accuracy of the news of the French advance in Sokoto, West Central Africa, last month, which had been denied.

It is understood that the admission was accompanied by explanations, and by an expression of regret.

LATTIMER CASE IN VIENNA.

Count von Thun-Hohenstein Interpellated in the Lower House.

VIENNA, March 23.—In the lower house of the Diet to-day Dr. Mayreder addressed an interpellation to Count von Thun-Hohenstein, the President of the Council of Ministers, asking what steps he proposes to take for the purpose of getting the Austro-Hungarian Government to adopt a vigorous attitude respecting the acquittal of Sheriff Martin and the Deputy Sheriffs of Wilkesbarre, Penn., who were charged with shooting a number of striking miners, including Austro-Hungarian subjects, at Lattimer, on Sept. 10 last.

DERVISH CAVALRY REPULSED.

Two Engagements with the Anglo-Egyptian Troops Near Atbara.

ATBARA, (On the Nile,) March 23.—An Anglo-Egyptian cavalry patrol was in contact with a large party of dervish horsemen on Monday, eleven miles up the river. A smart engagement took place, in which hand-to-hand encounters with spears occurred, and the dervishes were driven back. The horse artillery went to the support of the Anglo-Egyptian cavalry and shelled the dervishes at 1,500 yards, doing considerable execution. The Anglo-Egyptian loss was seven men killed and eight men wounded. The patrol returned to Rashudi before midnight, bringing the wounded. No British officers were wounded.

A force of 400 dervish cavalry appeared a few miles from here on Tuesday morning. It was met by a squadron of cavalry and a force of Soudanese, who drove off the dervishes with considerable loss, following them some miles beyond Abadar.

Mahmoud's main force occupies the same position.

POLES OPPOSE THE NAVAL BILL.

Count Posadowsky Defends the Government in the Reichstag.

BERLIN, March 23.—In the Reichstag to-day, during the discussion of the Navy bill, only the Socialists, Guelphs, Poles, German People's Party, and a minority of the Centrists opposed the bill. Count Radziwill justified the attitude of the Poles on the ground that it was a protest against that of the Prussian Government, which had declared war against the Poles.

Count Posadowsky, Minister of the Interior, defended the policy of the Government, which, he said, was not directed toward Germanizing the Poles. But, he explained, it was the duty of the Government to maintain and strengthen the economic and political position of the Germans and the German language. The Poles, he continued, would always receive the same treatment as the Germans.

The House then adjourned.

HANS WACHENHUSEN DEAD.

German Novelist and Correspondent Expires at Marburg.

MARBURG, Prussia, March 23.—Hans Wachenhusen, the novelist, is dead.

Hans Wachenhusen, the German novelist, was born at Trieste on Dec. 31, 1827, and began life as a war correspondent. He was present at the Italian campaign of 1859, with the Austrian army, and in 1860 was with Garibaldi in his Sicilian expedition. In 1863 he accompanied Langiewicz during the Polish insurrection, in the following year he was in the Duchies of Schleswig-Holstein, and in 1866 he followed the Prussian army in the war against Austria. After having assisted at the inauguration of the Suez Canal he followed the Franco-Prussian war as correspondent of The Cologne Gazette. His varied experiences furnished him with matter for a number of military books, including "From Widdin to Constantinople," "A Visit to the Turkish [illegible]," "The New Paris," "Under the [illegible] Eagle," "Behind the Entrenchments of Düppel," "Volunteers and Royalists," etc. The deceased was also the author of "The Women of the Third Empire," "The [illegible] of the Heart," "The Vampire," "[illegible] Girl," "Yellow Rose," "The Count [illegible]," "The Wife's Secret," "History of a Beauty," "Satan's Gold," and "Sac-

Panama Railroad Strike Ends.

COLON, Colombia, March 23.—A general order of the Panama Railroad Company granting an increase in the wages of the native laborers of 25 cents per day, during the present high rate of exchange, ended yesterday's strike. The men demanded $2 silver per day, instead of $1.50 currency, which had been the wage rate.

Plague Case at Jiddah, Arabia.

JIDDAH, Arabia, March 23.—It is officially announced that a suspicious case, believed to be a [illegible] caused by the plague, [illegible] here. The pilgrimage [illegible] commenced.

CRISPI RESIGNS IN ANGER.

Will Appeal to Constituents Against the Censure of the Deputies—Vexed at the King.

ROME, March 23.—The Chamber of Deputies to-day adopted, by a vote of 207 to 7, the committee's report recommending "political censure" against former Premier Crispi, who has been accused of complicity in the Bank of Naples scandals and of illegal trafficking in decorations. He will not be prosecuted.

Before the vote was taken, the Minister of Justice, Signor Gianturco, said the Chamber could arraign Signor Crispi after a sentence from the Court of Cassation, but could not initiate a prosecution and thereby forestall judicial procedure. The resolution of Signor Rovasendas favoring arraignment was thereupon rejected by a show of hands.

Another resolution declaring that the facts found in the investigating committee's report were common law offenses, and proposing that the accusations should be referred to the judicial authorities, was also rejected by a vote of 184 against 106.

The report of the committee was then adopted.

Signor Crispi is greatly incensed at King Humbert and the higher authorities for not interfering to protect him.

It is reported that he resigned his seat in the Chamber of Deputies to-night, with the intention of appealing to his constituents to decide whether he is still worthy to remain in Parliament.

Italy's Budget Shows a Surplus.

ROME, March 23.—In spite of the unfavorable year the budget for 1897-8 shows a surplus of between two and three million lire.

PRINCESS LOUISE DISAPPEARS.

Assumed that She Is in Paris—Lieut. Mattachich-Keglevitch Went Simultaneously.

LONDON, March 24.—The Vienna correspondent of The Daily News says:

"The sudden departure from the Riviera of Princess Louise of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, eldest daughter of King Leopold of Belgium and wife of Prince Philip of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, with the simultaneous disappearance of Lieut. Mattachich-Keglevitch, (with whom Prince Philip recently fought a duel,) is now developing in such a manner that it is impossible to maintain the original resolution to preserve secrecy.

"At Coburg Palace the whereabouts of the Princess are absolutely unknown. She had money addressed to her butler at Monte Carlo for her, and it is assumed that she is now in Paris. Steps have been taken at Gotha, by order of the reigning Duke, whose consent was necessary, to obtain a judicial separation. By the Emperor's express wish the proceedings will not occur in Vienna. At the same time it will be sought to place the Princess under guardianship as a spendthrift. Prince Philip's advertisement in Paris that he would not be responsible for his wife's debts was just in time to prevent her raising a loan on the security of her splendid jewels.

"Another curious feature of the case was an attempt made to suppress the advertisement through the telephone by the unwarranted use of the name of the Secretary of the Austrian Embassy, Count Berchtold."

ELOPERS AND IMMIGRANT LAWS.

A Question About Princess Louise and Her Companion.

Dispatches received from Europe yesterday announcing that Princess Louise, wife of Prince Philip of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha and eldest daughter of King Leopold of Belgium, was on her way to this country with Lieut. Mattachich-Keglevitch, with whom she recently eloped, gave rise to the question whether or not the erring pair would be allowed to enter this country by the immigration authorities. In the cases of ordinary immigrants who arrive here in the steerage nearly all elopers are excluded. Some immigration officials think that the decision as to the admission of the Princess and her companion will depend upon whether they intend to make the United States their permanent home.

Thomas Fitchie, the local Commissioner of Immigration, last night said it was his judgment that the Customs House authorities could not prevent the Princess and her companion from coming to this country except upon the request of her husband. On account of the supposed divorce proceedings he thought she would be free to land and travel or live here. In his opinion the only way in which Princess Louise could be stopped and deported was through a requisition from King Leopold of Belgium or Prince Philip to the Department of State.

MARQUIS DE MUN DEAD.

Father of Count Albert de Mun, the Clerical Leader in France.

PARIS, March 23.—The Marquis de Mun, father of the famous French statesman, Deputy for Finistère, (Morlaix,) and leader of the Clerical Party in Parliament, Count Albert de Mun, is dead.

THE POLES WERE MENACING.

A Home-Going Crowd Unruly Because the Ship Did Not Sail.

A small riot was narrowly averted at the Hamburg-American dock, Hoboken, yesterday. The steamship Hercinia was advertised to sail, and forty Poles gathered on the dock with tickets. Some of the ship's freight had not been received, and notice was posted that she would not sail till Friday. The Poles could only be made to understand that the steamer would not sail yesterday, and they thought they were to be swindled out of the money they had paid for their tickets. They attempted to force their way on board the vessel, and the police were called. They drove the men back. Then an interpreter was secured and the matter was explained.

The company provided the men with board and lodging, and will ship them by the Normannia to-day. When all this was explained the Poles marched off to the lodging house provided for them, singing a patriotic song of the fatherland. They asserted they had won a victory over the company.

GOERDES PLEADS GUILTY.

He Forged the Name of George L. Rives to a Check for $18,000.

William Goerdes, a broker, pleaded guilty to a charge of forgery before Judge Newburger in General Sessions yesterday. Goerdes forged the name of George L. Rives and the certification of the North Side Bank of Brooklyn to a check for $18,000. With the check he bought 100 shares of Chicago Gas stock from William Hawley & Co., Wall Street brokers.

He hypothecated the stock with Mendham & Co., receiving in return a genuine check for $16,000. He took the money to the office of a coin dealer, where he asked that it be exchanged for Spanish gold. Meanwhile Mendham & Co. discovered that the check they had received was a forgery. Goerdes was about to receive the Spanish money when he was arrested. He confessed that he had intended to flee to South America.

Goerdes lived in Newark, is twenty-nine years old, and married. He was once a member of the Consolidated Stock Exchange.

He will be sentenced next Wednesday.

MAY STOP A NOVEL INDUSTRY.

Chicago Court Says Alcohol Extracted from Old Barrels Must Be Taxed.

CHICAGO, March 23.—The United States Circuit Court of Appeals to-day rendered an opinion sidetracking a novel industry for the extraction of alcohol from old spirit barrels.

Corning & Co. of Peoria conceived the scheme two years ago. The firm figured out that there would be a good profit in the business if the extracted spirits were exempt from taxation. Collector Hunter agreed to have the matter tested, and he levied an assessment of $10.88 on the 10.8 gallons extracted from thirty barrels treated by the process.

In the court below Judge Grosscup held that spirits thus extracted were non-taxable; that the tax having been paid on the original package, the assessment levied by the Collector was virtually a double taxation.

John Cavagnaro's Explanation.

John Cavagnaro has written to THE NEW YORK TIMES to contradict a paragraph contained in a circular sent out by the Italian-American Democratic Union. The circular says: "Mr. John Cavagnaro has been dropped from membership in our organization." Mr. Cavagnaro writes that he mailed his resignation from the union about Feb. 11, and that consequently he could not have been "dropped."

FOR A PERMANENT ORCHESTRA.

At a Meeting Yesterday It Was Announced that $32,500 Had Been Subscribed.

The Orchestra Society of New York, organized to maintain a permanent orchestra in this city, held a meeting yesterday at the home of Dr. William H. Draper, 19 East Forty-seventh Street. Most of the members were present, and it was announced that $10,500 had been subscribed toward the carrying out of the object of the society. This amount represents $52,500, as each subscriber agrees to pay the amount for which he binds himself for five years, beginning May 1, 1898.

The subscribers so far on the list are:

C. H. Ditson	$2,000	Charles H. Coster	$500
W. C. Schermerhorn	1,000	Gustav E. Kissel	500
James Speyer	1,000	William E. Strong	500
C. T. Barney	1,000	Mrs. G. E. Jones	500
G. T. Bliss	1,000	Mr. and Mrs. H. Villard	500
Henry W. Poor	1,000		
Charles Lanier	1,000		

The terms of the subscription to the guarantee fund read as follows:

In consideration of the organization of the Orchestra Society of New York and of its undertaking to give musical performances, we, the undersigned, each for himself and not one for another, agree with one another and with the said society, to pay, each year, during the five years beginning May 1, 1898, to the said society, at the call of its Treasurer, our pro rata share of any deficiency that may exist between the annual receipts and expenditures of the society, in accordance with the amounts set opposite our respective names. All, or any part, of the yearly amount subscribed by us, not called for in any one year, may be called by the Treasurer in any of the succeeding years if the Trustees shall so elect, but in no event shall the total liability of either of us be in excess of five times the amount hereinafter set opposite our names. No subscription hereto is to be binding until a total of at least $25,000 has been subscribed for each of the above-mentioned five years.

The following officers were elected: President—Charles T. Barney; Secretary—Gustav E. Kissel; Treasurer—William E. Strong. The Trustees are W. Bayard Cutting, Richard H. Derby, Charles H. Ditson, Robert W. De Forest, Charles Lanier, Charles F. McKim, Stephen H. Olin, Henry W. Poor, Whitelaw Reid, J. Hampden Robb, Albert Stettheimer, Gustav H. Schwab, Mrs. Robert Abbe, Mrs. Arthur Von Briesen, Mrs. Walston H. Brown, Mrs. Prescott Hall Butler, Mrs. Henry Clews, Mrs. William P. Douglas, Mrs. William H. Draper, Mrs. Richard Watson Gilder, Miss Louisa Morgan, Miss Purdy, Mrs. Victor Sorchan, Mrs. James Speyer.

At the close of the meeting Mrs. Draper expressed herself well satisfied with what had been done. She said she felt sure that the permanent orchestra was now on a sound basis and that the amount necessary for its maintenance would be obtained soon.

M. PUGNO'S TOUR ENDED.

Is Well Pleased with His Visit and Hopes to Return Next Season.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, March 23.—M. Raoul Pugno, the French pianist, who left here this morning for Indianapolis, said he would conclude his American tour to-night with a concert in that city. He will sail a week from Saturday for his home in Paris. He expressed himself as delighted with America and Americans, and said he hoped that he would be able to come back next season. "If I do," he said, "I will visit Springfield."

While here he was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Bean. The latter is a native of France, and knew M. Pugno well in Paris. It is said the pianist will take $30,000 back with him as a result of his tour.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

The audience at the performance last night at Weber and Fields's included ex-President Cleveland and E. C. Benedict, who occupied a box; Richard Croker and a party of friends in a stage box, and Jefferson M. Levy and Miss Marie Engle with a party in another box.

The company which Smyth & Rice have selected to appear in their play, "The Old Coat," which opens at the Bijou Theatre on April 4, will include Frederick Bond, May Vokes, Helen Reimer, John F. Ward, Nita Allen, Clara Hathaway, John B. Maher, and Nita Maynard.

The new musical comedy, "The Chorus Girl," which will have its first production in Boston on May 16, and two weeks later will be given at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, in this city, will have an elaborate cast. Thus far those signed are Bert Coote, Merri Osborne, and William Norris.

J. E. Dodson has deferred his starring tour for the present, owing to his inability to secure suitable plays. He will therefore remain another season with the Empire Theatre Stock Company, and will resume the rôle of Cardinal Richelieu in the three matinée performances of "Under the Red Robe."

Willie Collier has made arrangements with the Warden of the penitentiary on Blackwell's Island to produce the prison scene in his play of "The Man from Mexico" on next Thursday for the benefit of the prisoners. An improvised stage will be erected in the large mess hall, and the entire company will take part in the production.

At the benefit performance in aid of the Normal College Alumnæ Settlement at the Empire Theatre to-morrow afternoon, in addition to the long programme which is promised, W. D. Howells's comedietta, "The Mousetrap," will be presented, with Isabel Irving, Mrs. Thomas Whiffen, Katherine Florence, Nina Morris, Adelaide Keim, Caroline Rohr, and William Courtleigh in the cast.

Manager Alfred E. Aarons of Koster & Bial's has secured Adele Ritchie and Signor Perugini for the cast of the new musical play entitled "Au Bain," by Alexander Derolles, the right to produce which in this country he has obtained. The production of this thoroughly French play by Manager Aarons is somewhat of a new policy for his house. It will be presented on April 4, with elaborate scenery and costumes. Max Freeman will have entire charge of staging the play.

Considerable interest is manifested in the coming London production of David Belasco's American war drama, "The Heart of Maryland." With the performance next Saturday the regular season for the company ceases, and on the following Wednesday, March 30, the newly organized company engaged by Charles Frohman will sail on the steamship St. Paul. After a week's rest in London the play will be presented at the Adelphi Theatre on April 9 for the first time in England.

TWO "JOHNNY LAW" VIOLATORS

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., March 23.—Henry Selkirk and George Eldridge, aged respectively sixteen and nineteen years, were arrested to-day for violating the new State "Johnny law," which prohibits young men from flirting with schoolgirls. Selkirk and Eldridge were tried this afternoon, but released after severe reprimand for their action in ogling the young women.

GARFIELD UNIVERSITY SOLD.

Will Be Presented by J. M. Davis of St. Louis to the Society of Friends.

WICHITA, Kan., March 23.—James M. Davis of St. Louis, through his Wichita agents, received to-day the transfer of Garfield University in consideration of $50,000. It was owned by Edgar Harding, a Boston capitalist, who purchased it under a mortgage sale. Mr. Davis purchases it for the purpose of donating it to the Society of Friends of the United States, who will establish a National University.

The university was erected in 1889 at a cost of $125,000 and will accommodate over two thousand students. The main auditorium will seat 5,000.

WILLARD MEMORIAL FUND.

May Not Be Applied to the Extinguishment of the Temple Debt.

CHICAGO, March 23.—There is a possibility that the fund for a memorial to Frances E. Willard, which the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union is using every effort to secure, may not be turned in with the amount secured by the Trustees of the Woman's Temple, to aid in paying off all the debts on the $1,000,000 building. It may be applied to another form of memorial. This is admitted by the Acting President, Mrs. Stevens, of the National organization.

This contingency, which would be such a blow to the hopes and expectations of Mrs. Matilda B. Carse and her associates, would arise should it be found after months of energetic campaigning that the memorial fund, plus the amount raised by the temple Trustees, would be insufficient to pay off all debts of the building.

Levy Arrested and Discharged.

Louis Levy, who staid in the Criminal Court Building Tuesday night to avoid arrest, left the building early yesterday morning and escaped the officers who had been watching for him at the doors. He gave himself up later, and appeared with his lawyer, Otto A. Rosalsky, in the Essex Market Police Court. He was then discharged.

W. K. VANDERBILT CONCERT

Anton Seidl, Josef Hofmann, and Leo Stern Furnish Music for His Guests.

SOCIETY WELL REPRESENTED

A Notable Programme Followed by a Seated Supper on the Third Floor of Mr. Vanderbilt's House—About 350 Attend.

The even tenor of the way of Lent was broken last night with an entertainment which threw the customary lectures and sewing-class meetings into dismal shade. This was the private concert given by William K. Vanderbilt at his home, 660 Fifth Avenue, and which society people had looked forward to as a compensation for the February dance Mr. Vanderbilt was to have given in honor of his niece, Miss Lila Sloane, but which was given up because of the illness of W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr.

About 400 invitations were issued to the concert, and some 350 persons attended. The world of society was, of course, well represented. Baron von Bischoffshausen of Vienna was a visitor. Mr. Vanderbilt began to receive his guests about 10 o'clock, the concert being set for 10:30 P. M.

The decorations for the occasion had come from the conservatories of the host's Long Island country seat, "Idlehour," and were arranged by his servants. Easter lilies were used about the house. One reception room was adorned with violets in profusion, another with American Beauty roses, and a third with lilies of the valley. The concert was given in the dining room, a spacious chamber in the rear of the main floor. A place for the musicians was arranged in the south end of the room.

The Musical Programme.

Anton Seidl, with his orchestra of about forty men, opened the programme with an overture of Dvorak. Josef Hofmann, the young pianist, gave half a dozen selections in the evening, and Leo Stern played some violoncello solos of his own composition. Both artists were accompanied by Isidor Luckstone. The full programme was as follows:

1. Overture, "Carneval" ....Dvorak
   Mr. Seidl's orchestra.
2. "Omphale's Spinning Wheel" ....Saint-Saens
   The orchestra.
3. Piano solos—
   a. Deux Chants Polonais. } ....Chopin
   b. Polonaise, A Flat Major }
   Mr. Hofmann.
4. From suite, "Peer Gynt" ....Grieg
   a. Anitra's Dance.
   b. In the Hall of the Mountain King.
   The orchestra.
5. Violoncello solo—
   Incarnation and Gavotte........Fitzenhagen
   a. Pastorale. } ....Stern
   b. Humoresque. }
   Leo Stern.
6. a. Andante Cantabile, for string orchestra.
   b. Pizzicato Ostinato........Tschaikowsky
   The orchestra.
7. Piano solos—
   a. Magic Fire Spell, (Walkure)......Wagner
   b. Valse. }
   c. Polka Boheme. } ....Rubinstein
   d. Toccata.
   Mr. Hofmann.
8. "Tristan und Isolde," prelude and finale.. Wagner
   The orchestra.

Seated Supper Up Stairs.

After this programme the guests adjourned, about 12:30 A. M., to the third floor, where a seated supper was served at small tables, the entire floor being devoted to the purpose. The menu, arranged by Mr. Vanderbilt's chef, was an elaborate one, and its attractions were supplemented by the playing of another orchestra, of about twenty pieces. The affair was, on the whole, as brilliant as any similar event of the season. It was, furthermore, probably the last big private concert to be given before Fall.

Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, the Misses Gerry, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. John Sloane, Miss Evelyn Sloane, Miss Emily V. Sloane, Miss Lila V. Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, Mr. and Mrs. Stanford White, Miss Katharine Duer, Clarence H. Mackay, Mr. and Mrs. Fish, Mr. and Mrs. James A. Burden, Mr. and Mrs. I. T. Burden, Miss Burden, William D. Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. P. C. Hewitt, and Chauncey M. Depew.

JEWELL DAY NURSERY AIDED.

Pol Plancon and Jean Gerardy and Maud Powell Appear at the Waldorf-Astoria.

The much-anticipated concert in aid of the Jewell Day Nursery, which brought several hundred fashionable people to the large ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday afternoon, was a thorough success. Some notable artists appeared, and the audience was correspondingly enthusiastic.

Miss Florence Terrell opened the programme about 3 o'clock with a piano solo. Then Jean Gerardy, the 'cellist, played two sonatas of Bocherini. M. de Blanck accompanied him, as well as performing a like service for Pol Plancon, the baritone, who followed and was most warmly greeted. M. Plancon sang a French melody of Chaminade and "En Route," and was forced to sing again, after trying to escape by bowing acknowledgment of emphatic applause.

Miss Maud Powell, the violinist, played Svendsen's "Romance" and Ogareff's "Caprice" effectively, and then Ffrangcon Davies sang "The Templar's Love Song" from Sullivan's "Ivanhoe" as a baritone solo, accompanied by Mr. Luckstone. Miss Ethel Hyde, soprano, sang, Victor Beigel accompanying her, and the programme closed with 'cello solos by M. Gerardy.

HYGIENE FOR CHILDREN.

An Interesting Lecture by Dr. Mary De Booij Ingram in Brooklyn Institute.

"It is just sixty-three years since Froebel began his good work for children," said Dr. Mary de Booij Ingram at the meeting of the Department of Domestic Science of the Brooklyn Institute yesterday, "and now our cities are full of sunny gardens where the child plants are being trained, and of late years the mothers have been peeping over the garden walls."

This was Dr. Ingram's introduction to an interesting talk upon "Hygienic Conditions for Children." "The kindergartens," she went on, "are teaching the mothers to rule by love, and how to weed the garden and water the young plants.

"The two rooms which should be given to the children for a day and night nursery should be the brightest and coziest in the house, and preferably on the third floor if there is an attic above. If possible the day nursery should be a corner room with windows looking south and west. There should be proper blinds and awnings in the hot weather. An open fireplace is desirable.

"Two thermometers should be kept in the nursery, one near the floor, and the temperature should range between 66 and 70 degrees. In cold weather children should not be allowed to play too near the windows. A ventilating board may be used to secure admission of fresh air.

"To furnish the nursery let us not forget a low table and small chairs for the children's play, and where they can take their meals. A certain amount of the furnishing should be made in proportion to the size of the children. Wherever it is possible the children should have separate beds, and should sleep in the dark."

Dr. Ingram concluded her talk upon the nursery with a description of the English nurse, who is a family inheritance. She went extensively into the subject of the care and rearing of children. Mrs. A. E. Palmer presided.

THE HAARLEM PHILHARMONIC.

Miss Very Discusses "Lyric Drama" and Talks of Popular Concerts.

At Mrs. Hamilton Higgins's home, 227 Lenox Avenue, many Harlem fashionable people gathered yesterday morning, when Miss S. C. Very gave the fifth lecture in the Haarlem Philharmonic Society's course on "The Romantic and Classic in Music." Mrs. Ashbel P. Fitch, Mrs. Frank H. Daniels, Mrs. Charles W. Dayton, Mrs. Thomas H. Newman, Mrs. Jarvis Blodgett, Mrs. F. Foster Bryan, and Mrs. [illegible] were [illegible] who heard her discuss "The Lyric Drama."

Miss Very prefaced the lecture with some remarks on the furnishing of music for the masses, saying that its quality ought to be bettered in this city. She pointed out that art museums had been thrown open to the public on Sundays, and artists had been given supervision of public statues and bridges, while the best that the city would do to improve the musical taste of the people was the park concerts. In this connection she referred favorably to the Boston scheme of public noon concerts. Then followed a brief review of the times of the romantic composers.

The course will close on Wednesday morning with Miss Very's lecture on "Dawn of a New Era," at the home of Mrs. John McLoughlin, 2041 Fifth Avenue.

A New Patriotic Society.

At a meeting of the various patriotic societies at the home of Gen. Alfred C. Barnes, 114 Pierrepont Street, Brooklyn, yesterday, a new patriotic society was formed, to be composed of men and women who will assist the Fort Greene Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, in erecting a monument over the prison ship martyrs buried in Fort Greene. The following officers were elected temporarily to select a name and meeting place for the new association: President—Elijah R. Kennedy; Vice President—Mrs. S. V. White; Recording Secretary—Mrs. Horatio King; Treasurer—Felix Campbell.

Invitation for President McKinley.

A committee, consisting of William R. Stewart, President of the Twenty-fifth National Conference of Charities and Correction; Joseph H. Choate, Chairman of the local Committee of One Hundred to arrange for the conference, and ex-Mayor William L. Strong, went to Washington yesterday to present to President McKinley and Vice President Hobart letters of invitation to attend and deliver an address at the celebration of the quarter-centennial of the conference, on the evening of May 16.

A Matinee Euchre for Charity.

A matinée charity euchre will be given at the Hotel Endicott, Eighty-first Street and Columbus Avenue, on April 14, at 2 P. M., for the benefit of a home for aged women and the Bethany Day Nursery. The euchre will be under the chaperonage of Mrs. David M. Holmes and Mrs. William A. Hearn.

SOCIETY NOTES.

Mrs. George H. Warren of 28 East Sixty-fourth Street gives a dinner of fourteen covers to-day.

Mrs. Mary H. Peabody lectured on Goethe's "Faust" at the Van Norman Institue, 280 West Seventy-first Street, last night.

The lecture to-day in the Society of Decorative Art course will be given at Sherry's at 5 P. M. by Grosvenor Atterbury, the subject being "The Anatomy of a House."

Prof. John Krum Reese of Columbia lectured on "Recent Advances in Astronomy" for the benefit of the Emma Willard Scholarship Fund, at the Windsor Hotel at 3 P. M. yesterday.

Mrs. Gustav H. Schwab's sewing class in aid of the Mothers' and Babies' Hospital met at her home, 4 East Forty-eighth Street, yesterday in large numbers. They were entertained by music.

The Rev. C. W. De Lyon Nichols gave a reading from the advance sheets of his novel, "Blackwell's Island," for the benefit of the Prison Guild in the banquet hall of the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday.

J. Carroll Beckwith presided at a dinner party given at The Players last evening by Herbert F. Lenman and himself in honor of Carolus Duran, the French artist. There were fifteen in the company.

Mrs. Robert R. Booth's home, 270 West End Avenue, is the meeting place for the First Auxiliary Society of the Riverside Day Nursery to-morrow at 3 P. M. Col. Waring and Ralph Trautman will speak.

The second of a series of Lenten recitals by the Kaltenborn-Beyer-Hané Quartet took place yesterday afternoon at the home of Mrs. St. Clair Smith, 25 West Fftieth Street. The quartet was assisted by Mrs. Charles B. Foote, pianist; Frederick Chapman, baritone, and Miss Ziela Brownell, accompanist.

The Wednesday Morning Sewing Class gave a musicale for the benefit of the babies in the Orthopedic Ward of the Post-Graduate Hospital at the home of Mrs. George H. Moller, Jr., 55 East Fifty-sixth Street, yesterday evening, the artists giving their services. Mrs. A. J. Pulsford and Miss Lyle played a piano duet, Miss Ufford sang negro melodies to her own banjo accompaniment, Miss Hadley played the violin, accompanied by her mother; Miss Arabella Duncan, Thomas C. King, and S. De Kay Townsend sang, and R. L. Rees read.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Wirtz—Heath.

Miss Bessie Heath, daughter of Mrs. Mary Loomis Heath of West Seventeenth Street, was married to John Calvin Wirtz, a New York importer, at 2:30 P. M. yesterday, in the parlors of the Marble Collegiate Church, Twenty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue. The pastor, the Rev. Dr. David James Burrell, officiated. The bride, who was unattended, wore a blue traveling gown and a picture hat, and carried white roses. John Kyle and H. A. Kinports were ushers. Mr. and Mrs. Wirtz have started on a Southern wedding trip.

Beebe—Richardson.

Olive B. Richardson, daughter of Thomas E. Richardson of 621 Walton Avenue, yard master of the Grand Central Station, was married yesterday to Irving H. Beebe of the Lumber Purchasing Department of the New York Central Railroad. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Reynolds of St. Mary's Episcopal Church. De Witt H. House of Haverstraw, N. Y., acted as best man, and the bridesmaids were Misses Estelle and Carrie Richardson.

DIVORCED AT SEVENTY-ONE.

Mrs. Engelhardt's Husband Abandoned Her and Refused Support.

Mrs. Elizabeth Engelhardt, who is seventy-one years old, and who has been married nearly fifty years, was granted a decree of separation by Justice Russell in the Supreme Court yesterday, from her husband, Christian Engelhardt, who is also seventy-one years of age.

Mrs. Engelhardt, who is quite feeble, testified that she married the defendant in Jersey City on Nov. 25, 1849, and that he abandoned her and refused to support her on Oct. 21 last. She said that he was worth $85,000 in real estate in Brooklyn and Manhattan, which he had made in his business as a grocer and baker. They had had ten children, of whom four are alive. The eldest child is forty-seven years old.

Mrs. Engelhardt said that in July, 1897, she was arrested on a charge of insanity, and was committed to Bellevue for examination, where Drs. Fitch and Wildman decided that she was sane. She was then sent to the almshouse at Blackwell's Island, when the Superintendent sent for her husband and told him that if he did not remove her and provide for her he would be prosecuted. Her husband, she said, supported her until Oct. 21, when he removed the furniture from her apartments and left her penniless.

Engelhardt admitted that his property was valued at $25,000, but said is was encumbered. Justice Russell granted Mrs. Engelhardt $6 a week permanent alimony.

Prince Albert Visits Columbia.

Prince Albert of Belgium visited Columbia University yesterday morning. He was attended by Col. Yungblutt, his tutor; Dr. Mellis, his regimental surgeon; Mr. Youstens, Attaché of the Belgian Legation at Washington, and Pierre Mali, Belgian Vice Consul in New York. In honor of his visit flags were displayed on all the buildings. President Low received the visitors, and after the buildings had been inspected the party was driven to the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and afterward to President Low's residence, where luncheon was served.

Mrs. Taylor Gets $150,000 Alimony.

Justice Daly, in the Supreme Court, yesterday handed down a decree of absolute divorce in the suit brought on statutory grounds by Mrs. Mae L. Taylor against her husband, Mortimer L. Taylor, a lawyer and promoter. The decree provides that the defendant is to pay Mrs. Taylor $150,000 in lieu of permanent alimony in installments of $500 a month, or until the full amount be paid. Mrs. Taylor is also awarded the custody of her daughter, Jacqueline.

Answer to a Correspondent.

"K. D. L."—The institution to which you refer was located in Jersey City and classed itself in the first school you mention. Full details may be found in a pamphlet in the Free Library in Jersey City.

OVATION TO MISS BRADLEY.

W. C. T. U. Members in Washington Thank Her for Resolving to Christen the Kentucky with Water.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Miss Christine Bradley, daughter of the Governor of Kentucky, who will to-morrow christen the battleship Kentucky at Newport News, left Washington this morning for Fort Monroe. A large number of representatives of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union seized the opportunity to meet her at the station and make some speeches. Mrs. Margaret H. Platt, President of the District of Columbia Union, praised Miss Bradley for the "noble stand" she had taken in resisting the opposition to christening the Kentucky with spring water.

"There need be no fear," said Mrs. Platt, "that water in christening will bring evil instead of good to the ship. The Constitution, Old Ironsides, pet ship of the navy in the 1812 war, and thereafter celebrated in song and story, and known and loved by every schoolboy, was christened with water taken from a spring on Copps's Hill, where the battle of Bunker Hill was fought, and a bottle of salt water was broken over her figure-head as she left the ways. The United States ship Hartford was also christened with water."

Mrs. Crafts also spoke. She said, among other things: "We have come to congratulate you and ourselves that you have brought from your 'Old Kentucky Home' a bottle of pure water with which to christen the warship Kentucky, instead of following the usual bacchanalian custom of using wine, a senseless custom, unless it signifies that the reeling of the ship is to be like the reeling of those that tarry long at the wine, with wreck and ruin as the ultimate result. By the choice of water instead of wine you honor the best people of your State, who are strong friends and promoters of temperance. You honor the temperance cause."

Several other speeches were made, the young woman was decorated with white ribbons, and presented with a bouquet of white roses, and Miss Bradley briefly thanked the speaking ladies and gentlemen for their attentions.

If the reports at the Navy Department are to be relied upon, the christening of the Kentucky with spring water will be supplemented by the voluntary offering of the contents of sundry cruets and flagons of Kentucky spirits to be flung at the stem of the battleship as she glides from the ways into the water at Hampton Roads.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE SUED.

Edward F. Leber Wants to be Reinstated as a Member.

An application for a writ of peremptory mandamus directing the New York Produce Exchange to reinstate Edward F. Leber as a member of the Exchange was made before Justice Werner, in the Supreme Court, yesterday by Edward Lauterbach, counsel for Mr. Leber.

Mr. Leber is a member of the firm of Leber & Meyer, which has a membership on the Exchange. The firm sold some sugar for a Rotterdam house to Wallace, Muller & Co. in September last, and it is contended on behalf of Leber that Wallace, Muller & Co. wanted a guarantee that any additional taxation imposed by the United States Government would be paid by the consignors, and this was agreed to. It was part of the contract that certain documents required by the statute should be annexed to the bill of lading, in order that the sugar might be admitted without additional taxation, but this was not done. When the sugar arrived the highest tax possible was imposed, and a deposit required as security in case the impost was upheld. Wallace, Muller & Co. claimed that this impost came under the guarantee that Leber & Meyer would repay any additional taxation. Leber & Meyer refused to allow it, on the ground that the question as to whether the proper amount had been levied had not yet been finally decided, as an appeal was pending.

Wallace, Muller & Co. then made a complaint to the Produce Exchange, and the Board of Managers suspended Leber. From this decision Leber appealed to the court for his reinstatement, and alleged that the failure of the consignees to append the necessary documents to the bill of lading made it impossible to fulfill the guarantee.

On behalf of the Produce Exchange Abel E. Blackmar contended that the Board of Managers had made due inquiry into the complaint against the relator before suspending him, and that they acted in accordance with the constitution and by-laws of the Exchange.

Justice Werner reserved his decision.

Would Overrule the Charter.

Supreme Court Justice Wilmot M. Smith, who is presiding at a Special Term in Long Island City, announced yesterday that he would overrule a section of the Greater New York charter if it was shown to him that a claim made by Assistant District Attorney Underhill was correct. Lawyer James M. Seaman of Hempstead appeared before the Judge to request the release of Charles Mosser of Long Island City from the Queens County Jail on the ground that there was no record to show that Mosser was guilty. Assistant District Attorney Underhill said that the charter gave Magistrate Smith the right to commit Mosser to jail without an examination on his receipt of information that the defendant was guilty of the charge. Justice Smith said that if the Assistant District Attorney would show him such a provision in the charter, he would overrule it, as he did not believe a man should be committed without an examination.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Earl L. Stimson.

Earl L. Stimson, well known a few years ago in the legal circles of New York and Albany, died at his residence, 379 Lewis Avenue, Brooklyn, shortly after midnight yesterday, in the sixty-third year of his age. Death was due to angina pectoris, and although expected by his relatives, was somewhat sudden. He was a bachelor.

Mr. Stimson was a brother of Dr. Daniel M. Stimson, the well-known physician at 11 West Seventeenth Street, Manhattan. He was a son of the late Azariah E. Stimson of Cohoes, who served several terms in the State Assembly.

Mr. Stimson was born in Saratoga County, N. Y., was graduated with honors from Union College in the class of '56. He was admitted to the bar, and then branched out as a manufacturer at Cohoes, living meanwhile in Albany. In 1875 he resumed the practice of law. At one time he was City Attorney of Cohoes. He was a stanch Democrat. Eleven years ago he came to New York and established an office at 16 Exchange Place. A stroke of paralysis induced him to abandon the pursuits of active business four years ago, and since that time he had lived quietly at his home in Brooklyn. The funeral services will be held to-day at his home, and the interment will be in the family plot at Albany.

Mrs. Eliza Cecilia Coster.

Mrs. Eliza Cecilia Coster died at her home, 25 East Thirtieth Street, Tuesday. She was an Englishwoman, and her maiden name was Eliza C. Wilkinson. She was born March 9, 1820, in London, and educated there. There also, about 1848, she married Thomas Butler Coster, an Englishman, who had returned for a while to his native country after establishing a wholesale drug business in Montgomery, Ala. Mr. and Mrs. Coster came to this country about 1850. About thirteen years ago they settled in the apartment house at Thirtieth Street and Madison Avenue, which was Mrs. Coster's home till her death. Mr. Coster died in 1887.

Mrs. Coster is survived by four sons—Robert, Paul, George, and Frank Coster—all business men of this city. The funeral will take place at the house to-night, the Rev. Alfred V. Wittmeyer, rector of the French Protestant Episcopal Church du St. Esprit, 30 West Twenty-second Street, probably officiating. Mrs. Coster will be buried in the family plot, at Poughkeepsie, to-morrow morning.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. JANE WINCHESTER, widow of Oliver F. Winchester, founder of the Winchester Repeating Arms Company, died last night at her home on Prospect Street, New Haven, Conn. She was ninety-one years old.

LEOPOLD LIPPMAN, for nearly thirty-five years a resident of Brooklyn, and a pioneer cigar manufacturer, died on Monday night at his home, 254 South Fourth Street. He was a member of Empire City Lodge, No. 206, F. and A. M., and the Hebrew Orphan Asylum of Brooklyn. He was sixty-four years old.

Mrs. AMY WILLIAMS, widow of John T. Williams, died yesterday at her home, 172 Hayward Street, Brooklyn, in her sixty-fifth year. For forty years she lived in Brooklyn, and at the time of her death she was the Vice President of the Ladies' Aid Society of the Central Baptist Church. She leaves a daughter and two sons, the latter being William E. Williams, Assistant Cashier of the Corn Exchange Bank, and Philip T. Williams, once Supervisor of the Fifteenth Ward.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Dyeing and Cleaning.
Lord's establishments, 883 6th Av., near 50th, or 15th St., near Broadway; patronized by New York's best families since 1869.

Lace Curtains and Blanket Cleaning.
Lord's dyeing establishments, 883 6th Av., or 15th St., near Broadway.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething; softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, diarrhea. 25c. a bottle.

E. & W. "Loma." E. & W.
A new collar.

DIED.

ABBOTT.—On Tuesday, March 22, 1898, of pneumonia, Diancy Pickering, widow of Benjamin F. Abbott, in her 79th year.
Funeral from her late residence, 96 Joralemon St., Brooklyn, on Friday, the 25th inst., at 2 P. M.

BASSETT.—On Wednesday March 23, 1898, Jay Lester Bassett, son of Dr. John S. Bassett, in the twenty-second year of his age.
Funeral services at the Church of the Incarnation, Madison Av. and 35th St., Saturday March 26, at 3 o'clock P. M.

BUCK.—March 21, 1898, Charlotte Spofford, widow of Richard P. Buck, in her 86th year.
Funeral from her late residence, 40 Livingston St., Brooklyn, on Thursday, the 24th inst., at 2:30 o'clock.

COSTER.—On March 22, after a brief illness, Eliza Cecilia, widow of Thomas Butler Coster, in her seventy-ninth year.
Funeral service at her late residence, 25 East 30th St., Thursday evening at 8:30. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers.
Poughkeepsie papers please copy.

CRAMPTON.—On Monday, March 21, at Tucson, Arizona, Cecilia, only daughter of Ida Foster and the late Eugene Wilson Crampton, in the 18th year of her age.
Funeral private, from her late home, 170 New York Av., Brooklyn.

GILSON.—On Tuesday, March 22, Walter C. Gilson, in the 45th year of his age.
Funeral from the Madison Avenue Reformed Church, corner 57th St., at 10 o'clock A. M., Thursday. Interment at Westborough, Mass.

LAW.—Suddenly, of meningitis, on Wednesday morning March 23, 1898, Harry Wheelock Law, age twelve years, son of Alfred Wheelock and Alice Mills Law.
Funeral at his home, 34 Gramercy Park, Friday, March 25, at 9:30 A. M.

MARTENS.—At her residence, 352 Grand Av., Brooklyn, on Wednesday March 23, 1898, Charlotte Louisa Jones, wife of James W. Martens.
Funeral private.

STIMSON.—Suddenly, at his late residence in Brooklyn, on March 23, Earl L. Stimsen, in the sixty-third year of his age.

WOODLAWN CEMETERY.
Woodlawn Station, (24th Ward,) Harlem Railroad. Office, No. 20 East 23d St.

DEATHS REPORTED MARCH 23.

Manhattan and Bronx.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. Mar.
ABRAHAMSON, Ike, 70 Mott St.	27	22
ALBERT, Edward, 351 E. 41st St.	30	22
BAKER, Ellen, 75 E. 9th St.	47	20
BRUNDAGE, Edwin E., 32 W. 116th	32	22
BORGES, Helena M., 953 E. 132d St.	44	22
BERNHARDT, Stephen, 446 W. 40th	43	21
CAIRNS, Mary E., 114 E. 112th St.	68	22
CONNORS, John, 216 Spring St.	32	20
COHN, Samuel, 188 Eldridge St.	29	22
COHEN, Hortense, 137 W. 77th St.	13	21
COSAZZA, Charles, 7 James St.	3	22
CRYSTAL, Margaret, 322 E. 60th St.	52	21
CALLAGHAN, Mary, 323 E. 60th St.	59	21
CONDON, Mary, Hart's Island	51	20
CERULLI, Frank, 548 W. 33d St.	5	22
CHAMBERS, Elmira W., 126 W. 90th	28	21
CALAHAN, Ellen P., 422 E. 14th St.	39	22
DUNSCOMB, Charles, 125 Bowery	32	21
DONOHUE, Annie, Seton Sanitarium	37	21
FAGAN, Lizzie, 69 Gansevoort St.	6	22
FAIST, Bertha, 91 Avenue C	46	21
FAULKNER, A., St. Joseph's Hospital	25	20
FRIEDMAN, Gussie, 60 Essex St.	40	22
GUILLE, Frank E., 180 Park Av.	45	20
GILSON, W. C., Union League Club	44	22
HENKEL, Clara, 1,289 Broadway	19	22
HERBOLSHEIMER, J. A., 346 E. 119th St.	43	21
HACK, John G., 540 E. 15th St.	71	21
HARTMAN, C., Presbyterian Hospital	55	22
HOLLAND, Ellen, Gilsey House	50	22
HOYT, Elizabeth, Manhattan State Hospital	45	20
HART, Alice, Randall's Island	1	20
HAINES, Ursula, Foundling Hospital	1	20
HART, Annie V., 826 E. 161st St.	43	21
HAROVITZ, Eva, 298 Cherry St.	62	21
HOEY, Shirley, 152 E. 20th St.	3	22
HURLEY, Johanna, 227 E. 89th St.	34	22
JONES, John, 225 W. 18th St.	34	21
JACOBS, Joseph, Riverside Hospital	3	21
KEE, Gung, 12 Pelham St.	22	22
KRAUS, Josephine, 167 8th Av.	44	22
KOPETCKY, Barbara, 322 E. 74th St.	28	21
HANFORD, William, Scranton, Penn.	34	22
KAUBER, George, 49 E. 134th St.	82	21
KELLEHER, Richard, 456 2d Av.	41	22
LEVY, Rose, 264 E. 4th St.	54	22
LAW, Harry W., 34 Gramercy Place	12	23
MARION, Michael E., 23 Stuyvesant	33	22
MESSINGER, J., 161st St. and 3d Av.	58	22
MURPHY, Maria, 507 E. 15th St.	69	21
MARTIN, Louis, 441 E. 84th St.	20	22
MULLIGAN, Catharine, 328 W. 17th	73	21
MEYERSON, Abraham, 115 W. 113th	40	22
MAURER, John, 333 W. 38th St.	25	21
MARTIN, Horace M., 203 E. 69th St.	42	22
MEADE, Mary, 46 Leight St.	60	22
MILLER, Parker, 259 W. 33d St.	41	22
McMAHON, Ellen, Winfield, L. I.	30	22
McCARTHY, Catharine, 187 Hester St.	56	21
McLAIN, Ellen C., 160 W. 59th St.	55	21
McGILL, Mary, 249 W. 11th St.	79	21
McCARTHY, Jeremiah, 604 W. 42d.	84	20
O'BRIEN, John, 607 Washington St.	52	22
OSTROM, Eliza C., 25 E. 35th St.	78	22
POLONSKY, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
POPPER, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
QUEEN, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
ROGAN, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
ROCHE, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
ROSENBAUM, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
ROBINSON, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
SOMMER, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
SABRIA, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
SCHULTZ, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
SMITH, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
SOLL, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
SHIROWSKI, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
SLINEY, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
STEINBERGER, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
SCOTT, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
SMALL, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
THOMAS, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
VALENTINE, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
VOIT, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
VOIGT, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
WHITE, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
WALSH, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
WOOD, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
WINDER, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
WALSH, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
WILLIAMS, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
WEIR, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
WILKINSON, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
WHITE, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
WHITNEY, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Brooklyn.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. Mar.
ABBOT, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
BOOKER, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
BUCK, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
BROWN, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
BERGER, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
BRYAN, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
BARRY, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
BRICE, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
CUSACK, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
CUNNINGHAM, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
CATCHEL, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
DEMATO, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
DIERICK, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
FAY, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
FOX, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
FRUIN, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
FRIEDEL, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
GAVAN, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
GOLL, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
HERTZ, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
HORENBERGER, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
HULL, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
HAYRES, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
HENN, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
KINDRED, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
KINLEYSIDE, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
LYNCH, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
LYNCH, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
METZERDORF, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
MAHER, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
MITCHELL, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
MARTENS, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
MARSHALL, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
McCLENNAN, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
McCARLSON, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
McNULTY, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
McKEEVER, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
O'MARA, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
OTT, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
PATRICK, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
PELTY, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
PURCELL, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
POWELL, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
RAYMOND, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
RORKE, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
RUSS, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
STYGALL, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
WARREN, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
WEIMANN, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
WING, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Administrator's Sale.
AMERICAN ART GALLERIES
MADISON SQUARE SOUTH, NEW YORK.
This (Thursday) Evening at 8 o'clock.
ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT RESERVE.
OIL PAINTINGS,
Water Colors, and Studies
BY THE LATE
THEODORE ROBINSON.
Thomas E. Kirby, Auctioneer.
AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, Managers.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NASSAU & PINE STS., NEW YORK CITY,
27 STATE STREET, BOSTON.

Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities. Deposits received and interest allowed on Balances.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

FINANCIAL.

120 Broadway, New York, Mch. 24, 1898.

UNION PACIFIC REORGANIZATION.

To the Holders of Mercantile Trust Company Reorganization Certificates for

KANSAS PACIFIC, EASTERN DIVISION,
First Mortgage 6% Bonds.
KANSAS PACIFIC, MIDDLE DIVISION,
First Mortgage 6% Bonds.
KANSAS PACIFIC, DENVER EXTENSION,
First Mortgage 6% Bonds.
KANSAS PACIFIC CONSOLIDATED
First Mortgage 6% Bonds.
KANSAS PACIFIC INCOME 7% BONDS.
LEAVENWORTH BRANCH 7% BONDS.

On and after this date we shall be prepared to issue the new securities in exchange for certificates of the above classes.

Schedules must be handed in before one o'clock P. M., and not more than one hundred will be received per diem.

The new coupon bonds are in denominations of $500 and $1,000 each. Persons entitled to fractions of a bond or of a share may either receive scrip or sell the fractions to us, or purchase from us such amounts as may be necessary to entitle them to an entire bond or an entire share.

Holders transmitting certificates by mail will please indicate whether they wish to receive scrip or to sell or buy such fractions, and whether they wish the new securities sent by registered mail or by express, at their expense.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY,
by LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO
234 FIFTH AVE., COR. 27TH ST.
BRANCH, 66 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL.....$1,000,000.00
LEGAL DEPOSITORY
For State, City, and Court Moneys.
Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.
Checks passed through N. Y. Clearing-house.
Acts as Executor, Guardian, or Administrator of Estates, and as Receiver, Registrar, Transfer and Financial Agent for States, Railroads and Corporations. Separate Department with Special Facilities for Ladies.
ROBERT MACLAY, President.
CHARLES T. BARNEY, Vice-President.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2d Vice-President.
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, Sec. and Treas.
J. HENRY TOWNSEND, Ass't Secretary.
ALFRED B. MACLAY, Ass't Treasurer

CHICAGO AND WESTERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
Trustees' Office, Room 83, Drexel Building,
New York, Feb. 16, 1898.

The Trustees have this day designated, by lot, the following:

54, 197, 1369, 1865, 2146, 2383, 2652, 2940,
64, 245, 1372, 1889, 2174, 2397, 2685, 2959,
72, 305, 1494, 1900, 2210, 2417, 2688, 2968,
112, 328, 1522, 1905, 2220, 2429, 2699, 3029,
125, 357, 1597, 2008, 2236, 2454, 2741, 3039,
128, 382, 1617, 2042, 2263, 2486, 2766, 3058,
133, 388, 1714, 2045, 2285, 2503, 2806, 3140,
160, 402, 1771, 2069, 2302, 2507, 2849, 3222,
166, 420, 1774, 2119, 2308, 2515, 2865, 3235,
171, 444, 1809, 2126, 2323, 2604, 2931, 3263,
185, 453, 1840, 2136, 2328, 2630, 2937, 3281,
194, 1865,

as the numbers of the ninety bonds, issued under the trust deed of the Chicago and Western Indiana Railroad Company, dated Nov. 1, 1879, to be redeemed, by the operation of the Sinking Fund, on May 1st next, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, at 105.

ANTHONY J. THOMAS,
CHARLES H. RUSSELL, } Trustees.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
SUPERIOR RAPID TRANSIT RAILWAY COMPANY
First Mortgage 6% Gold Bonds.

THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, TRUSTEE, gives notice that in accordance with the terms of a certain indenture made by the above Company, dated August 13th, 1892, it will receive offers to sell the above-described bonds up to an amount not exceeding Ten thousand seven hundred and thirty-seven 90-100 dollars, ($10,737.90.) Bids will be opened at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street, at twelve o'clock noon on March 28th, 1898, and submitted to the Board of Directors of the Railway Company for approval and acceptance.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY CO.
Treasurer's Office, Grand Central Depot.
New York, March 23rd, 1898.

The bonds of the Buffalo and Erie Railroad Company, due April 1st, 1898, will be paid, on behalf of this company, at maturity, by the United States Trust Company of New York, 45 Wall Street.

Coupons due that date will be paid at this office as heretofore.

E. D. WORCESTER,
Treasurer.

THE STATE TRUST CO.,
100 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000
FRANCIS S. BANGS, President.
W. A. NASH, Vic President.
M. S. DECKER, Sec'y. H. M. FRANCIS, Treas.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

"OUTSIDE SECURITIES"
a specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

A GENTLEMAN FORMERLY IN A MERCANTILE line, who has a large circle of acquaintances, would like to connect himself with a commission stock broker. Address M. R., Box 121 Times Office.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market weak.

In volume, yesterday's business on the Stock Exchange did not reach average figures—falling short of totals of 300,000 shares, but feverish interest dominated it. At the end of the day four or five stocks had declined. Only in about a dozen instances did the changes reach a full point, but at one time during the day there were more substantial losses, for at the close there was a smart rally, through which earlier declines were to some extent recovered.

The character of the trading was, as it has been for some time past, almost wholly professional. Outside buyers and sellers alike seem altogether to have disappeared. Only exceptionally are ordinary commission houses figuring at all in current transactions.

***

During most of the day yesterday the room-trading contingent was ranged on the bull side, and, led by two or three daring spirits, did its utmost to give the market an upward twist. The bigger professional operators had adverse interests, however, and selling contracts were more largely offered than the room traders cared to handle.

***

Washington "news" continued the one absorbing topic. Every man in Wall Street, big and little, seems to have interest now only in what may come to pass in international relationships. A large majority of rumors reaching the Street are very warlike. One receiving attention yesterday had it that the Government has already served notice upon Spain that if humanity be not forthwith re-established in Cuba the United States must at once intervene. Such representations are considered more seriously now than hitherto, though the one fact most conspicuous still is that Wall Street is fairly filled with men of means waiting to pick up stocks the moment any extra weakness develops.

The cheapness of money continues. Bankers who have been predicting rising rates are not having their predictions verified, and some of them seem finally to be shifting their positions, taking more cheerful views.

***

Government bonds were weak. There were sales of $1,000 fours, 1925, registered, at 122 and $27,000 fours, 1925, coupon, at 122@120, a decline of 1½ per cent.

***

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Northern Pacific pf.	⅝	Union Pacific pf.	⅝
St. Paul & Omaha	1½	U. S. Rubber pf.	⅝

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil	½	Nat. Lead. pf.	1¼
Am. Sugar Refs	1	N. Y. Central	⅝
Am. Tobacco	⅝	N. Y., S. & West.	3
Ches. & Ohio	½	Norf. & West. pf.	1
Delaware & Hudson	1½	Oregon Short Line	1
Den. & Rio G. pf.	1½	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	2
Hawaiian Sugar	¾	Pullman Car	½
Lake Shore	¾	Reading 2d pf.	½
Met. Street Ry.	1⅝	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1⅜
Michigan Central	4	St. L. & S. W. pf.	½
Minnesota Iron	1¼	South. Pacific	⅜
Mo., K. & T. pf.	½	Third Avenue	5½
Mobile & Ohio	2½	U. S. Rubber	½
National Lead	½	West. Chi. Street	½

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Tenn. C. & I. 1st, Birm.	3

Bonds Declined.

Chi., B. & Q., Neb. ext. 4s	1	K. C., P. & G. 1st	1
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	2	Missouri Pacific con.	1⅜
Int. & G. N. 2d	1	Morris & E. con. gtd.	1
Int. & G. N. 3d	3	Ore. S. L., Inc. B	2
Iowa Central 1st	2	U. P., D. & G. 1st, t. r.	1½

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1½@2 per cent., closing at 1½ per cent.

Time money, 4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days and 4½@5 for four to six months. Commercial paper rates, 4½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4¾@5½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5½@6½ per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $110,139,849; balances, $7,133,047; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $234,829.

Money on call in London, 2@2¼ per cent. Discount in open market, 2⅜ per cent. for short and 2⅜@2½ for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was weaker. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.82 for sixty days and $4.85 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.81@$4.81¼ for sixty-day bills, $4.83⅞@$4.83¾ for demand, $4.84¼ for cable transfers, and $4.80½@$4.81¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.23⅛ for long and 5.21⅞ for short, reichsmarks at 94 1-16@94⅛ and 94⅝@94½, and guilders at 39⅝@39 15-16 and 40 1-16@40⅛.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—40c discount. Boston—5@10c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 40c discount; over counter, par. St. Louis—25c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were lower in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—New York Central, ⅝, to 113; Pennsylvania, ¼, to 58⅜, and Reading, ¼, to 8⅝. Declined—Erie first preferred, ¾, to 34; St. Paul, ⅛, to 90; Canadian Pacific, ¼, to 83⅝; Louisville and Nashville, ¼, to 48⅛. Atchison sold at 11¼, Illinois Central at 101⅛, and Erie at 12⅝. British consols declined 1-16, to 111 11-16, for money and ¼, to 111¾, for the account. India Council bills were allotted at 1s. 3 21-32d. per rupee.

In Paris, rentes closed 10c lower, at 103f 35c, and exchange on London was 25f 29c. Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 167.60, and in Rome at 105.65.

ACTIVITY UNPRECEDENTED.

In its review of trade conditions The Iron Age, foremost iron trade authority, will say to-day:

There never was a time when, generally speaking, the iron and steel plants in the United States were as fully employed as they are at the present. One of the largest works in the West has actually been forced to buy a little steel in the open market, its enormous output being inadequate. Another great plant, as noted by our Pittsburg correspondent, expects to turn out close to 200,000 tons of ingots in the month of March. With isolated exceptions, the modern steel plants in the United States are rushing, and there is considerable complaint among consumers of delays in deliveries.

With cloudless political skies, there could be but one inference to draw from this state of affairs, coupled with the fact that order books are well filled for months to come. But prolonged apprehension concerning our relations with Spain, or actual rupture, would check a very large amount of constructive work and bring out cancellations, compared with which orders for war material would fade into insignificance. War might afford opportunities for speculators, but the majority of manufacturers would suffer, and our growing export trade might collapse entirely. As an incidental effect it is suggested that European steel makers might grow uneasy over their supplies of Spanish iron ore. It would not take much to blockade Bilbao.

As yet, however, the iron trade has been proceeding serenely and the movement toward harmonizing contending interests goes on. The Western wire consolidation is practically concluded, though it may yet gather additional smaller concerns into its fold. It is understood that the sales territory is to be divided into three districts—the Eastern, Central, and Western—each handled by a general manager. The course of the markets in the near future may be dependent upon the attitude assumed by the large outside interests.

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The makers of Bessemer pig in the valleys and in the Cleveland district are continuing [illegible] has been greatly [illegible]

There is a movement on foot to interest all the leading producers of foundry iron South, East and West in some scheme to restrict production; or in other words, render comprehensive the arrangement talked of by the majority of the Alabama and Tennessee makers. With the frayed reputation of all "gentlemen's agreements" on the one side and the fear of collision with Federal authorities on the question of trusts on the other, any success must be regarded as a remarkable "tour de force." The conviction is growing, not alone among producers, but also among buyers, that nothing short of actual consolidation can keep contending interests up to a mark however sharply drawn and carefully fenced in.

One of the latest schemes, which it is believed has chances of success, is to get the Mesaba ore interests to unite in advancing prices. This would probably prove of most interest to the furnace plants making foundry irons.

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It is gratifying to note that a very good tonnage of orders is steadily coming out, but the nerve of manufacturers has been shaken by the recent proofs of a wonderful elasticity in productive capacity, and prices therefore remain at a low level.

RECENT MARKET RANGE.

At the end of weakness on the Stock Exchange yesterday, prices were still, as a rule, above the low points which have been touched since Feb. 15, date of the Maine's destruction. New York Central and Jersey Central, among the prominent railroad stocks, are fractionally below prices made on any previous breaks, and Sugar is close to a couple of points under the preceding low record. For the most part, however, prices are still materially higher than they were a year ago.

Herewith is an illustrative table, showing contrasts between yesterday and the corresponding date of 1897, with closing prices of Feb. 15, and the low figures up to and including the day before yesterday:

	Mar. 23, 1897.	Feb. 15, 1898.	Low, to Mar. 22, 1898.	Low, Mar. 23, 1898.
Atchison pf.	21¾	31⅝	22⅝	23⅜
Brooklyn R. T.	20⅛	41⅞	35	36⅛
Burlington	74⅜	102⅝	86⅝	87⅝
Consolidated Gas	151⅝	193⅞	174¼	174¼
Louis. & Nash.	47⅝	60	45⅝	46⅞
Manhattan	88	117¼	94⅝	95⅜
M., Kan. & Tex. pf.	30	38⅝	28⅝	30⅛
Mo. Pacific	15	33⅝	22	23⅝
N. J. Central	84⅞	96⅞	89⅛	88⅞
Nor. Pacific pf.	35⅝	66⅞	56⅞	59
Northwestern	105⅜	128⅛	118⅜	115
Omaha	51⅜	77⅝	65	68
People's Gas	81⅝	96⅞	87⅜	87⅜
Reading 1st pf.	46	51⅜	36	37
Rock Island	66⅜	91⅜	80⅛	80⅜
St. Paul	76⅝	95⅝	85⅝	87
Southern pf.	27⅜	32⅝	24⅞	24⅞
Sugar	111⅝	138⅝	115⅛	113⅛
Tobacco	74⅝	92	86	93
Western Union	82⅝	92⅝	83⅛	84⅜

GOVERNMENT BONDS DOWN.

The new 4 per cent. Government bonds sold on the Stock Exchange yesterday at 120, and after the close large amounts were offered outside the board at this price. These figures are by far the lowest made this year, and lower than any quotations made on actual sales since December, 1896, when the United States Senate was recognizing Cuban belligerency.

The new 4s early this year sold up to 129⅜, but fell to 128⅜ in the beginning of February, with a later rally to 128⅜, but by the end of the month they had fallen to 123⅝. In the first week in March there was a further decline to 122, with a rally to 123¾ later. The recovery did not hold, however, as last week sales were made at 121½. As noted above, there were also transactions at these figures on Tuesday.

The following table shows the highest prices at which Government bonds have sold this year, the closing bid prices on Feb. 15, Maine disaster day, and the final quotation yesterday:

	Highest, 1898.	Feb. 15.	March. 23.
4s, 1907, registered	113¼	113	109
4s, 1907, coupon	114⅜	114¼	111¼
4s, 1925, registered	129⅜	128⅜	120
4s, 1925, coupon	129⅜	128⅜	120
5s, 1904, registered	115	113⅝	111
5s, 1904, coupon	115	113⅝	111
Currency 6s, 1899	104	104	103

The shrinkage since Feb. 15 represented in dollars is $41,516,697, divided as follows:

4s, 1907	$20,286,732
4s, 1925	13,391,020
5s, 1904	2,625,000
2s	5,072,900
Currency 6s	140,045

ST. PAUL'S GAINS.

The St. Paul Railroad earnings for the third week of March were made public last night, showing a gain of about $158,000 over the corresponding week last year. This represents an increase of over 30 per cent., and is much larger than in Wall Street had been generally expected.

UNION PACIFIC FACTS.

The Governors of the Stock Exchange yesterday listed $18,765,000 additional first mortgage 4 per cent. bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad Company and $15,750,000 additional preferred stock.

These listings make a total of $84,235,000 first mortgage 4 per cent. bonds and $75,000,000 preferred stock. It was also yesterday voted by the Governors of the Exchange to add $5,765,000 additional 4 per cent. bonds whenever notice shall be received that such bonds have been issued for payment of undeposited old bonds and the acquisition of property.

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The application of the Union Pacific Railroad Company upon which the Governors yesterday acted was dated a week ago today, March 17, and in many ways is of direct interest to an unusually wide circle of investors. In full it is as follows:

The Union Pacific Railroad Company now respectfully applies to have the following additional bonds and shares of stock issued by it placed on the regular list of the New York Stock Exchange:

$18,765,000 of the first mortgage railroad and land grant 4 per cent. gold bonds, being 14,765 bonds for $1,000 each, numbered from M65,236 to M80,000, inclusive, and 8,000 bonds for $500 each, numbered from D12,001 to D20,000, inclusive, and registered bonds each for $500, $1,000, or $5,000, into which such coupon bonds may be converted; $15,750,000 of 4 per cent. non-cumulative preferred stock, being 157,500 shares of $100 each.

The bonds and stock embraced in this application have been issued and delivered by the company to the Reorganization Committee referred to in said application of March 2, 1898, in consideration of the properties transferred to the company by said committee, and said bonds and stock are now held by said committee, which intends to use the same for the following purposes, viz.:

Toward redeeming the certificates of deposit for Kansas Pacific Eastern and Middle Division and Denver Extension first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, Kansas Pacific Consolidated 6 per cent. bonds, and various minor issues, as per plan of reorganization, $11,761,000; sold to provide funds to be applied toward payment of undeposited bonds and the acquisition of the property by the Reorganization Committee, $7,004,000; bonds, $18,765,000.

Toward redeeming the certificates of deposit for Kansas Pacific Eastern and Middle Division and Denver Extension first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, Kansas Pacific Consolidated 6 per cent. bonds, and various minor old issues under the terms of the plan of reorganization, preferred stock, $15,750,000.

Of the total authorized bonded debt of $100,000,000, there are now required to be issued—as detailed above and in said previous application—$90,000,000. The remaining $10,000,000, by the terms of the company's mortgage, are subject to the disposal of the Reorganization Committee.

It is the purpose of the Reorganization Committee, upon the final winding up of the reorganization, to make such disposal by placing in the treasury of the company as a free asset, a portion of such remaining $10,000,000 of bonds, and to reserve under Section 3 of Article I. of the company's mortgage the balance of these bonds, to be issued only for new construction and acquisition and for betterments and improvements at a rate not exceeding $1,500,000 per annum. In view of the prospective sales of important securities in the proceedings for finally winding up the affairs of the Union Pacific Railway Company, it is not practicable at the present time to state definitely the respective amounts of bonds so to be appropriated or reserved, but so far as can be estimated at the present time, it is expected that in any event no less than $5,000,000 will be so reserved under said mortgages.

The Reorganization Committee has caused the entire Kansas Pacific and Denver Pacific lines (extending from Kansas City, Kan., to Denver, Col., and from Denver, Col., to Cheyenne, Wyoming, respectively, and the Leavenworth Branch, from Leavenworth, Kan., to Lawrence Junction, Kan.) a total mileage of 776.86 miles, with the lands and land grants appertaining thereto and the remainder of the equipment formerly of the Union Pacific Railway Company, to be purchased by persons acting on its behalf at the sale thereof which took place under decrees foreclosing the subsidy lien of the United States and the several mortgages on the Kansas Pacific and Denver Pacific lines. All such sales have now been duly confirmed, and upon completion of the legal formalities connected with the transfer of the property and the satisfaction of the Denver Extension mortgage—all of which, it is expected, will have been accomplished within the next forty days—the company will become vested with title to the entire railroad and telegraph, terminals, equipment, &c., and to the lands and land grants purchased at said sales or with securities representing the beneficial ownership of such lands, all of which property is covered by the first mortgage of this company, free from any prior mortgage or lien, the same as the main line of the Union Pacific Railway Company, from Council Bluffs to Ogden, including the Omaha Bridge and certain spurs, a total of 1,050.66 miles, and the equipment acquired therewith, as more fully described in the application of March 2, 1898.

The mortgage is further to cover, (by actual conveyance or deposit of securities,) upon completion of the necessary legal proceedings to that end, which are now in progress and which will shortly be terminated, as an absolutely first lien, all or substantially all the following important branch lines, the outstanding securities of or title to which are practically all owned by or in course of transfer to this company:

		Miles.
Brighton and Boulder Branch, (Brighton, Col., to end of track, Boulder, Col.)		27.00
Carbon Cut-Off Railway Co., (Allen, Wyo., to Hanna, Wyo.)	16.98	
Hanna mine tracks	2.08	
		19.06
Echo and Park City Railway Co., (Echo, Utah, to Park City, Utah)	27.59	
Coalville, Utah, to Wahsatch Mine, three rail	2.60	
		30.19
Junction City and Fort Kearny Railway Co., (Junction City, Kan., to Concordia, Kan.)	70.86	
Lawrenceburg, Kan., to Belleville, Kan.	17.14	
		88.00
Kearny and Black Hills Railway Co., (Kearny Junction, Neb., to Callaway, Neb.)		65.72
Salina and Southwestern Railway Co., (Salina, Kan., to MacPherson, Kan.)		35.74
Solomon Railroad Co., (Solomon, Kan., to Beloit, Kan.)		57.04
		322.75

The supplemental mortgages required to carry into effect the inclusion of the branch lines aforementioned in the properties embraced in the first mortgage are in course of preparation, and will be submitted to your committee when completed.

All the outstanding Omaha bridge renewal bonds have been delivered to the Mercantile Trust Company, the trustee of the company's mortgage, to procure the satisfaction or release of such Omaha bridge mortgage under the direction of the counsel of this company. Provision has been made for the payment of all sums in cash required under the decrees of foreclosure or otherwise, to satisfy and retire all bonds not deposited with the Reorganization Committee.

The mortgage covers directly or through beneficial ownership over 6,590,000 acres of land, situated in Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, and Kansas. It so covers further notes or contracts for land sold, which the Land Department considers safe, to the extent of $2,196,858, and notes representing 2,402,000 acres of lands sold, which the Land Department considers doubtful or bad, and the lands for which, if not paid for, revert to the company.

The following is a statement of the equipment acquired under the various foreclosure sales, and on which the mortgage is (or will be upon completion of the transfer of the Kansas Pacific and Denver Pacific properties) a first lien, subject only as to part thereof to the equipment trust debt stated at $435,000, (due on or before April 1, 1899,) to the extent that this indebtedness may be held to be outstanding and valid, and for the payment of which full provision has been made:

Cars—Passenger, 305; Pullman sleepers, 67; Pullman tourist, 19, (in which one-fourth ownership remains in the Pullman Company;) freight, 9,656; road and miscellaneous, 176; total cars, 10,223. Locomotives, 508. The net earnings of the Union Pacific and Kansas Pacific main lines, after deduction of taxes, were, for the last fiscal year, as detailed in said application of March 2, 1898, $5,602,513.33; the 322.75 miles of branch lines previously described produced during the last fiscal year net earnings, taxes deducted, of $135,626.67; total, $5,738,140.

The free assets now held in the company's treasury, consisting of large amounts of bonds and stock of auxiliary railroad and other companies, such as the Union Pacific Coal Company, the Pacific Express Company, various water, depot, &c., companies, yielded during the last fiscal year a net income of approximately $500,000, this income being apart from and additional to the earnings from the railroad lines above specified.

In addition to the mileage above described, viz., 2,152.38 miles, arrangements have been made through which the company expects to acquire, within the resources now at its own or the Reorganization Committee's disposal (and it has partly already acquired) the securities of, or title to, the following lines: Julesburg Division of the Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf Railway Company, 151.53 miles; Union Pacific, Lincoln and Colorado Railway Company, 225.52 miles; Omaha and Republican Valley Railway Company, 482.04 miles, which would make the length of the system absolutely owned by it upon completion of the pending proceedings and negotiations 3,011.47 miles.

By the use of the bonds and stocks heretofore listed and the additional bonds and stocks embraced in the present application, viz., $90,000,000 of the first mortgage railroad and land grant 4 per cent. gold bonds, $75,000,000 of 4 per cent. non-cumulative preferred stock, and $61,000,000 of common stock, (this being the total of its outstanding securities,) this company will have acquired, in addition to other property and securities, all the lines of railroad, equipment, lands, land contracts, and property contemplated in the plan of reorganization of Oct. 15, 1895, to be acquired and mortgaged by the new company.

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Other securities were yesterday listed on the Stock Exchange as follows:

Chicago Union Elevated Railroad—$287,000 additional first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds of 1945, Nos. 3,926 to 4,212, inclusive, making total amount listed to date $4,212,000, Nos. 1 to 4,212, inclusive.

Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis—$275,000 additional first consolidated mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds of 1928, Nos. 15,424 to 15,698, inclusive, making total amount listed to date $5,913,000, Nos. 1 to 1,022, inclusive, 10,808 to 15,698, inclusive.

Northern Pacific—$863,500 additional prior lien railway and land grant 4 per cent. gold coupon bonds, Nos. M74,199 to M75,087, inclusive, for $1,000 each; D20,002 to D20,050, inclusive, for $500 each, and registered bonds into which said coupon bonds may be converted, making total amount listed to date $85,062,000, Nos. M1 to M75,087, inclusive, for $1,000 each; D1 to D20,050, inclusive, for $500 each.

Spokane Falls and Northern—$2,812,000 first mortgage 6 per cent. gold bonds of 1939.

Iowa Central—$24,000 additional common stock and $102,300 additional preferred stock, making listed to date $8,480,600 common and $5,671,000 preferred.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Heavy oversubscription in London of the new Chinese loan.

Spanish elections to-day.

Sale of Union Pacific collateral in Boston.

Sales of Park Bank stock at 312, an advance of 22 since the last sale on March 14.

Further sales of gold in the open London market for shipment here.

Earnings of People's Gas Company of Chicago reported to have increased 13½ per cent. in the first half of the present month.

Easier rates for sterling exchange. Round amounts of demand bills purchased.

Meeting to-day of Rock Island Directors to act on dividend.

Statement from Chicago that two more important distilleries have agreed to enter the new combination, making seven in all.

Provost Brothers have moved to the Commercial Cable Building.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Following the decline of the last few days there has been much greater activity in the outside security market, and many orders were yesterday placed by brokers to buy at prices slightly below the figures of Tuesday's closing. On a greater volume of transactions yesterday prices again went down. Traction and ferry securities recorded lower figures during the day, and natural gas was inactive. The leader of the tractions was Third Avenue Railroad, which closed weak at 170 bid, offered at 174.

Weakness also ruled in the local illuminating gas stocks. Amsterdam common was offered at 25 and the preferred at 62, low record prices for the new securities. Standard Gas common made a bad break, selling down to 124, closing offered at 128. Western Gas bonds and stock were lower, the 5 per cent. bonds being offered at a price which nets 5 per cent. on the investment.

With the exception of Standard Oil, the industrial stocks showed resistance to the general lowering tendency. Standard Oil had a net decline of about 5 per cent., closing offered at 352. In the miscellaneous list Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s were offered at 99, which is considerably lower than the figure of last reported sales.

New activity and strength developed in Electro-Pneumatic on news that the New Jersey Legislature had enacted a law which permits of the re-establishment of the company's franchises and reinvests them with all old powers. It is a Wall Street report that plans are maturing for development of the company in active business undertakings. Metropolitan West Side 5s of Chicago were steady at the figures of Tuesday's decline, and the New York and New Jersey Telephone stock was offered at 145 in sympathy with the general market depression.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue, ex div.	212	215
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	197	200
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	83	85
Brook. Elev. tr. r'cts, 2d asst. pd.	11	11½
Brook. Elev. tr. r'cts, 1st asst. pd.	8½	9
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	106	109
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	109
Buffalo Street Railway stock	79	81
Buffalo Street Railway cons.	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	173	177
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	110	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	46	48
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	97	99
Eighth Avenue Railroad	310	325
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	57	62
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	116	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	90	91½
Kings County Elevated	1½	2½
Kings County Traction	44	47
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	100	103
New Orleans Traction common	2	3
New Orleans Traction pf.	12	15
Ninth Avenue Railroad	192	194
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	107½	108¾
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	195	210
Third Avenue Railroad	170	174
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	111½	114
Union Railway stock	175	200
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	15	17
Worcester (Mass.) Trac. pf., ex div.	92	94

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	85	87
Hoboken Ferry 5s	104	107
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	94	96
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	72	74
Union Ferry	58	60
Union Ferry bonds	102	104

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	78	81
Fort Wayne 1st 6s	89	91
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	106	107
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	90	91
Lafayette Gas Company stock	78	88
Logansport & Wab. Val. gas stock	57	60
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	74	75
Ohio & Indiana stock	56	59
Ohio & Indiana bonds, ex int.	69	70

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common	24	25
Amsterdam pf.	60	62
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	27	29
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	92½	94
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	99½	100
Columbus Gas	85	89
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	18	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102½	104
Grand Rapids Gas stock, ex div.	76	79
Mutual Gas Company of New York	320	330
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	59	61
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	109	111
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	105	107
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	100	104
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (int. on)	104	104⅝
St. Joseph (Mo.)	40	42
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	89	91
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	75	80
Standard Gas, New York	115	128
Standard Gas, New York pf.	145	155
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17½	18½
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	89	91
Western Gas Company	78	80
Western Gas Company bonds	100	101

Industrials.

American Bank Note	42	44
American Typefounders'	40	42
Barney & Smith common	16	18
Cramps' Shipyard stock	60	67
Glucose common	37	37½
Glucose preferred	91	92½
Herring-Hall-Marvin	½	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin preferred	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	40	45
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	91	92½
Lorillard Company pf.	114	117
Malt common	20	21½
Malt preferred	70	71
Michigan-Peninsular Car	9	12
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	84	89
National Biscuit com.	21	22
National Biscuit pf.	78	80
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	6	8
Pennsylvania Coal	320	340
Pratt & Whitney	10	14
Pratt & Whitney pf.	55	59
Standard Oil Trust	351	352
Trenton Potteries	9	11
Trenton Potteries pf.	48	51
Union Typewriter	6½	8
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	90	95
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	81	82½
Wagner Car Company	160	161
Worthington Pump pf.	87	88½

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	95	99
Anderson Tobacco Company	16	20
Central & South American Tel.	104	107
Commercial Cable stock	183	188
Hudson River Telephone stock	72	75
Iron Steamboat	2½	4½
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	1½	1¾
Madison Square Garden 2d	30	40
Metropolitan El., Chicago, 1st 5s	46	49
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	140	145
Northwestern Telegraph Company	112	117
Trow Directory pf.	35	40
Wool Exchange	110	120

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. on the capital stock of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of New York will be paid May 2.

The Mercantile Trust Company announces that on and after to-day they will be prepared to issue the new securities in exchange for certificates of Kansas Pacific bonds of various denominations.

Coupons due April 1, from bonds given elsewhere in these columns, will be paid on that date at office of Southern Pacific Company, 23 Broad Street, New York, and by Central Trust Company, New York.

Semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent. on stock of Utica & Black River Railroad Company will be paid at the office of the Treasurer of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company on and after March 30, pursuant to contract between the latter and the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad Company.

The Denver City Railroad Company first mortgage bondholders are requested to deposit their bonds with the Central Trust Company of New York, Messrs. F. P. Olcott, William L. Bull, Charles H. Merriman, David S. Baker, and Arthur K. Hunt have consented to act as a committee for the protection of these bonds.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold yesterday by Henry Draper at the New York Real Estate salesroom, 111 Broadway, the following securities:

$20,000 Jersey City 7 per cent. water scrip, registered, due April, 1902. Interest April and October. Accrued interest from Oct. 1 last to be charged to the purchaser, 110⅝.

250 shares Western Union Telegraph Company, $100 each, 84⅝.

50 shares Bank of Kentucky of Louisville, Ky., $100 each, 170.

$1,000 Morris and Essex Railroad Company, 7 per cent. construction mortgage registered bond, due 1901. Coupons April and October, 113¾.

$4,000 Rochester City 7 per cent. bonds, due Jan. 1, 1903. Coupons January and July, 115¼.

$8,000 City of Cincinnati 7 3-10 per cent. bonds, due May 1, 1906. Coupons May and November, 128⅝.

290 shares Goshen and Deckertown Railway Company, $10 each, 76.

6 shares First National Bank of Brooklyn, $100 each, 380.

156 shares Pennsylvania Coal Company, $50 each, 350.

$10,000 Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company 5 per cent. consolidated mortgage bonds, due February, 1988. Interest February and August, 92½.

$7,000 City of Cincinnati 7 3-10 per cent. bonds, due July 1, 1903. Interest January and July, 118¾.

150 shares Yellow Pine Company 8 per cent. preferred, $100 each, [illegible]

7 shares West Side Bank, $100 each, 300.

26 shares German-American Bank, $75 each, 117¼.

40 shares Bank of Metropolis, $100 each, 410.

$500 Gold and Stock Telegraph Company 5 per cent. bond, due May, 1900. Coupons May and November, 90.

40 shares East River National Bank, $25 each, 185¼.

$34,000 Jacksonville, Tampa and Key West Railway Company 6 per cent. consolidated mortgage bonds. September, 1898, coupons on, 5.

$34,000 Sanford and Lake Eustis Railway Company first mortgage bonds. September, 1895, coupons on, 10.

100 shares Standard Paint Company, New York, $25 each, 82.

3 shares Bank of New York, N. B. A., $100 each, 237½.

40 shares Bank of Metropolis, $100 each, 410.

10 shares Nineteenth Ward Bank, New York, $100 each, 100.

5 shares United States Mortgage and Trust Company, $100 each, 293½.

15 shares Phenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn, $50 each, 170.

FINANCIAL.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY

Consolidated Mortgage 7% Bonds.

DUE APRIL 1ST, 1898.

HOLDERS OF THE ABOVE BONDS ARE HEREBY notified that the principal of their bonds, and the coupons due April 1, 1898, will be paid in cash on and after that date, upon presentation at the office of Vermilye & Co., corner Nassau and Pine Streets, New York City.

Louisville and Nashville Railroad Co.,
By AUGUST BELMONT, Chairman.

Referring to the above notice, we have purchased from the Company the new

Louisville and Nashville Railroad Co.
5-20 Year 4% Collateral Trust Gold Bonds
PAYABLE APRIL 1ST, 1918,
Redeemable on or after April 1st, 1903,
Interest payable April 1st and Oct. 1st.

Principal and interest payable in gold coin of the United States of the present standard of weight and fineness.

U. S. Trust Co. of N. Y., Trustee of the Mortgage.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE WE OFFER TO THE HOLDERS OF THE CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. BONDS MATURING APRIL 1ST, 1898, THE PRIVILEGE OF EXCHANGING THEIR BONDS FOR THE NEW BONDS AT ANY TIME PRIOR TO APRIL 1ST.

Bondholders desiring to exchange will please notify us at once, stating the amount of bonds that they hold.

The old bonds will be taken at par and accrued interest to maturity in exchange for the new bonds at par, the interest on the new bonds to date from April 1st.

We reserve the right to terminate the option of exchange at any time at our pleasure.

Descriptive circulars, giving full information regarding the new bonds, may be had upon application to us.

VERMILYE & CO.
Nassau and Pine Sts.,
NEW YORK CITY.

Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co. GENERAL MORTGAGE.

This is to certify that 251 (two hundred and fifty-one) General Mortgage Bonds of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, numbered as follows, viz.:

11 9310 11176 13023 14918 16808 18882
21 9320 11258 13046 14947 16820 18897
26 9331 11304 13063 15006 16839 18908
133 9410 11372 13070 15009 16988 18977
139 9436 11381 13076 15015 17115 18994
175 9465 11434 13144 15133 17182 19035
7731 9577 11445 13147 15162 17187 19053
7749 9617 11453 13284 15204 17253 19068
7921 9629 11572 13285 15270 17357 19065
7952 9672 11607 13296 15295 17363 19084
7966 9762 11676 13311 15391 17407 19152
8000 9793 11695 13340 15432 17434 19154
8006 9857 11707 13355 15490 17611 19155
8008 10079 11727 13392 15554 17646 19162
8069 10080 11773 13402 15572 17668 19163
8096 10081 11793 13451 15653 17763 19192
8127 10105 11812 13585 15707 17788 19243
8157 10176 11839 13637 15757 17796 19281
8233 10253 11846 13649 15823 17804 19297
8293 10309 11869 13728 15849 17920 19301
8312 10312 11909 13793 15884 18080 19809
8340 10380 11932 13879 15941 18124 19829
8384 10411 11974 13908 15951 18196 19397
8473 10462 12027 13970 15971 18197 19496
8484 10500 12046 13994 15998 18261 19591
8586 10522 12113 14047 16066 18308 19608
8590 10552 12349 14137 16080 18356 19664
8592 10560 12533 14183 16090 18445 19700
8595 10573 12619 14477 16272 18554 19732
8619 10581 12753 14504 16286 18649 19762
8641 10693 12770 14519 16344 18678 19822
8659 10764 12824 14606 16357 18694 19863
8810 10865 12847 14645 16680 18736 19902
8840 10931 12886 14695 16785 18766 19905
8990 11050 12902 14817 16795 18799 19927
9018 11164 12938 14835 16800 18815

have this day, Wednesday, March 23, 1898, at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee, been designated for redemption at ten per centum premium on the first day of June, 1898, on presentation and surrender thereof, with all matured coupons of the same, at the office of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York.

Interest on said bonds will cease on June 1, 1898.

CENTRAL TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE R. R. CO.
By A. M. QUARRIER, 2d Vice President.

I hereby certify that the above bonds were drawn as stated. Witness my hand and seal this 23d day of March 1898. FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO.

GENERAL OFFICE,
Philadelphia, March 1, 1898.

TO HOLDERS OF
$2,600,000
St. Louis, Vandalia & Terre Haute Railroad Co.
Second Mortgage 7% Bonds
Maturing May 1st, 1898,
AND
$2,109,000
Erie & Pittsburgh Railroad Co.
Consolidated Mortgage 7% Bonds
Maturing July 1st, 1898.

The PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY will, until April 1, purchase the above-described Bonds

on a 3% Basis

Holders desiring to dispose thereof can communicate with and forward the Bonds TO THIS OFFICE by Adams Express free of expense.

ROBT. W. SMITH,
Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE.

ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY,
21 Cortlandt Street,
New York, March 18th, 1898.

To All Stockholders of the
New York, Susquehanna & Western Railroad Company:

The Erie Railroad Company, by proper corporate action, having increased its Capital Stock by 130,000 shares of First Preferred Stock and 150,000 shares of Common Stock, notice is given to holders of the Capital Stock of the New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad Company, that in exchange for certificates of stock of said last-named Company, duly endorsed for transfer, and delivered to the Erie Railroad Company, through Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Company, ([illegible] Wall Street, New York,) there will be delivered temporary receipts which shall entitle the holder, not later than the first day of June, 1898, and upon surrender of such receipt, to receive [illegible] for stock of the Erie Railroad Company, at the following rates, viz.:

Nine-tenths of one share of First Preferred Stock of the Erie Railroad Company for each and every share of the Preferred Stock of the New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad Company specified in such receipt.

One share of Common Stock of the Erie Railroad Company for each and every share of the Common Stock of the New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad Company specified in such receipt.

The certificates for Erie stock will be in the form of Stock Trust Certificates, identical with those now listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

Such certificates not being issuable for less than one share each, suitable adjustment in cash will be made for fractions of a share resulting under these exchanges.

If for any reason the Erie Railroad stock trust certificates shall not be ready for delivery on or before the first day of June, 1898, a certificate for the New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad Company's stock, to the amount stated in each receipt will, without charge, be returned upon surrender of such receipt.

The right is reserved to withdraw this offer at any time, and without previous notice.

By order of the Board of Directors.

ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY,
By E. B. Thomas,
President.

Denver City Railroad Company

1ST MORTGAGE BONDS.

At the request of the holders of a large amount of the above bonds, the undersigned have consented to act as a Committee for the protection of the interests of the bondholders, and hereby request the deposit of said bonds with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 WALL STREET, NEW YORK CITY, under the terms of a bondholders' agreement, copies of which can be obtained from the Trust Company on and after March 28, 1898.

Negotiable certificates will be issued for bonds deposited.

F. P. OLCOTT,
Chairman.
WM. L. BULL,
CHAS. H. MERRIMAN,
DAVID S. BAKER,
ARTHUR K. HUNT,
Committee.
ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary, 54 Wall St., N. Y.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
Western New York & Pennsylvania Railway Company,
Buffalo, N. Y., March 18, 1898.

The Interest Coupons of the General Mortgage Bonds of this company due April 1st, 1898, will be paid on that date on presentation at the office of the Continental Trust Company, No. 30 Broad Street, New York City.

On account of requirements of law, it is necessary that coupons have attached a statement showing residence of owner.

F. S. BUELL, Treasurer.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Co.,
March 9th, 1898.

A dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. will be paid on the Preferred Stock of this Company on April 20th, 1898, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 31st, 1898, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.

The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. March 31st, 1898, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. April 11th, 1898.

CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

United Traction and Electric Company,
JERSEY CITY, N. J., March 10, 1898.

A Dividend of THREE-QUARTERS OF ONE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid to the registered holders on the 1st day of April, 1898. Transfer books will be closed from the 21st inst. to the 2d proximo, inclusive.

F. P. OLCOTT,
Treasurer.

The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company.

COUPONS NO. 5, DUE APRIL 1, 1898, from the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railway Company GENERAL MORTGAGE FOUR PER CENT. BONDS will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the office of the company, No. 59 Cedar Street, New York City.

H. W. GARDINER, Assistant Treasurer.
New York, March 23, 1898.

New York, March 23d, 1898.

THE RIO GRANDE WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY Board of Directors has declared a quarterly dividend of ⅝ OF ONE PER CENT. on its preferred Stock, payable May 1, 1898, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 31, 1898.

Checks will be mailed to stockholders accordingly.

CHARLES W. DRAKE, Treasurer.

Garfield National Bank.
New York, March 23d, 1898.

A quarterly dividend of ten per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared, payable March 31st, 1898.

The transfer books will be closed until Friday, April 1st, 1898, at ten o'clock A. M.

R. W. POOR, Cashier.

The National Shoe and Leather Bank of the City of New York.
New York, March 23, 1898.

The Directors have this day declared a QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of One Per Cent., payable, free of tax, April 1, 1898, until which date the transfer books will be closed.

JOHN I. COLE, Cashier.

Panama Rail Road Company.
New York March 23d, 1898.

The coupons of the First Mortgage Four and a Half Per Cent. Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of this Company, falling due on April 1st, 1898, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Company, 29 Broadway, New York.

SYLVESTER DEMING, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the C. A. Schmidt Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting will be held at the office of Messrs. Shipman, Larocque & Choate, at No. 40 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 6th day of April, 1898, at 10 A. M.

PERCY LOWE, Secretary,
54 Walker Street.

Dated March 23d, 1898.

Office of THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY of New York,
37 and 39 Liberty St., New York. March 8th, 1898.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held on MONDAY, April 4th, 1898, at 2 P. M., at the office of the Company for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting. Transfer books will be closed on March 19th and reopened on April 5th.

WILLIAM [illegible] DIXON, Secretary.

Office of the Norwood Insurance Co. of New York,
New York, March 22, 1898.

The annual election for Directors of this Company and for three Inspectors for the next ensuing election will be held at the office of the Company, No. 19 Liberty Street, New York City, on TUESDAY, the 5th day of April, 1898.

The polls will be open from 11 o'clock A. M. until 12 M. The transfer books will be closed from the 26th inst. until after the election.

J. JAY NESTELL, Secretary.

Niagara Fire Insurance Company,
135 and 137 Broadway,
New York, March 21, [illegible]

The annual election of Directors for the ensuing year, and Inspectors of next election, will be held at the office of the company on TUESDAY, [illegible] 29th, 1898. Polls open from 12 M. to [illegible]

GEO. W. DEWEY, [illegible]

[illegible]

				First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Adams Express	101	102	100	100	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	American Cotton Oil	18	18	18	18	—⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	American Spirits Mfg.	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	17	17	17	17	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	114¼	115¼	112⅝	114⅛	—1
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	106	106	[illegible]	105⅞	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	American Tobacco	93¼	94¼	[illegible]	93⅝	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	American Tobacco pf.	113	114	113	114	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	500	Ann Arbor pf.	33	33	32⅝	33	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	300	At., T. & S. F.	10⅞	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	—⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	1,524	At., T. & S. F. pf.	24⅛	24⅛	23⅜	23⅞	—½
[illegible]	[illegible]	10	Baltimore & Ohio	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	660	Bay State Gas	2⅝	2⅝	2½	2½	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	36¾	37⅜	36¼	36¾	+½
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Brooklyn Union Gas	112	113	111½	111½	—½
[illegible]	[illegible]	100	Bruns. Co., 3d in. pd.	4½	4½	4½	4½	—½
[illegible]	[illegible]	2,195	Chesapeake & Ohio	18	18	17½	17½	—½
[illegible]	[illegible]	24,281	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	88	89	87⅝	88⅛	+⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	685	Chi. Gr. Western	9⅝	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	+⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	10	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A	30	30	30	30	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	200	Chi., Ind. & Louis	7	7	7	7	—½
[illegible]	[illegible]	23,961	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	87⅝	88	87	87⅞	+⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	2	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	144½	144½	144½	144½	[illegible]
[illegible]	115½	3,040	Chicago & Northw	115⅛	116	115	115½	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	25	Chi. & Northw. pf.	171½	171½	171½	171½	[illegible]
[illegible]	81⅛	3,226	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	81⅛	81⅛	80⅛	81⅛	—¼
[illegible]	[illegible]	30	Chi. Term. Trans.	7½	7½	7½	7½	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	25	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	[illegible]
[illegible]	27½	350	C., C., C. & St. L.	27½	27½	27	27	+¼
[illegible]	12¼	500	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	12⅛	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	—⅛
[illegible]	8	50	Col., H. V. & Tol.	6	6	6	6	[illegible]
[illegible]	175⅝	1,640	Consolidated Gas	175	175	174½	175	—½
[illegible]	107	260	Delaware & Hudson	107	107	107	107	—1½
[illegible]	150	10	Del., Lack. & West.	150	150	150	150	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	390	Denver & R. G. pf.	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	—1½
[illegible]	12⅞	120	Erie	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	[illegible]
[illegible]	33⅝	1,010	Erie 1st pf.	33½	33⅝	33½	33⅝	+½
[illegible]	17¼	100	Erie 2d pf.	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	—½
[illegible]	[illegible]	15	Ft. W. & D. C., st.	24½	24½	24½	24½	[illegible]
31¼	31⅝	3,005	General Electric	31½	31⅝	31⅛	31⅝	—⅛
[illegible]	31	200	Hawaiian Sugar	30	30	30	30	—¾
[illegible]	99	50	Illinois Central	99¼	99¼	98½	98½	[illegible]
[illegible]	50	25	Illinois Steel Co.	45	45	45	45	[illegible]
[illegible]	42	100	Laclede Gas	40½	40½	40½	40½	+¼
[illegible]	69	45	Lake Erie & West. pf.	68	68	68	68	[illegible]
181	184	671	Lake Shore	184	184	184	184	—½
[illegible]	47	4,805	Louisville & Nashville	46⅝	47⅛	46¼	46⅞	—½
[illegible]	96⅞	20,820	Manhattan Con.	96½	97⅞	95⅞	96⅞	—½
135⅛	135⅞	15,187	Metropolitan St. Ry	136½	137⅞	134½	135⅞	—1½
101	102	472	Michigan Central	100	100	100	100	[illegible]
80	85	20	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	84	84	84	84	[illegible]
60¼	63	680	Minnesota Iron	61½	61½	60¼	60¼	—1¼
30⅛	30⅝	530	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	30⅝	31	30⅛	30⅝	—½
24	24¼	2,295	Missouri Pacific	23⅞	24¼	23⅞	24	—⅝
24	29	100	Mobile & Ohio	26	26	26	26	—2½
28⅛	29¼	325	National Lead Co.	28	28	28	28	—½
102	104½	120	National Lead Co. pf.	102½	102½	102½	102½	—1½
89¾	90	3,130	New Jersey Central	89½	90	88⅞	89⅝	—½
107⅝	107⅞	9,705	New York Central	108	108½	107¼	107¾	—⅞
11	12	306	N. Y., Sus. & Western	11	11	11	11	—3
43⅝	44½	1,025	Norfolk & West. pf.	44	44	43⅝	43⅝	—1
5⅜	5½	400	North American	5⅛	5½	5⅛	5⅜	+⅜
21	21¼	3,496	Northern Pacific	21	21½	20⅞	21⅛	+⅜
59⅞	60	10,875	Northern Pacific pf.	59⅛	60	59	59⅞	+½
14⅛	14½	202	Ontario & Western	14	14½	14	14⅛	+⅛
26	27½	400	Ore. Imp., all in. pd.	26½	26½	26	26	[illegible]
28	30	100	Oregon Short Line	28	28	28	28	—1
22⅝	23	845	Pacific Mail	22⅞	23⅛	22⅝	23⅛	—¼
325	360	24	Pennsylvania Coal	325	325	325	325	[illegible]
112⅝	113½	1,225	Pennsylvania R. R.	113¼	113¼	112⅞	113	—½
88¼	88⅝	10,325	People's Gas, Chicago	88½	88⅞	87⅞	88⅝	—⅜
42⅝	44½	1,300	P., C., C. & St. L.	42⅝	43	42⅝	43	—2
57	59	500	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	58	58	57	58	[illegible]
167	168	515	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	167½	168	167	168	—½
15⅞	16	1,400	Reading	15⅞	16⅛	15⅞	16	[illegible]
37⅝	37½	1,900	Reading 1st pf.	37	37⅝	37	37⅝	+⅝
19⅝	20	520	Reading 2d pf.	19⅝	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	—⅛
118½	120	12	Rome., W. & Ogdens.	120	120	120	120	[illegible]
24¼	24⅜	225	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼	—1⅝
4	4½	500	St. Louis Southw.	4½	4½	4½	4½	[illegible]
8½	9¼	400	St. Louis Southw. pf.	9	9	9	9	—½
67	67½	250	St. Paul & Omaha	68	68	68	68	+1½
150	154	116	St. Paul & Omaha pf.	153	153	150	150	[illegible]
14	15	400	Southern Pacific	14⅝	14¾	14⅝	14⅝	—⅝
7⅝	7⅞	580	Southern Railway	7½	7½	7⅜	7⅝	—⅛
24⅞	25¼	860	Southern Railway pf.	24¾	24⅞	24⅜	24⅞	—¼
18¼	18½	1,460	Tenn Coal & Iron	18	18½	18	18¼	[illegible]
9⅛	9½	500	Texas Pacific	8⅞	9¼	8⅞	9¼	[illegible]
170	174	830	Third Avenue	168¾	171	168¾	171	—5½
17⅛	17¼	1,690	Union Pacific	17	17¼	17	17⅛	—⅛
48⅝	48¾	18,215	Union Pacific pf.	48	49	47⅞	48⅝	+⅝
7⅛	7⅝	200	U. P., D. & G., t. r.	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	—½
5⅝	5⅞	425	United States Leather	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	—⅜
55⅞	56	670	U. S. Leather pf.	56	56	55⅞	55⅞	—⅜
16	17	100	United States Rubber	16	16	16	16	—½
63⅝	65	510	U. S. Rubber pf.	63¼	64⅝	63¼	64⅝	+⅝
6⅛	6⅝	215	Wabash	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	—½
14½	14⅝	425	Wabash pf.	14⅝	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	—⅛
..	..	800	West Chicago Street	90⅝	90⅞	90¼	90⅞	—½
84¼	84⅝	1,242	Western Union Tel.	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝	—¼
1⅝	2⅝	15	W. & L. E., $1 as. pd.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	[illegible]
Sales....		279,928						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Tobacco Co scrip
100........79½
Ann Arbor 1st 4s
10,000........82½
At T & S F gen 4s
20,000........89
1,000........89
10,000........88⅞
15,000........88⅝
500........89
3,000........88⅞
10,000........88⅝
3,000........88⅞
1,000s5F........88½
Adjustment 4s
15,000........56¼
1,000........56⅛
1,000........56
2,000........56¼
30,000........56
1,000........55⅞
20,000........56⅛
1,000........56¼
20,000........56⅛
50,000........56
5,000........56¼
30,000........56
10,000........55⅞
10,000........55⅞
10,000........56
Canada Southern 2d
5,000........106
Cent of N J gen 5s
1,000........111⅝
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s
3,000........76½
Ches & Ohio con 5s
2,000........114
Chi B & Q con 7s
1,000s30F........114¼
Chi, B & Q, Neb ext 4s
1,000........96
Chicago & Erie 1st
4,000s20F........111
Chi & N W 25-yr deb 5s
1,000........107⅝
Chi & N W S F 6s
3,000........117
Chi R I & P ext 5s
33,000........106
Chi, R I & P deb 5s
110,000........105
Chi Term Trans 4s
5,000........81
8,000........81⅝
Colorado Mid 1st, Trust Co certfs
6,000........59
4,000........59⅝
Col, H V & T 6s, J P M & Co ctfs, $65 paid
1,000........73¼
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s
3,000........109
Erie gen lien 3-4s
3,000........69¼
Erie 4s prior bonds
31,000........87
Ft W & D C 1st
2,000........66½
Int & Gt Nor 2d mtge
1,000........78
Int & Gt Nor 3d
1,000........48
1,000........47½
3,000........47
Iowa Central 1st 5s
5,000........99
2,000........98
Kan City, P & Gulf 1st
1,000........77
Lac G L Co of St L 1st 5s
6,000........101
La & Mo River 1st
5,000........107
Louis & Nash, N O & Mobile 1st
1,000........121½
Unified gold 4s
1,000........86
Metropolitan Elev 1st
1,000........116⅝
4,000........116
1,000........116¼
1,000........116
Met St Ry gen 5s
19,000........109
Mexican Inter 1st 4s
11,000........72¼
5,000........72
5,000........72¼
Mil, L S & W 1st
1,000........136
Michigan Div
1,000........134
Mo, K & T 1st 4s
20,000........86
7,000........85⅞
5,000........85⅞
8,000........85⅝
Mo, K & T 2d
22,000........58
1,000........58⅛
10,000........58
9,000........58¼
10,000........58
Mo Pac 1st cons
4,000........95
10,000........94
Mobile & Ohio gen 4s
1,000........74¼
3,000........74½
Morris & Essex con gtd
25,000........139
Nash, C & St L con
4,000........102½
N Y Cent 1st coup
1,000........116⅛
3,000........116⅝
N Y Cent deb 5s
5,000........107
Norf & W Ry con 4s
3,000........79
Nor Pac gen lien 3s
11,000........58⅝
4,000........59⅛
9,000........59⅛
Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s
10,000........94
1,000........93⅞
5,000........93⅞
5,000........93⅞
Oregon S L 1st con 5s
2,000........98
5,000........99
Inc A 5s
2,000........61
Inc B & col trust
5,000........45¼
15,000........45
San An & Ar Pass 4s
3,000........57½
3,000........57⅝
Pac of Mo 1st 4s
2,000........102
Peo & Eastern 1st
3,000........76
Reading Co gen 4s
1,000........80¼
9,000........80⅛
2,000........80¼
21,000........80
Rio Grande West 1st
1,000........79⅝
St L & Iron Mt gen 5s
2,000........88½
5,000........88⅛
2,000........88⅛
6,000........88⅝
St L & S F gen 5s
2,000........102
St L & S F 4s
2,000........72
St P, M & M, Dakota ext
5,000s20F........120
So Pac of Cal 5s consld
10,000........96½
So Pac of N M 1st
1,000........108
Southern Ry 1st 5s
33,000........88
Standard R & T inc
1,000........11½
14,000........11
Tenn C, I & R, Birmingham Div 1st
3,000........83
Tex & N O cons 5s
5,000........98¼
7,000........98
Tex & Pac 1st 5s
15,000........99
Tex & Pac 2d inc
5,000........30⅝
5,000........30¼
30,000........30
2,000........30¼
7,000........30
Union Pac col tr 4½s, Tr Co certfs
1,000........45
Union Pacific 4s
10,000........90¼
179,000........90
500........90¼
39,000........90⅛
30,000........90
20,000........90⅛
48,000........90
5,000........90¼
500........90¼
10,000........90
U P, D & G 1st, Trust Co certfs
15,000........52
Wabash 1st 5s
5,000........106
5,000........105⅝
3,000........106
Wabash 2d mtge 5s
5,000........76
1,000........75⅝
4,000........75½
5,000........75⅝
20,000........75½
West Shore gtd 4s
1,000........108
Registered
5,000........107½
Total sales........$1,179,600

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	98	..
4s, r., 1907	109	110
4s, c., 1907	111½	112
4s, r., 1925	120	121
4s, c., 1925	120	120¾
5s, c., 1904	111	112
5s, r., 1904	111	112
Currency 6s, 1899	103	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	..
Dist. Col. 3-65s	116	..
Albany & Sus.	180	..
American Coal	100	140
Am. Cot. Oil pf.	66½	69
[illegible] Dist. Tel.	..	28
Am. Express	125	130
[illegible] T. & C.	..	90
Ann Arbor	12	13
[illegible] & O. S. W. pf., new	5½	6¼
[illegible] A. L. pf.	108	107
[illegible] R. & P.	23	30¼
[illegible] R. & P. pf.	60	64
[illegible] C. R. & N.	60	75
Canada Southern	45½	47
[illegible] Pacific	81	81¼
Central Pacific	11½	12½
[illegible] & Alton	152	160
[illegible] & Alton pf.	165	..
[illegible] & E. Ill.	52	54
[illegible] & E. Ill. pf.	102	105
[illegible] Gt. W. pf., B	20	24¾
[illegible] Ind. & L. pf.	24	25
[illegible] L. & W. pf.	44	48
[illegible] & Pitts.	168	..
[illegible] C. & I. Dev.	¼	1
[illegible] C. & I. Dev. pf.	2	3
[illegible] Fuel & Iron	17	19
[illegible] F. & I. pf.	..	78
[illegible] & H. Coal, all as. paid	5½	6¼
[illegible] V. & T. pf.	17½	25

	Bid.	Ask'd.
Com. Cable	160	..
Consol. Coal	41	..
Consol. Ice	27	30
Consol. Ice pf.	81	85
Den. & R. G.	10¾	11
D. M. & Ft. D.	11	14
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	70	..
Dul., S. S. & A.	2½	3
D., S. S. & A. pf.	4¾	6
Eighth Avenue	315	325
Ev. & T. H.	19½	22
Ev. & T. H. pf.	40	42
Flint & P. M.	9½	11½
Gt. Nor. pf.	148	154
Green Bay & W.	30	40
Homestake	42	48
Ill. Cent. l. l.	90	98
Ind., Ill. & Iowa	..	25
Iowa Central	7	7½
Iowa Central pf.	25	27
Joliet & Chicago	160	..
K. C., P. & G.	18¼	19
Kanawha & Mich.	5½	6½
Keokuk & D. M.	3	4½
K. & D. M. pf.	13	15
Keokuk & West.	32	35
Kingston & Pem.	1	10
Laclede Gas pf.	84	88
L. E. & W.	12⅝	14
Long Island	40	50
Manhattan Beach	4	7
Md. Coal pf.	43	48
Mexican Central	5	5¼
Mex. Nat. certfs	1	1¼
Minn. & St. L.	24	26
M. & St. L. 2d pf.	47	50
Mo., K. & T.	10¼	11
Morris & Essex	170	178
Nat. Lin. Oil	15	17
Nat. Starch	5¾	7
Nat. St. 1st pf.	65	88
Nat. St. 2d pf.	15	30
New Central C.	6¼	7¼

	Bid.	Ask'd.
N. Y. & N. H.	183	185
N. Y., C. & St. L.	11⅝	13
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	68	73
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	28½	30
N. Y., S. & W. pf.	29	31
Norfolk So.	62	66
Nor. & West.	11½	14
Ohio Southern	..	5
Ont. Mining	3	5
Ore. R. & N.	41½	48
Ore. R. & N. pf.	64	69
Peo., Dec. & Ev.	1	1¼
Peo. & Eastern	3	6
P., Ft. W. & C.	166	..
Quicksilver	1⅝	2
Quicksilver pf.	3	7
Rens. & Saratoga	180	..
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl.	5½	6½
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st pf.	45	48
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 2d pf.	15	17
St. L. & S. F.	6¼	6¾
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	54	55
St. P. & Duluth	20	25
St. P. & D. pf.	..	80
St. P., M. & M.	125	135
Sil. bullion certfs	56	56⅝
Sixth Avenue	195	210
Standard R. & T.	3¾	4
Tol. & O. C.	16	24
Tol. & O. C. pf.	37	42
Twin City R. T.	20	25
U. S. Express	39	43
Wells-F. Express	114	118
West. Union Beef	7¼	8¼
W. & L. E. pf., $1 as paid	9¾	11
Wis. Central	1½	2

The New York Times "All the News That's Fit to Print."

[illegible]	Am. Sugar Ref.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Am. Tobacco	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	A., T. & S. F. pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Brook. R. T.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	C., B. & Q.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	C., M. & St. P.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	C., R. I. & Pac.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Cent. of N. J.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Ches. & Ohio	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
100	Gen. Electric	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝
1,150	Louis. & Nash.	46⅞	47⅛	47
4,600	Manhattan	96⅞	97	96⅞
500	Mo. Pacific	23⅝	24⅛	24
10	Mo. K. & T. pf.	31	31	31
10	Met. Street	135¾	135⅞	135⅞
610	N. Y. Central	107¾	108⅛	107⅞
610	Nor. Pac. pf.	59⅞	59⅞	59⅞
2,580	People's Gas	88⅜	88⅝	88⅝
140	Reading 1st pf.	37⅛	37⅝	37⅝
10	Tenn. C. & I.	18¼	18⅜	18⅜
1,280	Union Pacific pf.	48	49	48⅝
110	West. Union	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝
103,960				

BONDS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$27,000	A. T. & S. F. adj.	56⅛	56⅛	55⅞	55⅞
5,000	Ches. & O. con.	112½	114¼	112½	112½
3,000	Met. El. 1st	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛
2,000	Met. St. Ry. 5s	109	109	109	109
4,000	Nor. Pac. 4s	94	94	94	94
2,000	Rock Island 5s	106	106	106	106
33,000	Texas Pac. 2d	30⅝	30⅝	30	30
6,000	Wabash 1st	106	106	105⅝	105⅝
$82,000					

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 56@56⅝. No sales.

Bar silver in London, 26d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 56c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 353,029.44 ounces of silver bullion.

⁂

On the Consolidated Exchange 1,000 shares of Alamo sold at .02, 1,000 Brunswick at .12, 1,000 Consolidated Imperial at .02, 1,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .09, 300 Isabella at .22, 100 Mollie Gibson at .24, 500 Syndicate at .05.

On the Mining Exchange 500 shares of Alamo sold at .02¼@.02¼, 36,500 American Flag at .06@.05@.05⅝, 700 Anaconda at .35@.35¼, 8,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .09¼@.09⅝@.09@.09¼, 800 Elkton at .72⅞@.72½, 6,000 Garfield Gr. at .05⅝@.05¼@.05⅝, 500 Golden Fleece at .37@.38, 5,000 Gold Magnet at .007 buyer 30, 300 Havana at .75½@.75, 600 Isabella at .22@.22½, 3,200 Jefferson at .05@.05¼, 7,000 Justine at .05 buyer 30, @.04 cash, @.07 buyer 60, 1,200 Lillie at .75@.77, 7,000 Mollie Gibson at .21@.21¼, 1,900 Mount Rosa at .12½@.12¼, 300 Portland at .75, 3,000 Rocky Mountain at .14 buyer 30, @.15 buyer 60, 1,000 Red Mountain at .08, 70,000 Sentinel at .01 buyer 5, @.01⅝ buyer 60, @.009 cash, @.01¼ buyer 10, 4,000 Union at .10@.09⅝, 8,000 Work at .01½@.02¼, 500 Yukon at .14 buyer 30.

⁂

The closing quotations for mining stocks on the various Exchanges yesterday compare as follows with those of Tuesday:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

	Tuesday. Bid.	Tuesday. Asked.	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.
Alice	.65	1.00	.65	1.00
Alta	.11	..	.11	..
Belcher	.20	..	.20	..
Best & Belcher	.28	.30	.28	.30
Breece	.37	.46	.37	.46
Brunswick	.11	.12	.11	.12
Chrysolite	.11	.13	.11	.13
Comstock Tunnel Co.	.02	.04	.02	.04
Con. Cal. & Va.	.65	..	.65	..
Crown Point	.12	..	.12	..
Deadwood	.70	1.10	.70	1.10
Enterprise Mining Co.	.28	..	.28	..
Father De Smet	.17	.22	.17	.22
Gould & Curry	.17	..	.17	..
Hale & Norcross	1.10	..	1.10	..
Horn Silver	1.30	1.50	1.30	1.50
Iron Silver	.35	.45	.35	.45
Kingston & Pembroke	.17	.22	.17	.22
La Crosse	.12	..	.12	..
Leadville	.06	..	.06	..
Little Chief	.12	..	.12	..
Mexican	.28	..	.28	..
Ophir	.45	..	.45	..
Phoenix Gold	.05	.09	.05	.09
Potosi	.40	..	.40	..
Plymouth Con.	.08	..	.08	..
Savage	.22	..	.22	..
Sierra Nevada	1.00	..	1.00	..
Standard Consol.	1.55	1.75	1.55	1.75
Union Consolidated	.30	..	.30	..
Utah	.05	..	.05	..
Yellow Jacket	.25	..	.25	..

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

	Tuesday. Bid.	Tuesday. Asked.	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.
Alice	.76	..	.65	..
Albany G. M. Co.	..	.04	..	..
Belcher	.25	..	.26	..
Best & Belcher	.25	..	.25	..
Breece	.30	..	.30	..
Brunswick Consol.	.09	..	.09	..
Caledonia, B. H.	.50	..	.50	..
Chollar	.40	..	..	..
Crown Point	.10	..	..	..
Chrysolite	.09	..	.09	..
Con. California & Va.	.70	..	.70	..
Comstock T. Co. stock	.03	..	.03	..
Comstock T. Co. bonds	.03	..	.03	..
Comstock T. Co. scrip	.03	..	.03	..
Crescent	.04	..	.04	..
Catalpa	.07	..	.07	..
Deadwood Terra	.75	..	.75	..
Eureka Consolidated	.15	..	.10	..
Father De Smet	.17	..	.17	..
Gould & Curry	.15	..	.15	..
Hale & Norcross	1.10	..	1.20	..
Horn Silver	1.20	1.50	1.20	..
Iron Silver	.35	.40	.35	..
Julia Consolidated	.01	..	..	..
Kingston & Pemb.	.10	..	..	..
La Crosse	.16	..	.16	.18
Leadville Con.	.08	..	.08	.10
Little Chief	.14	..	.15	..
Mexican	.25	..	.30	..
Moulton	.20	..	.20	..
Ontario	2.50	..	2.50	..
Ophir	.40	..	.45	..
Occidental	2.00	..	2.00	..
Potosi	.37	..	.40	..
Savage	.20	..	.22	..
Sierra Nevada	1.00	..	1.35	..
Standard	1.60	1.75	1.60	1.75
Small Hopes	.90	..	.90	..
Union Consolidated	.35	..	.40	..
Victor	1.00	..	1.00	..
Yellow Jacket	.25	..	.20	..
Argentum Juanita	.18	..	.18	..
Alamo	..	.02	.02	.03
Anaconda	.30	..	.30	..
Cripple Creek Cons.	.09	..	.09	.12
Creed & Cripple Creek	.03	..	.03	.05
Golden Fleece	.30	..	.30	..
Isabella	.19	..	.20	..
Mollie Gibson	.21	.25	.22	.25
Mount Rosa	.11	..	.11	..
Pharmacist	.06	.08	.06	.08
Portland	.74	..	.74	..
Specimen	.02	..	.02	..
Union	.09	..	.09	..
Work	.02	..	.02	..

MINING EXCHANGE.

	Tuesday. Bid.	Tuesday. Asked.	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.
Am. Flag	.06	.09	.05⅝	.06
Annetta	..	.35	..	.40
Alamo	.02¼	.02½	.02	.02½
Anaconda	.30½	.40	.34½	.36
Anchoria	.75	.77½	..	..
Cripple Creek Con.	.08¼	.09¼	.09	.10¼
Cannon Ball	.003⅞	.004	.003¾	.004½
Elkton	.70	.73	.71	.75
Gold Magnet	.005	.01	.004	.007
Gold Coin	1.00	2.50	1.50	..
Garfield Grouse	.05⅝	.06¼	.05	.06¼
Golden Fleece	.37	.40	.36	.40
Harvard	.75	.76	.75	.76
Isabella	.21¼	.22¼	.21¼	.23
Japan	2.50	5.00	2.50	5.00
Jefferson	.04	.05¼	.04	.06
Justine	.03¾	.04¼	.03¾	.04¼
Lillie	.75	.77	.75	.78
Miami	..	.40	.38	.38½
Mollie Gibson	.20¼	.21½	.20¼	.22
Mount Rosa	.13	.13½	.12	.12½
Old Gold	.003¼	.006	..	..
Pilgrim	.004½	.006	.004½	.006
Portland	.75	.77	.74½	.76
Rocky Mountain	.12	.15	.12	.14
Red Mountain	.08	.09	..	.08
St. P. Cariboo	2.62½	2.75	2.62½	2.75
Sentinel	.009⅝	.009⅝	.009¼	.01¼
Tamarack	.004	.006	.004¼	.005¼
Union	.09⅝	.10¼	.09½	.10¼
Waldorf	.07⅝	.09	..	.10
Work	.01⅞	.02¼	.02	.02½
Yukon	.10	.12	.10	.12

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, March 23.—Diamond Match dropped from the opening at 130 to 129½ and closed there. Strawboard declined a point, closing at 25. West Chicago sold around 90½. North Chicago lost 3 points, closing at 207, very low for that stock. Biscuit common dropped from 22 to 21¾, closing at 21⅞, and the preferred opened at 76⅝ and closed at 77½.

Clearing House settlements:

American Strawboard	23
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co.	61
Diamond Match Co. of Illinois	129½
National Biscuit Co. com.	21¾
National Biscuit Co. pf.	76⅝
Chicago Brew. & Malt. Co.	6¼
Chicago Brew. & Malt. Co. pf.	30
Mil. & Chi. Br. Co.	6¾
Mil. & Chi. Br. Co. pf.	31
Chicago Pkg. & P. Co.	34½
Chicago Pkg. & P. Co. pf.	50
Int. Packing Co.	17½
Int. Packing Co. pf.	40
Chicago City Railway	280
N. Chicago St. R. R.	209
W. Chicago St. R. R.	90½
South Side El. R. R.	11
Lake St. El. t. ctfs.	9
Street's W. S. C. Line	20

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, March 23.—The feature of the local market was the weakness of United Gas Improvement. There has been little life to this stock for some time, and, [illegible] day it sold down to 103¾. Outside of United Gas Improvement there was little done in the industrials. Electric Storage was firm, as were Welsbach and Marsden. Pennsylvania Heat rights, $2.50 paid, were offered at 7¼ without sales. Lehigh Valley and Pennsylvania were dull and about steady. Lehigh Navigation was firm. Choctaw preferred sold down from 29¼ to 29. There was better support to most of the street railway stocks. Philadelphia Traction held firm around 78¾ and Union at 14¼. The selling of Consolidated Traction Company of New Jersey continued and the price of the stock further fell to 42¼. Baltimore Consolidated declined from 23¼ to 22⅝. The bond market was dull and slightly weak, but the declines were unimportant.

Closing bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.
Lehigh Valley	21	..
Northern Pacific com. t. c.	20⅞	21¼
Northern Pacific pf.	59⅛	59⅝
Pennsylvania	56⅛	56⅜
Reading t. c.	7 15-16	8 1-16
Reading 1st pf.	18 9-16	18 11-16
Reading 2d pf.	9 13-16	9⅞
St. Paul	87⅝	87¾
Western New York & Penn.	2¾	3
Metropolitan Railway	135	136
Philadelphia Traction	78½	78¾
Baltimore Cons.	22½	22¾
Union Traction	14¼	14⅜
Electric Storage	19½	20
Electric Storage pf.	21½	24
United Gas Imp.	103⅞	104
Welsbach Light	38½	39
Am. R. E. L.	4	..
Marsden	6¾	7
New Jersey Traction	42¼	42¾
Choctaw	9¼	9⅝
Choctaw pf.	28⅝	29
Reading g. 4s	80	..
Electric & P. 4s	79½	79¾
Equitable G. L. 5s	102¼	102⅜
Cons. T. Pitts.	13	13½
Cons. T. Pitts pf.	46⅝	47

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, March 23.—To-day's market was dull to the verge of a standstill and somewhat weaker. Every attempt at bolstering up prices met with overpowering selling orders. Call loans, 3@4 per cent.; time money, 4@5 per cent.; commercial paper, 4@6 per cent.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Boston & Albany	219½	220
Boston & Lowell	215	..
Boston & Maine	160	163
Boston & Providence	275	..
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	103⅞	104
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards pf.	110	112
Fitchburg pf.	98⅛	98½
Old Colony	180	183
Oregon Short Line	28	30
West End	79	..
West End pf.	101	..

Mining Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Allouez	1½	2
Arnold	8¼	8¾
Atlantic	28	28½
Boston & Montana	167¼	167½
Butte & Boston	20½	20¾
Calumet & Hecla	515	520
Centennial	11¼	..
Franklin	12	12½
Gold Coin Mines	1¼	1¾
Napa, (quicksilver)	7	8
Osceola	86⅝	87
Pioneer, (gold)	5	5½
Quincy	105	106
Santa Ysabel	5½	6½
Tamarack	143	148
Tecumseh	2¼	3½
Wolverine	18½	19

Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Bell Telephone	244	..
Dominion Coal	17	17½
Dominion Coal pf.	105	107
Edison Electric Illuminating	160	170
Erie Telephone	59	61
General Electric	31¼	32
Illinois Steel	45	50
Lamson Cons. Store Service	19½	20½
Mexican Telephone	..	.65
Philadelphia Company	31	32
United States Oil	11⅝	12⅝
United States Rubber	16	17
Westinghouse Electric	21	22
Westinghouse Electric pf.	52½	54

Unlisted Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Merced Gold Mining	4½	5
Old Dominion Copper Mining	24⅛	24½

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 23.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Wednesday.	Tuesday.
Alta	.16	.17
Alpha Con	.07	.07
Andes	.10	.11
Belcher	.22	.24
Best & Belcher	.30	.31
Bullion	.91	.91
Challenge Con	.25	.29
Chollar	.47	.48
Confidence	.73	.71
Con. Cal. & Va.	.79	.79
Crown Point	.18	.13
Exchequer	..	.04
Gould & Curry	.18	.20
Hale & Norcross	1.30	1.30
Julia	.01	.01
Justice	..	.27
Kentuck Con	.02	..
Mexican	.33	.34
Occidental Con	2.55	2.55
Ophir	.44	.45
Overman	.09	.10
Potosi	.38	.41
Savage	.25	.25
Scorpion	.05	.06
Sierra Nevada	1.40	1.55
Silver Hill	.02	.02
Standard	1.65	1.65
Union Con	.41	.45
Utah Con	.12	.12
Yellow Jacket	.28	.29

Silver bars, 55¼; Mexican dollars, 45¼@46; drafts, sight, 15; telegraph, 17½.

COLORADO SPRINGS, March 23.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Wednesday. Bid.	Wednesday. Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Tuesday. Asked.
Alamo	2	2¼	2	2¼
Anaconda	33	38	33	38
Anchoria	75	81	60	80
Argentum	19½	21	19½	20½
Consolidated	8⅞	9	9	9½
Elkton	72¼	73	72⅝	73
El Paso	7	7⅛	7	7⅛
Gibson	20½	21	20½	21½
Gold Coin	98	99½	98	102
Gold King	50	53	50	53
Golden Fleece	37	45	35	40
Grouse	5⅝	6	5½	6
Isabella	21⅝	22	22	22¼
Jefferson	4	5½	4½	5
Lillie	79⅝	80	75	77
Matoa	13¼	14	13¼	14¼
Moon Anchor	98	98¼	98½	98⅝
Pharmacist	5⅝	6	5⅝	7
Portland	74⅛	75	75¼	75¼
Rawlings	17	18	16½	18
Rosa	11½	12⅝	12	12½
Union	9⅝	10	9⅞	10
Work	2	2¼	2	2¼

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	350	Lincoln National	750
Am. Exchange	169	Manhattan	225
Broadway	225	Market & Fulton	225
Central National	165	Mechanics'	180
Chatham	290	Mercantile	168
City	900	Merchants'	140
Citizens'	125	Merchants' Exch	116
Commerce	200	Metropolis	400
Continental	125	Nassau	150
Corn Exchange	275	National Union	225
East River	125	New Amsterdam	245
Fifth Avenue	2,900	New York	235
First Nat., Staten Is.	125	Ninth National	90
Fourth National	175	Nat. Bank of N. A.	130
Gallatin National	300	Pacific	175
Garfield National	800	Phenix	90
German-American	110	Republic	150
Greenwich	165	Seventh National	108
Hanover	390	Shoe & Leather	94
Hudson River	140	Western National	140
Irving	135	West Side	290
Leather Manf.	170		

There were sales of 25 shares of Park at 312.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$224,342,314
Gold reserve	172,004,265
Net silver	10,636,571
United States notes in the Treasury	39,515,237
Treasury notes of 1890	4,112,485
Total receipts this day	868,529
Total receipts this month	24,733,350
Total receipts this year	299,291,312
Total expenditures this day	922,000
Total expenditures this month	26,777,000
Total expenditures this year	298,284,875
Deposits in National banks	31,199,403
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	283,306
Government receipts from internal revenue	279,973
Customs	279,973
Miscellaneous	9,240

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
CLEVELAND, CANTON & SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	210	210	210
2d week March	$12,713	$12,472	$11,011
From Jan. 1	24,689	24,571	482,664
IOWA CENTRAL—			
Mileage	531	531	531
1st week March	$37,430	$34,942	......
2d week March	31,747	29,291	42,919
From July 1	1,327,355	1,122,038	1,369,256
ST. PAUL—			
Mileage	6,153	6,153	6,168
3d week March	$666,463	$508,538	$625,811
From July 1	24,487,622	22,415,811	24,549,941

Wheat Lower in Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 23.—Near the finish to-day wheat became very weak, and closed at about 1½c. decline. Higher prices resulting from severe weather and bullish foreign news brought out too much long stuff for the market to absorb, and prices dropped with remarkable swiftness. Other markets were all affected by wheat. Corn declined ⅝@¾c., oats ¼@⅜c., and provisions closed 5@17½c. lower. July wheat closed at 84¼c., and May at $1.04½.

[illegible]

New York City.

BUDETHAL & SCHWAGER.—Schedules of Budethal & Schwager, manufacturers of hats and caps at 203 Greene Street, show liabilities $1,9[illegible], nominal assets $1,120, actual assets $460.

H. P. SPENCER.—William A. Crowe has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Harry P. Spencer, florist, of 181 Columbus Avenue, by Judge Schuchman of the City Court, on the application of the New York Cut Flower Company.

WORRELL & BEST.—Worrell & Best, composed of Charles G. Worrell and Edward C. Best, dealers in furniture at 2,067 Third Avenue, made an assignment yesterday to John A. Fitzpatrick, giving preferences to John Best, $600; Elizabeth Worrell, $540, and James A. Renwick, $460. They began business in 1889, and a few years later claimed a capital of $22,000, but for some time business has been very dull. James A. MacElhinney, attorney for the assignee, said to-day that the liabilities are $4,000 and assets probably $2,000.

WILLIAM DIACK.—The assignment made by William Diack, manufacturer of suits and cloaks, of 11 West Houston Street, to James W. Mather on July 2, 1896, has been set aside by Justice Russell of the Supreme Court in a suit brought by Blumenstiel & Hirsch for H. A. Caesar & Co. and Fred Victor & Achelis, two of the creditors. Evidence was presented showing that the debtor had made statements before the assignment to the effect that he was worth $80,000, whereas when the assignment was made there was a large deficiency. It was also shown that the books had disappeared. The Justice also directed the appointment of a receiver for the property.

AMERICAN RANGE FINDER COMPANY.—The American Range Finder Company, a West Virginia corporation engaged in manufacturing and selling range finders and other instruments, whose principal office, it was stated in the deed of assignment, is at 36 Wall Street, made an assignment yesterday to Charles B. Van Nostrand. The company has no office of its own at 36 Wall Street, it was said there yesterday, but Mr. Van Nostrand is in business at that address. Edward A. Wickes is President of the company, and John L. Nisbet of Yonkers Secretary. The company was incorporated in 1888, with an authorized capital stock of $500,000, to manufacture the range finder invented by Lieut. Fiske to determine the distance and location of ships at sea. Soon after the company was started the Government placed the instruments in use on the cruisers Chicago and Baltimore. In the trade the company has always been regarded as a close corporation, and Mr. Van Nostrand was considered the principal owner of the company. The company, it is said, had no factory of its own, but its specialty was manufactured for it by the Western Electric Company and sold on royalty. Mr. Wickes, the President, has an office at 11 Broad Street, but had gone for the day when the reporter called. Mr. Van Nostrand had also gone for the day. William Williams, the attorney who drew the assignment, said that he knew nothing whatever about the company's affairs; that he merely drew up the assignment, and did not think the liabilities were large.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ARONOWITZ, Paulina—A. Cohn........$398
ABRAHAM, Morris—A. Schwartz........25
ACKERMAN, Irene—M. Young........336
BRUNDAGE, Edwin E.—Grant Bligh Company........115
BANGHARDT, Barbara—H. H. Rottman........208
BLUTH, Wolf and John—S. Bernstein........102
BAXTER, Frances—E. P. Hatch........180
CASSADY, Charles B., and Russel A. Shay—Samuel J. Horton........512
CLAUSSEN, August F.—H. H. Rottmann, (two judgments)........545
DISKEN, James F.—H. Felt........252
DARBY, Florence—J. E. Hall........139
DUNN, Michael L.—L. J. Yule........95
DUFFY, Frank E.—E. B. Trott........270
DALE, Anna T.—William W. Seymour and another........424
EAKINS, Joseph B.—Theodore Roosevelt and others, Commissioners, costs........290
ERNST, Max—F. Bolten........225
EDGERTON, William C.—John Bowley and another........947
FLETCHER, Margaret L.—Simon Blaut........664
FOX, Frank A.—M. E. Sanger........20
FINNEGAN, Edward J.—A. E. Moore........118
GOLDWATER, Morris—C. Hamburger........40
HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET COMPANY—C. Hurwitz........340
HENDRICKSON, Charles C.—M. M. Forrest........114
HANSON, Charles P.—I. Hanson, costs........143
HOFFMAN, Carrie—D. Mayer Brewing Company........599
HILLYER, Mark P.—C. D. White........187
HENTZ, Henry and Leonard S., Peter A. Lemond, Theodore Eastmond, and David C. Hipkins—Walter O. Wetherbee........982
HALLAM, Edward—E. F. Kienle........247
JACKLOVITZ, Samuel and Morris—A. Traud........276
JOYCE, Edward—Home Loan Association........32
KIRSCH, Max—M. Cohen........42
KALDENBERG, Frank J. and Guido F., Henry C. Euler, and Eberhard Faber—The President, &c., of the Manhattan Company........164
LEWIS, Frederick—William H. Sage........145
LUCE, Ernest—A. B. King and another........80
LEROY, William B., Minnie Becker, Amelia White, and Nicholas Von Der Voort—Henry Schaefer........1,082
LEAHY, Thomas B.—J. A. Beall, trustee, costs........108
MASEMANN, Henry—I. O. Blake........80
MUNCEY, Frank D.—A. J. Cowie........61
METZGER, Charles—Hudson Plasterboard Company........324
MACGOWAN, Eli—M. F. Murray, executrix........389
MELTSNER, Benjamin and Joseph—A. D. Juilliard and others........1,209
McNEIL, Archie W.—James R. Walsh and another........232
McMONEGAL, Morgan D.—A. Eisert, deficiency........810
NATIONAL ELECTRIC GALVANIZING Company—Zucker & Leavitt and Loeb Company........63
PORTER, Louis M.—C. N. Leffingwell........137
PFEIFFER, Philipp—F. Handrich........2,801
QUINN, Michael—J. Binney........240
ROSS, William F.—Rochester Whist Club........90
ROGERS, Oscar W.—James Walsh........435
RAMER, John I.—H. A. Siebrecht and another........89
RAMER, John I.—Winifred Rolker and another........211
SCHWARZLER, August F.—C. Hillemeier........6,066
STECKLER, Louis—D. B. Fleming........134
SCHEURER, Philip—J. Raynor........157
STRAAT, F. Cyrus, and Charles E. Sellover—M. M. O'Brien and another, receivers........465
SKIDMORE, Thomas—H. H. Rottmann........234
SHRADY, John—Joseph P. Abel, and others........631
STREETER, William H.—J. C. Shaw........406
SPRONG, Edward A., and Henry Burns—E. W. Bill and another........233
SMITH, James M.—S. T. Whitlock........79
THURSTON, Franklin A.—G. W. Washburn and another........134
TANINI, Frederick—C. A. Theller........93
THE PETERSON COMPANY—James B. Lippitt........122
THE MONTAUK GAS FIXTURE COMPANY—William E. Hawkins........858
THE MONTAUK GAS FIXTURE COMPANY—Waterbury Manufacturing Company, (two judgments)........2,979
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—P. Keenan........150
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—William E. Stillings........150
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—J. M. Liebermann........150
THIEL, Louisa—F. Thiel........80
THIEL, Louisa—L. Thiel, as executor, &c........2,355
TIEFENBACHER, Thomas B.—A. Hershkovits and another, costs........109
UNIVERSITY PRESS—Baring, Magoun & Co........323
VENTURIERI, Louisa—A. Cohn and another........655
VORNDRAN, George X.—V. Garafalo, costs........94
WELDON, John—Jacob Gottschalk........453
WEIR, Levi C., as President, &c.—The Aeolian Organ and Music Company........2,044

NEW CORPORATIONS.

National Art Works of New York City; capital, $2,000. Directors—A. J. Liebler and F. T. Vernon, New York City, and A. T. Speer, Passaic, N. J.

W. H. McWhirter Company of New York City, to dress stone; capital, $10,000. Directors—W. H. McWhirter, Robert G. McWhirter, and Joseph Lomax, New York City.

Mutual Milk and Cream Company of New York City; capital, $100,000. Directors—John Butt, Charles Vondof, Jr., C. H. Westermann, Charles Hank, Charles Helmerss, Henry Kross, J. C. Fayen, and M. L. Christophers, Manhattan, and J. F. Fayen and John Kross, Bronx.

NEW AMSTERDAM GAS AFFAIRS.

Equitable and East River Companies to be Represented in Organization.

The merging of the Equitable and East River Gas Companies into the New Amsterdam Gas Company having been accomplished under the modified plan of Jan. 12 last, and the exchange of certificates of deposit for Amsterdam securities practically accomplished without a hitch, the organization of the absorbing company is in order. Both of the old companies are likely to be represented in the new one, the strained relations between East River and Equitable interests having relaxed.

Wall Street gossip places James Jourdan as President of the Amsterdam, with Alexander C. Humphreys as Vice President. The following men are likely to figure in the new corporation's Board of Directors: E. C. Benedict, Harry Keene, C. F. Dieterich, A. N. Brady, August Belmont, Robert Goelet, H. B. Hollins, F. S. Hastings, John S. Jones, John C. Tomlinson, C. F. Cutler, and John Sloane.

THE BOARD OF CUSTOMS.

Collector's Ruling Sustained in Two Protested Cases and Overruled in One.

These decisions were handed down by the Board of Classification of the United States General Appraisers yesterday. The ruling of the Collector was sustained in the case of R. D'Oench of St. Louis, who protested against the assessment of 45 per cent. ad valorem on an importation of metal candlesticks to be used for Christmas trees. The importer claimed that these goods were dutiable as toys under Paragraph 418 of the tariff act. The Board of Classification ascertained that the United States Circuit Court had on a previous occasion rendered an adverse decision on a point similar to that raised by Mr. D'Oench, and, following that court decision, the board overruled this protest.

The E. Rauh & Sons Company of Detroit, Mich., imported from Canada last Fall ten sacks of cattle tails, described in the invoices as "cattle switches." They were assessed for duty at 15 per cent. ad valorem, under Paragraph 437, and were claimed to be exempt from duty under Paragraph 572. The board found that Paragraph 437 provides for hides only. Paragraph 572 gives free admission to "hide cuttings, raw, with or without hair, and all other glue stock." Inasmuch as cattle switches are not hides, the board sustained the contention of the importer.

H. H. Schwietering & Co. of New York protested against the Collector's classification of various importations of silk made in the Summer of 1897. The goods in question were fancy Jacquard figured loom-woven fabrics in the piece, apparently designed for trimming or upholstery purposes. Silk, cotton, and metal entered into the composition of these fabrics, the gold threads being so thrown upon the surface of the cloth as to impart to it the appearance of being composed in chief value of gold or gilt threads. The Collector assessed the goods for duty at 45 per cent. ad valorem, and the importers contended that the goods were dutiable at 35 per cent. instead. In an opinion by General Appraiser George C. Tichenor, the board decided as follows: "Samples, representing seven qualities of these goods, were submitted to the Appraiser at this port for analytical examination by an expert in his department. It appears from that officer's report, and we so find as facts, that the silk component varied in the respective samples from 46.91 to 58.59 per cent., cotton from 31.01 to 43.08 per cent., and metal from 10.01 to 14.02 per cent., silk being in each instance the component material of chief value. The protests are accordingly overruled and the assessment of duty affirmed in each case."

A hearing on various protests against the customs classification of hatpins and other millinery ornaments, as jewelry, was conducted by General Appraiser Tichenor yesterday. The principal New York firms interested were Stern Brothers, B. Altman & Co., A. Bader & Co., and A. Simauer. Samples of the goods in controversy were displayed on the General Appraisers' long table and a number of jewelers were examined as experts. The Collector of this port has assessed jeweled articles used in connection with millinery as jewelry, at 60 per cent. ad valorem. The importers contended that such goods should be admitted at 45 per cent. as manufactured articles not otherwise provided for. Some of the witnesses testified that the jeweled hatpins and other millinery ornaments would be regarded in the trade as jewelry. Other witnesses, testifying for the importers, declared that in no sense would such millinery ornaments be regarded as jewelry by persons engaged in the trade.

CONFERENCE OF IMPORTERS.

Appraiser Wakeman Hears the Views of Cattle Hide Dealers.

In response to invitations sent out by United States Appraiser Wakeman, a few days ago, several representatives of firms engaged in the importation of cattle hides called at the Appraiser's office in Washington Street yesterday forenoon, and a conference regarding methods of importation ensued. These firms were represented: Flint, Eddy & Co., Oelrichs & Co., Munoz & Espuella, Charles Ahrenfeldt & Co., E. Steiger & Co., R. F. Cornwell, Watjen, Toel & Co., and Demarest & Co. Deputy Collector Couch was also present.

Appraiser Wakeman explained that he desired to simplify the examination and appraisement of imported cattle hides. In consequence of the necessity of breaking bales for the purpose of sending samples to the United States Appraisers' Stores much inconvenience has been caused some of the importers. On occasions where lots have been sold by the bale it has been found difficult to reassemble the hides promptly, and vexatious delays have followed. It is the local Appraiser's avowed desire to avoid such delays if possible. The suggestion has been made that all of the appraising of cattle hides could be done at the piers where the hides are unloaded. Such an arrangement, it is said, would cost the Government considerable extra money. Another suggestion advanced yesterday was that the work of examining and appraising cattle hides should be concentrated at certain wharves or specially designated depots.

There was an informal interchange of views at yesterday's conference, but nothing of a definite character was agreed upon. Appraiser Wakeman said that he had been able to ascertain the opinions and wishes of the cattle hide importers, and he hoped to be able to do something to meet their wishes before long.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.04
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.36¼
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.31¼
Flour, Minnesota patents	5.35
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	11.75
Cotton, middling	6 1-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05½
Sugar, granulated	.05⅛
Molasses, O. K. prime	.30
Beef, family	11.50
Beef hams	23.00
Tallow, prime	3 11-16
Pork, mess	9.75
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb.	.05½
Lard, prime	5.35
Butter, creamery, Western	.19

CHICAGO, March 23.—Flour dull; No. 3 Spring wheat, 96c; No. 2 red, $1.01½; No. 2 corn, 28⅜c; No. 2 yellow corn, 28⅜c; No. 2 oats, 25⅝c; No. 2 white, free on board, 29½@31c; No. 3 white, free on board, 28@29¼c; No. 2 rye, 49c; No. 2 barley, free on board, 34@42c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.17½; prime timothy seed, $2.85@$2.90; mess pork, per barrel, $9.70@$9.75; lard, per 100 lb., $5@$5.02½; short-rib sides, (loose,) $4.85@$5.10; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4⅞@5c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.25@$5.40; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.19½; sugars unchanged.

COTTON.

The market for cotton futures took a bearish turn, and, while speculation showed a decided improvement as to volume, it was in good part for the liquidation of old long accounts and selling on stop orders. The first call developed a barely steady feeling, with prices unchanged to 1 point higher. For a time the market was dull and uninteresting, prices sagging off 2@3 points under lack of interest. The bull crowd were encouraged to maintain a steady front by favorable accounts from the English market and reports of active and firm Southern spot markets. Later the bear element became aggressive, and with sensational rumors in circulation regarding the relations between this country and Spain, succeeded in dislodging several lines of long cotton. Late in the day shorts took profits to some extent, and at the close the market was very steady, with the net loss reduced to 4@6 points. Total sales, 150,500 bales.

Conaract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
March	5.86	5.86	5.80	5.81@5.82
April	5.88	5.88	5.80	5.81@5.82
May	5.91	5.91	5.84	5.85@5.86
June	5.90	5.92	5.85	5.86@5.87
July	5.93	5.94	5.88	5.89@5.90
August	5.97	5.97	5.90	5.92@5.93
September	5.95	5.95	5.91	5.91@5.92
October	5.95	5.95	5.90	5.91@5.92
November	5.94	5.94	5.90	5.91@5.92
December	5.97	5.97	5.91	5.92@5.93
January	6.00	6.00	6.00	5.94@5.95

Southern spot markets, middling: New Orleans, 5⅝c; Mobile, 5⅝c; Savannah, 5⅝c; Charleston, 5⅝c; Wilmington, 5⅞c; Norfolk, 5 13-16c; Baltimore, 6⅛c; Augusta, 5⅞c; St. Louis, 5 11-16c.

LIVERPOOL, March 23.—Middling uplands, 3 11-32d. December-January, 317½c; January-February, 317½c; [illegible] March-April, 317c; April-May, 317c; [illegible] June, 317½c; June-July, 317½c; July-[illegible] [illegible]; [illegible] October, 318c; October-November, 318c; November-December, 317½c.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
March	104	104	103	103
May	101½	101½	99 15-16	100
July	86⅝	86⅝	85 1-16	85⅛
Corn—				
May	34¼	34¼	33⅝	33⅝
July	35⅝	35⅝	34 15-16	35
Oats—				
May	..	..	..	30

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	106⅛	106¼	104	104¼
July	86	86⅛	84	84¼
Corn—				
March	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛
May	29⅛	29⅛	28⅝	28⅝
July	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛
Oats—				
March	..	..	..	25⅛
May	26⅛	26 5-16	25⅝	25⅝
July	23⅝	23⅝	22⅞	23⅛

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

Starting out with a moderate response to bull efforts based on fair steadiness abroad and reported reduction of Argentine surplus estimates to 20,000,000 bushels, the wheat market soon passed into bear control once more, and throughout the day was more or less weak, winding up in a somewhat demoralized condition respecting the late deliveries. These closed 1⅛@1⅝c net lower, with March and May ¼c below Tuesday night. The exceptional pressure in distant options was in the form of a bear attack, encouraged by absence of actual damage reports from the cold wave and predictions of warmer weather to follow. The near months were sustained partly by activity among exporters, resulting in sales of about 35 loads, mostly at outports. Cables were considerably higher, but aside from a slight effect upon prices at midday, had little influence on the general situation.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 23.—March, 96⅛c; May, 95⅛c; July, 92⅝c; No. 1 hard, 99⅛c; No. 1 Northern, 96⅛c.

MILWAUKEE, March 23.—No. 1 Northern, $1; No. 2 Northern, 98c; May, 99⅛c; July, 93⅛c.

DULUTH, March 23.—No. 1 Northern, 96⅝c; May, 98⅝c; July, 93⅛c.

Corn.

No. 2, 36¼c, free on board, afloat.

Oats.

No. 2, 31¼c; No. 3, 30¾c; No. 2 white, 32⅝c; No. 3 white, 32¼c; track mixed, 31@33c; track white, 33@39c.

Miscellaneous.

RYE—No. 2 Western, 58⅛c, free on board, afloat, near by; State rye, 55c, cost, insurance, and freight, track, and 58⅛@58½c, free on board, afloat. BARLEY—Feeding, 42c asked; 32¼@33c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo, opening navigation. SEEDS—Clover, fair, $4.50@$5; higher grades, $5.50@$6. Timothy seed, $3@$3.50.

Flour and Meal.

Spring patents, $5.20@$5.50; Winter straights, $4.50@$4.65; Winter patents, $4.90@$5.50; Spring clears, $4.35@$4.55; extra No. 1 Winter, $3.90@$4.10; extra No. 2 Winter, $3.70@$3.80; no grade, $1.50@$1.55. RYE FLOUR—$2.85@$3.25. CORNMEAL—Kiln-dried, $2.05@$2.15, as to brand. BAGMEAL—Fine white, 80c; fine yellow, 75@80c; coarse, 69@70c. FEED—40, 60, and 80 lb. Winter, in bulk, 75@85c; Spring bulk 70@75c; middling, bulk, 80@85c; rye feed, 62½@65c; city feed, 80@85c; hominy chop, 70c; buckwheat grain, 43½@44c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 23.—Flour—First Patents, $4.80@$5; second patents, $4.65@$4.75; first clears, $3.80@$4; second clears, $2.80@$3.

PROVISIONS.

Pork—Mess, $9.75@$10; family, $11@$11.50; short clear, $10.50@$12.50. Beef—Mess, $8.50@$9; family, $11.25@$11.75; packet, $10.25@$11; extra India mess, $15.50@$17. Beef Hams—$23. Dressed Hogs—Bacons, 5⅛c; 180 lb, 5⅝c; 160 lb, 5½@5⅝c; 140 lb, 5½@5⅝c; 120 lb, 5⅝c; pigs, 5⅝c. Cut Meats—Smoking bellies, 6¼c; 10 lb, 6c; 12 lb, 5⅞c; 14 lb, 5⅝@5¾c; pickled shoulders, 4⅝@4½c; pickled hams, 7½@7¾c; Western, green, 16 lb, 6⅝c; Western, S. P., 7c. Tallow—City, 3 11-16c; country, 3⅝@3¾c. Lard—$5.35, nominal; city lard, $5.20; refined, South America, $6.10; Continent, $5.60; Brazil, kegs, $7.25; compound, city, 4⅛@4¼c; Western, 4¼@4⅝c. Stearine—Oleo, 4⅝c; city lard, stearine, 6⅝c, nominal.

LIVERPOOL, March 23.—Close: Beef—Extra India mess, 68s 9d; prime mess, 58s 9d. Pork—Prime mess, fine Western, 51s 3d; prime mess, medium Western, 48s 9d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 32s 6d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 31s; short rib, 20 to 24 lb, 31s; long clear middles, 35 to 38 lb, 29s; 40 to 45 lb, 28s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 28s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 32s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 24s. Lard—Prime Western, 27s. Cheese—American finest white and colored, 38s. Tallow—Prime city, 20s 6d. Cottonseed oil—Liverpool, refined, 15s 3d.

COFFEE.

Weakness in the coffee market continues. News at hand yesterday morning from foreign markets was decidedly disappointing. In addition to this the local spot market was in a demoralized condition, ruling weak and nominal with liberal offerings on the basis of 5½c for invoice lots of No. 7 Rio. After opening barely steady at a decline of 5@10 points, the future list showed irregularity, and after further easing off 5 points, closed quiet at a net loss of 5 to 10 points.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
March	...	...	...	4.80@4.85
April	...	...	...	4.90@4.95
May	5.00	5.00	4.95	4.95@5.00
June	5.05	5.05	5.05	5.00@5.05
July	...	...	...	5.05@5.10
August	5.20	5.20	5.20	5.15@5.20
September	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.25@5.30
October	5.35	5.35	5.35	5.30@5.35
November	...	...	...	5.35@5.40
December	5.45	5.50	5.45	5.40@5.45
January	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.45@5.50
February	...	...	...	5.50@5.55

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos, good average, 8$050. Hamburg, ½ pfennig net decline; sales, 6,000 bags. Havre—¼f decline; total sales, 17,000 bags. January, 35.25; February, 35.50; March, 33.50; April, 33.75; May, 33.75; June, 33.75; July, 34; August, 34.25; September, 34.50; October, 34.50; November, 34.75; December, 35. Rio, No. 7, 7$825.

SUGAR.

Centrifugal, 4c; muscovado, 3½c; molasses sugar, 3¼c.

OILS.

Prime crude, 19½@20c; prime Summer yellow, 22½c asked; off Summer yellow, 22c, nominal; butter grades, 25@27c; prime white, 25@26c; prime Winter yellow, 27½@28½c; linseed, American raw, 41@42c; American boiled, 43@44c; Calcutta raw, 54c; lard oil, choice, 43@45c.

WOOL.

Current quotations of domestic wools, (scoured,) based on Wool Exchange official classification, are as follows: Texas—Fine, twelve months, 49@50c; fine medium, twelve months, 46@48c; medium, twelve months, 44@46c; coarse, twelve months, 40@43c; fine Spring, six to eight months, 45@46c; fine medium Spring, six to eight months, 44@45c; medium Spring, six to eight months, 43c; fine and fine medium Fall, six months, 40@42c; medium Fall, 38c. California—Northern Spring, free, eight to twelve months, 48@50c; Northern Spring, free, six to eight months, 45@47c; Southern, twelve months, 45@47c; Southern, six to eight months, 41@43c; Fall, free, 40@42c; Fall, defective, 36@38c. Oregon—Eastern No. 1, 49@50c; Eastern No. 2, 45@47c; Valley, No. 1, 46@47c; Valley No. 2, 43c; Valley No. 3, 40c. Territory Staple—Fine, 54@55c; fine medium, 52@53c; medium, 47@48c. Territory Ordinary—Fine, 50c; fine medium, 47@48c; medium, 42@43c.

METALS.

IRON—6.75@6.90c. COPPER—11.87½@12c; electrolytic, 11.75c; casting, 11.65c. TIN—14.35@14.40c. LEAD—3.72½@3.77½c. SPELTER—4.25@4.35c.

NAVAL STORES.

Tar, regulars, $1.65; oil, bbls, $3; pitch, $1.85; spirits turpentine, regulars and machines, 32½@33c; resin, common to good strained, $1.42½@$1.45; E, $1.50; F, $1.55; G, $1.67½; H, $1.77½; I, $1.85; K, $1.90; M, $1.95@$2; N, $2.05; WG, $2.15; WW, $2.35.

SAVANNAH, March 23.—Turpentine, 28½c. Resin—A B C D, $1.20@$1.30; E, $1.30; F, $1.35; G, $1.50; H I, $1.60; K, $1.60@$1.75; M, $1.70@$1.80; N, $1.75@$1.85; W G, $1.85; W W, $2@$2.10.

CHARLESTON, March 23.—Turpentine, nothing doing. Resin unchanged.

WILMINGTON, March 23.—Turpentine, 27@27½c. Resin, $1.25@$1.30.

LIVE STOCK.

BEEVES—Native steers, $4.50@$5.30; stags and oxen, $2.50@$4.50; bulls, $2.75@$4; dry cows, $1.50@$3.70; dressed beef, 7@8½c. CALVES—Veals, $4@$7.50; city-dressed veals, 8@11c. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, $3.50@$4.90; lambs, $5.75@$6.40; dressed mutton, 7@8c; dressed lambs, 8@9½c; country-dressed Spring lambs, $2.50@$6 each. HOGS—$4.20@$4.40.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Property at Monroe and Jefferson Streets Sold—Other Sales by Brokers and Auction Room Dealings.

John N. Golding has sold for E. H. Crampton to Mandelbaum & Lewine, for about $100,000, the five and six story factories on a plot 103.2 by 114.6, at the southeast corner of Jefferson and Monroe Streets. This property was announced for sale at auction a few weeks ago, but was withdrawn.

The Stevens Real Estate Company has sold for John Burch to Mrs. Hale the two five-story flats, 332 and 334 West Eighty-fifth Street, each 25 by 89 by 100, for $110,000. The buyer gives in part payment a country place at Avon, N. J.

It is reported that the buyer of the property at the northwest corner of Nineteenth Street and Fifth Avenue is William K. Everdell, representing B. H. Howells.

Heilner & Wolf have sold to a builder the plot northeast corner of Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, 100 by 100.

Layton & Rogers have sold for Albert Friedlander to P. A. Schindler a plot of lots on the east side of Twelfth Avenue, 50 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street.

Matthew J. Ward & Co. report that they have leased for Mrs. Emma F. Kirby the Beach View Hotel at East Moriches, L. I., for a term of years to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Rhode, former proprietors of the Hotel Pomeroy, Broadway and Fifty-ninth Street.

The Frank L. Fisher Company has sold for H. J. Erickson the five-story American basement Indiana limestone-front dwelling 253 West Ninety-third Street, 19 by 60 by 100; also, 257 West Ninety-third Street, five-story American basement Indiana limestone-front dwelling, 19 by 60 by 100, on private terms.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday Solomon De Walltearss sold, in foreclosure, to Francis S. Marsden, representing the defendants, for $112,271, the plot northeast corner of Riverside Drive and Eighty-ninth Street, runs east 174.10¾ by north 75.8½ by east 112 by north 58.6 by west to Riverside Drive by southwest 161.

Strong & Ireland sold, in foreclosure, to Morris Franklin, for $18,050, the four-story tenement, with store, 1,409 Avenue A, southwest corner of Seventy-eighth Street, 25 by 94.

Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Anthony E. Royce, for $1,000, the plot Railroad Avenue, east side, 200 feet south of Fletcher Street, 25 by 150.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway, unless otherwise specified:

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Samuel Strasbourger, referee, 515 Washington Street, east side, 227.5 feet north of Spring Street, 21.3 by 56.3 by 21.2 by 56.6, four-story brick building. Due on judgment, $3,361; subject to another mortgage for $7,000.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale, 226 West Tenth Street, south side, 114.6 feet west of Bleecker Street, 21.6 by 95, three-story brick dwelling, with extension.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale, 625 Greenwich Street, east side, 74.5 feet north of Leroy Street, 26.4 by 44, with rear lot 22 by 18.2, three-story brick dwelling.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Charles Putzel, referee, 223 Lewis Street, west side, 13.2 feet north of Seventh Street, 24.8 by 89.9 by 25 by 90.11, vacant. Due on judgment, $6,550.

By William Kennelly, assignee's sale, Charles C. Dickinson, assignee, 26 West Twenty-third Street, south side, 285 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 25 by 100, four-story stone front store; 12 East Fifty-seventh Street, south side, 225 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 25 by 120, four-story stone-front dwelling; 146 East Fifty-seventh Street, south side, 175 feet east of Lexington Avenue, 25 by 100, two and three-story brick building; all title and interest of Eugene M. Earle in the foregoing parcels.

By Thompson & Pryor, foreclosure sale, Dallas Flanagan, referee, 580 and 582 Third Avenue, west side, 22.7 feet north of Thirty-eighth Street, 27.11 and 29, respectively, by 95, two five-story brick tenements, with stores. Due on judgment, on 580, $33,658; on 582, $41,971.

By Thompson & Pryor, partition sale, Stuart F. Randolph, referee, 171 Bowery, east side, 120 feet south of Delancey Street, 23.5 by 125.4, four-story brick store, with one-story extension. Subject to mortgages for $14,000.

By John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, Theodore Sutro, referee, Jennings Street, south side, 126 feet west of the Southern Boulevard, 52 by 128, three two-story frame dwellings. Due on judgment, $6,658.

By John T. Boyd, public auction sale, One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, southeast corner of Kelly Street, two lots, 20.3 and 25, respectively, by 85.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., public auction sale, 168 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, south side, 96 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 20 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., public auction sale, 1,749 Bathgate Avenue, west side, 100 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, 50 by 120, three-story frame dwelling.

At the Mount Vernon Hotel, at 11 A. M., by Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Wilson Brown, Jr., referee, 37 lots at Mount Vernon, located on River, Monroe, and West Streets, Stevens, Fourth, Fifth, and Railroad Avenues.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Lexington Avenue, west side, 80 feet south of Seventieth Street, for a three-story brick office building, 20.5 by 20, the William S. Anderson Company of 1,248 Third Avenue, owner; S. B. Ogden & Co., architects; cost, $3,500.

Broadway, west side, 23 feet north of Ninth Street, for a five-story brick factory, with store, 23 by 96.4, Mary L. Vail, owner; Mowbray & Uffinger of 55 Liberty Street, architects; cost, $15,000.

No. 307 to 311 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, for a one-story brick chapel, 58.6 by 90, John T. Brady of 22 East Forty-second Street, owner; T. F. Houghton, architect; cost, $8,000.

Ninety-sixth Street, northwest corner of West End Avenue, for a five-story brick flat, 25.2 by 95, Thomas Maloney of 127 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, owner; Thorn & Wilson, architects; cost, $35,000.

Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth Streets, 150 feet west of Eleventh Avenue, for a one-story frame shed, 75 by 200.10, Hoagland & Robinson of 615 West Forty-ninth Street, owners; D. N. B. Sturgis, architect; cost, $500.

Vyse Street, east side, 75 feet north of Freeman Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21 by 48, Schwallenberg & Coryell of 1,175 Hoe Avenue, owners; John Schwallenberg, architect; cost, $3,500.

Alterations.

No. 34 West Twenty-second Street, to a five-story and attic brick office building, with stores; Jane E. Faitoute, owner; Pollard & Steinam, architects; cost, $9,000.

No. 1,889 Third Avenue, to a five-story brick tenement; J. J. Benzwig of 201 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, owner; J. Wolfgang, architect; cost, $800.

No. 201 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, to a three-story and basement brick dwelling; G. Sidenberg of 48 West Fifty-sixth Street, owner; Buchman & Deisler, architects; cost, $1,500.

Seventh Avenue, west side, extends from One Hundred and Twenty-fourth to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, to a six-story brick hotel; G. Sidenberg, owner; Buchman & Deisler, architects; cost, $2,500.

No. 8 East Sixty-third Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; J. H. Choate of 50 West Forty-seventh Street, owner; C. P. H. Gilbert, architect; cost, $21,000.

No. 303 Fifth Avenue, northeast corner of Thirty-first Street, to a four-story and basement brick and stone studio building, with stores; Mrs. E. H. Moir of 6 West Twentieth Street, owner; McKim, Mead & White, architects; cost, $30,000.

Nos. 6, 8, and 10 East Thirteenth Street, to a six-story brick storage house; The Butterick Publishing Company of 7 West Thirteenth Street, owner; L. C. Holden, architect; cost, $8,000.

No. 698 Courtlandt Avenue, to a two-story brick stable, Sophia Moebus of 609 East One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, owner; H. Horenburger, architect; cost, $1,500.

Westchester Turnpike, north side, 325 feet west of Unionport Road, to a two-story frame dwelling, Sarah E. Conway, owner; John De Hart, architect; cost, $400.

Franklin Avenue, east side, 240 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, to a two-story frame dwelling, George Stols of 1,324 Franklin Avenue, owner; C. Baxter & Son, architects; cost, $1,800.

No. 768 East One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, to a two-story frame dwelling, with store, Bertha Merkle, premises, owner; F. J. Miller of 3,488 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $600.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, March 23.

ALLEY running from Sullivan to Thompson St, sw s, 217.5 ft n e of Broome St, 0.9x22x0.2x22; David H. Van Name to F. C. Linde Company	Omitted.
AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 100.11 ft n of 100th St, 50x97.1x50x98.1; Thomas McC. Peters to Sally C. Peters	$50
BEDFORD ST, s e corner of Commerce St, [illegible]	1,000
COURTLANDT AV, n e corner of 156th St, 31.6x[illegible]; Elizabeth E. Crawford and others to Henry Linsmann	1
COURTLANDT AV, s e corner of 156th St, 31.6x[illegible]; Henry Linsmann and others to Louis Wirth	Exch.
DOWNING ST, s s, 164.3 ft w of Bedford St, 27.4x[illegible]; George H. Christman and wife to Samuel W. B. Smith	1
FORSYTH ST, 176, 25x100; Pratt A. Brown, referee, to John H. Burt	24,100
FOX AV, w s, 275 ft n of Jefferson Av, 50x100; Christian F. Keck to Carl Waltz and another	800
GRAND ST, s e corner of Attorney St, 50x100; Norfolk St, w s, 100.3 ft n of Grand St, 25x75; James M. Shaw and others to Isabel Wering and others, re-recorded	1
HALL AV, n e corner of Eclipse St, 151x200x119.11x202.6; Oliver H. Corsa to George B. Corsa	10
HALL AV, n e corner of Eclipse St, 151x200x119.11x202.6; George B. Corsa to New York Building Loan Banking Company	18,000
LAFAYETTE ST, centre line, n s, 151 ft w of Prospect Av, 50.5x101.3x—x113; Martin Kramer and another to Ludwig Tremmel and another	1,400
MARKET ST, 48, 25x87.7; Louis Frank and wife to Jacob Korn	1
MONROE ST, n w corner of Scammel St, 25x79.3; Gustave A. F. Seelig and wife to Anngeannette Seeley	1
MOUNT MORRIS AV, or Mount Morris Park West, n w corner of 120th St, 20.11x85; Annie T. O'Shea to Margaret Kilpatrick; Webster Av, e s, 279.11 ft n of 168th St, 14.11x15.1x irregular; Augusta M. de Peyster to Maria Hindenlang	1,500
PARK AV, s w corner of 94th St, 50.8x80; William H. C. Jackson to G. E. Crogan	1
ST. ANN'S AV, w s, 25 ft s of 136th St, 25x98; Louis Wirth to Henry Linsmann and another	Exch.
ST. ANN'S AV, w s, 50 ft s of 136th St, 25x98; Louis Wirth to John Mollenhauer, exchange and	1
THOMPSON ST, 35 and 37, n w s; Kate V. Gibson to F. C. Linde Company	Omitted.
THOMPSON ST, 29½, 31, 33; George F. Secor to F. C. Linde Company	1
THOMPSON ST, 35 and 37, n w s, 18.5x60 to alley; Thompson St, n w s, 149 ft s of Broome St, 1x60 to alley; Eliza West to Kate V. Gibson	1
17TH ST, s s, 95.6 ft e of Avenue A, 23.9x92; Elizabeth Biringer to Philip Klamp and another	8,850
17TH ST, n s, 400 ft w of 7th Av, 20x89.11x20.1x40; Hannah Wallach to Betta Bacharach	1
22D ST, s s, 195.10 ft e of 7th Av, 20.10x98.9; Maria L. Emmons and another to Francis R. Emmons	1
24TH ST, n s, 195.2 ft e of 3d Av, 68.4x98.8; Joseph D. Carroll to John B. Doerr	1
33D ST, s s, 200 ft e of 5th Av, 25x98.9; Ellen S. Chapin to Susan L. Smith, all title	1
33D ST, s s, 200 ft e of 5th Av, 25x98.9; Charles E. Mahony to Susan L. Smith	10
36TH ST, n s, 260 ft e of 2d Av, 25x98.9; Harriet L. Mohun to Samuel F. Barry	1
39TH ST, s s, 300 ft e of 10th Av, 25x98.9; Elizabeth Renz to Philip Hoffman	1
45TH ST, 411 West, 24x100.4; William F. Kip, referee, to Sarah V. Cadoo and another	9,200
53D ST, 39 West, 22x100.5; Fanny Woodleaf to Wesley H. Tilford	1,000
55TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of 11th Av, 324.10 ft to Hudson River, x—x184; 12th Av, n e corner of 55th St, 100.5x350x19x—x232; Zacharia Jaques and another to Wallace C. Andrews	1
56TH ST, n s, 92 ft e of Lexington Av, 19x100.5; Perez M. Stewart to Annie Randall	16,500
56TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of 9th Av, 50x100.5; Frank Dirlam and wife to Gustav F. Taussig	1
60TH ST, s s, 63.6 ft w of Lexington Av, 20.6x100; Rachel Heyman to William Caille, Jr.	1
87TH ST, 344 West, 20x100.8; Thomas J. Shanley to Sarah L. Shanley	100
89TH ST, s s, 147 ft e of West End Av, 15x100.8; Edward J. McGuire and wife to John Campbell	1
89TH ST, n s, 412 ft w of West End Av, 174.11x—x irregular; Francis S. Marden and wife to Elizabeth S. Clark	100
89TH ST, n s, 412 ft w of West End Av, 174.11x—x irregular; Andrew S. Hamersley, referee, to Francis Marden	112,271
89TH ST, n s, 412 ft w of West End Av, 174.11x—x irregular; Cyrus Clark and wife to Elizabeth S. Clark	1
100TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100.11; Arthur Gorsch and wife to Herman Wendt	1
101ST ST, 217 East, 25x100.11; John T. Duff and others to Kate Helriegel	13,100
114TH ST, 352 West, 25x100.10; Sarah Strykower to Israel Frankel	1
120TH ST, s s, 430 ft w of 5th Av, 30x100.11; Augustus H. Vanderpoel, referee, to R. J. Tracy	5,000
129TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Old Broadway, 82.1x100x irregular to 130th St; 130th St, s s, 101.1 ft e of Broadway, runs s 26.7x n e —x—; Thomas McC. Peters to Sally C. Peters	100
137TH ST, s s, 400 ft w of Lenox Av, 30x99.11; James V. Donovan to Catharine C. Corcoran	35,000
141ST ST, s s, 381.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 25x100; 143d St, n s, 381.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 28.6x73x10.6x25; 144th St, s s, 209.11 ft e of North 3d Av, 13.6x33.6x irregular; interior lot, 31.6 ft s of 144th St, being Lot 33, Block 8, map of Sections A and B, North New York; 144th St, s s, 289.4 ft e of North 3d Av, 70.7x34x25x100; North 3d Av, e s, 112 ft s of 145th St, 28x53.4x25.6x70.10; North 3d Av, s e corner of 145th St, 28x18.1x25x5.7; 145th St, s s, 45.6 ft e of North 3d Av, 7.6x25x3.10x25.4; 145th St, n s, 15.3 ft e of Old Boston Road, runs e 70x n 25x e 12.9x n 25x w 72.4 to avenue x551; 149th St, s s, 152.5 ft w of Cypress Av, 39x46.2x48.4x74.8; Mary R. Wright and others, executors, to George J. Gould	1
176TH ST, s s, 96.3 ft w of Worth St, 97.3x146.6x irregular; Virginia Williams to Carolina Wenninger	1
176TH ST, s s, 194.5 ft w of Worth St, 32.5x124.2x25x146.6; James D. Rogers to John R. Wenninger	1
185TH ST, n s, 229.9 ft e of 11th Av, 20.3x55.4x20.3x55.6; Louise H. Eaton to Mary A. Brinckerhoff	9,000

Recorded Leases.

ADRIAN, M. J., to Max Schlanger; 313 and 315 Canal St, 4 years	$7,800
BRODEK, Fredericka, to Michael Farrell; 332 9th Av, 5 years	1,600
DETMOLD, Ernst, to Simon Gluck and another; 146 West 17th St, 5 years	1,950
ECKOFF, Doris, and others to William Shedd; 106 Prince St, and 120 Greene St, 7 years ... $3,500,	3,800
EHIN, John, and others to Max J. Kinsky; 174 Ludlow St, 3 1-12 years	2,000
HALPIN, Della, executrix, to John Bergin; 10th Av, s e corner of 19th St, 5 years	2,000
HEALY, James B., to Carl Hildebrand; 1,055 Park Av, 5 years	600
HORN, Henry J., to Pauline Alexander; 132 Delancey St, 5 years	1,050
HURLBUT, Hannah M., to Max Lindemann; 3d Av, 2,452 and 2,450, 10 years	1,500
LEVY, Abraham, to Ary Flaks; 52 Rutgers St and 120 Monroe St, 5 years	840
MAYER, Frederick, to Oscar Eberhardt; 802 Washington St, 5 years	1,200
McGINTY, Joseph, to Daniel E. Gillen; 2d Av, 1,196, s e corner of 63d St, 9 years	1,000
ODELL, Mary J., to Samuel Busick; 5 Columbus Av, 4 years	900
PEARSALL, Samuel H., to Meta Frese; 509 East Houston St, 3 years	1,000
PRICE, Lena, to Louis Zasuly; 175 Ludlow St, 3 5-12 years	2,025
RIEPER, Henry, and another to Adam Trabold; 301 West 121st St, 4 1-3 years.. $1,200 to	1,500
SCHNEIDER, Thomas, to Joseph Mariamson; Union Av, n w corner of 156th St, 5 years	540
SEELIG, Ann J., to William Griffin; 223 Monroe St, 1 year	720
STEELE, Rosalie M., and others, executors and trustees, to Adolph Prince; Clinton St, 112, 6¼ years ... $1,000,	1,500
TOCH, Henry M., and another to A. E. Pratt & Co.; 85 Bowery, 4 2-12 years ... $3,600,	3,900
WYNKOOP, Henrietta, to William T. Stohlmann and another; 2d Av, 54.6 ft s of 2d St, 25x100, 12 years	700
ZASULY, Louis, to George E. Moore; 175 Ludlow St, 3 years	720

Recorded Mortgages.

ANDREWS, Wallace C., to Zachariah Jacques and another; n s of 55th St, 250 ft w of 11th Av, extends to high-water mark, Hudson River, &c.; 12th Av, n e corner of 55th St, installments	$85,000
BACHARACH, Babetta, to Mary H. Haldane; n s of 17th St, 400 ft w of 7th Av, 3 years	2,000
BARNES, Mary, to Isadore Peritz; n s of 19th St, 350 ft w of 7th Av, ½ part, demand	300
BELLINGER, William H., to Joseph M. Strong and another; n s of 118th St, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 1 year	4,000
BURT, John H., to George H. Byrd; 176 Forsyth St, 3 years	25,000
CADOO, Sarah V. and John, to the Franklin Savings Bank; 411 West 45th St, 1 year	4,500
CAILLE, William, Jr., to Rachel Heyman; s s of 60th St, 63.6 ft w of Lexington Av, 3 years	2,000
CORCORAN, Catherine C., to The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; s s of 137th St, 400 ft w of 6th Av, 2 years	12,000
CORCORAN, Catherine C., to James N. Donvan; s s of 137th St, 400 ft w of 6th Av, 5 years	8,000
CORSA, George B., to Oliver H. Corsa; n e corner of Hull Av and Eclipse St, to Decatur Av, 3 years	10,000
COSTELLO, Mary A., to John F. Steeves; s w corner of Valentine Av and Suburban St, 3 months	3,000
EDWARDS, Richard, to George Ringler & Co.; n w corner of 7th Av and 26th St, demand	4,500
FOSTER, Finley M., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 341 West 29th St, 3 years	8,500
GILLEN, Daniel E., to Joseph McGinty; 1,196 2d Av, leasehold, demand	4,500
HAUSCHILD, John P., to the Bowery Savings Bank; 112 Centre St and 16 and 18 Franklin St, 5 years	27,000
HAUSCHILD, John P., to the Bowery Savings Bank; 116 Centre St, 5 years	18,000
HENDERSON, James, to Jennie P. Stuart; s w corner of Lexington Av and 119th St, demand	4,000
HILLIER, Emma and Henry E., to Celia M. Schell; s s of 85th St, 250 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year	500
JOHNSON, Emma, to William F. Vause; 519 3d Av, demand	5,000
KAHN, Leopold, to The Germania Life Insurance Company; n w corner of 7th Av and 137th St, 3 years	145,000
KLAMP, John and Philip, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 50s East 17th St, 3 years	6,000
[illegible] 3 years	[illegible]
LAKE, William H., to the City Trust Safe Deposit and Surety Company of Philadelphia; n s of 166th St, 450 ft w of Home Av, s s of Van Courtland Park Av, 75 ft n of Railroad St, [illegible]	5,500
MARDEN, Francis S., to The Mutual Life Insurance Company; Riverside Drive, or Av, n e corner of 89th St, 1 year	105,000
McGUIRE, Ann and Thomas J., to Elizabeth M. Anderson; 969 St. Nicholas Av, 5 years	20,000
McGUIRE, Ann and Thomas J., to Elizabeth M. Anderson; 966 St. Nicholas Av, 5 years	26,000
MOLLENHAUER, John, to Louis Wirth; w s of St. Ann's Av, 50 ft s of 136th St, 3 years	1,000
MUHLKER, Henry, to Julia S. Bryant; w s of Lenox Av, 74.11 ft n of 127th St, 1 year	5,000
NASH, Catharine, to John W. Sterling, trustee; s s of 81st St, 261 ft e of Columbus Av, 1 year	2,000
NEWCOMBE, Annie, to James M. Hanley; 438 West 51st St, 1 year	1,000
PROVOST, Stephen B., and wife to Henry E. Klugh; Lots 856 and 857, map of 370 lots of the McGraw estate, Van Nest Station, 3 years	360
PUNCHARD, George, to Francis H. Leggett; 3 Charles St, 1 year	3,200
RABENSTEIN, Frederick, Jr., to Hinda Schwarz; n w corner of 2d Av and 108th St, 1 year	1,000
REILLY, Philip F., to James Everard; n e corner of Avenue C and 9th St, demand	21,000
SHANLEY, Mary, to Thomas H. Borden; 226 East 51st St, demand	4,000
SHANLEY, Thomas J., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 344 West 87th St, 3 years	20,000
SHEAHAN, Cornelius F., to the American Association for the Relief of Respectable Aged and Indigent Females of the City of New York; n s of 32d St, 298.2 ft w of 9th Av, 5 years	8,500
SIMMONS, Thomas O., and wife to Emily Momberger; s s of Hoe Av, 179.2 ft s of Home St, 3 years	3,000
SMITH, Sarah, to Charles Jackson; 44 Henry St, demand	3,000
THE FIRST UNION PRESBYTERIAN Church of New York to The Teachers' Mutual Benefit Association of New York; n e corner of Lexington Av and 86th St, 3 years	3,000
TIEMANN, Horatio, and wife to John Rooney and another; w s of 3d Av, at n e corner of land of James Valentine, runs s w 19.6x w irregular, 3 years	2,600
WATERBURY, Selleck A., to the Harlem Savings Bank; w s of Union Av, 89.7 ft s of Home St, 1 year	4,500
WENNINGER, John P., to Anna L. Moore; s s of 176th St, 194.6 ft w of Worth St, old lines, 1 year	4,000
WILMERDING, Caroline M., to the Washington Trust Company; s s of 77th St, 295 ft e of 5th Av, 3 years	40,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BRAKER, Henry J., to Albert J. Wise	$1,000
BUNKER, Washington A., to John J. Gordon	5,000
CORCORAN, Catharine, to the Equitable Life Assurance Society	12,000
EISNER, Anna, to Henry Gottgetreu	Nom.
GREENWOOD, Richard B., to James W. Green	1,000
HAMILTON TRUST COMPANY to German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company	84,500
JOHNSTON, William F., to East River Mill and Lumber Company, (two assignments)	Nom.
KEMPNER, Elias, to the New York Security and Trust Company	83,000
KOCH, Andrew, to James Everard	3,000
McGINTY, Joseph, to William L. Flanagan, as managing Director	Nom.
MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York	21,052
O'CALLAGHAN, Thomas, to Edmund Coffin	10,000
PENFIELD, Thomas D., to Warren E. Sammis	420
POWELL, Sarah H., to Frances H. Macy, trustee, &c.	18,000
RANSOM, Rastus S., trustee, to George B. Ashley	2,950
ROSENBERG, Charles, to Emanuel Katz	5,000
ROTHSCHILD, Henry, to Thomas Brady and another	2,550
STRAUSS, Simon N., to Leopold Senn	Nom.
STRONG, Joseph M., and another to Albert J. Wise	4,000
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to the Atlantic Trust Company, guardian, &c.	30,000
UNION TRUST COMPANY to New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox, and Tilden Foundations, (two assignments)	68,000

Mechanics' Liens.

HENRY ST, 44; John W. Rapp against Sarah Smith, owner; M. Robinson, contractor	100
MONROE ST, 261; George Schillinger & Co. against Harris Goldberg, owner; Hastings & Gleason, contractors	100
NORFOLK ST, 149 to 155; John and Joseph Ruff against Louis Lese, owner; John Kehoe, owner and contractor	5,800
NORFOLK ST, 149 to 155; David J. Cohen against John Kehoe, owner and contractor	745
STANTON ST, 97; Bornstein Brothers against Joseph Eichner, owner; D. Rosenblum, contractor	25
11TH ST, 64 and 66 East; William H. Schmohl against Amund Johnsen, owner and contractor	3,427
159TH ST, s s, 257 ft e of Boulevard, 75x100; The Union Granite Company against Anna T. Dale, owner; Charles Hensle, contractor	231

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS,
Chapter 418, Laws of 1897.

CLINTON ST, 226; Isidore Jackson, with Hyman Adelstein and Abraham Avrutine, (seven payments)	12,000
CLINTON ST, 228; Isidore Jackson, with Hyman Adelstein and Abraham Avrutine, (six payments)	10,000
PARK AV, w s, 50.6 ft n of 116th St, 100.9x90; Ronald K. Brown and another, trustees, with Nicholas D. Kendall and others, (eight payments)	48,000
6TH ST, 739 to 741; Isidore Jackson, with Simon Jacobs, (twelve payments)	15,000

Lis Pendens.

CENTRE ST, 88 and 90; Robert C. and Harriet C. Peters against Rebecca H. Queen and others, (partition;) attorney, B. Yates.

EDGECOMB AV, s e corner of 139th St, 18.11x85; Edgecomb Av, e s, 36.11 ft s of 139th St, 36x85; Edgecomb Av, e s, 18.11 ft n of 138th St, 36x85; Edgecomb Av, e s, 90.11 ft n of 138th St, 18x85; 138th St, n s, 85 ft e of Edgecomb Av, 17.6x99.11; 138th St, n s, 190 ft e of Edgecomb Av, 35x99.11; the Germania Life Insurance Company against Jane M. Hamilton and others, (foreclosure of 9 mortgages;) attorneys, Shipman, Larocque & Choate.

8TH AV, n e corner of 154th St, 150x100; Florence A. Alker against Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. H. Alker.

19TH ST, n s, 344.6 ft w of 2d Av, 20x92; Angelina S. Macy against Alfred C. Carpenter and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, W. B. and G. F. Chamberlain.

72D ST, n w corner of Lexington Av, 30x100.2; John McCarron against Sarah Levenson, (foreclosure of mechanics' lien;) attorney, C. B. Augustine.

114TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Lenox Av, 31.6x100.11; Orrin D. Person against Emilio Vigna and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Phillips & Avery.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

The Chief Justice announced that the court would take a recess from March 28 to April 11.

425—Josephine C. Drake et al., executors, &c., plaintiffs in error, vs. Daniel H. Kochersperger, County Treasurer; 463—Elizabeth E. Sawyer et al., executors, &c., plaintiffs in error, vs. Daniel H. Kochersperger, County Treasurer, &c., and 464—Jessie Norton Torrence Magown, appellant, vs. Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, executor, &c., et al.—Leave granted to file and submit copy of opinion of Supreme Court of Missouri in case of Conley's executor, &c., vs. Switzler, Judge, &c., on motion of William D. Guthrie for the plaintiffs in error and appellant.

157—Henry C. King, plaintiff in error, vs. M. B. Mullins et al.—Argument continued by Maynard F. Stiles for the plaintiff in error, by Z. T. Vinson and Holmes Conrad for the defendants in error, and concluded by Maynard F. Stiles for the plaintiff in error.

86—George Schollenberger, plaintiff in error, vs. the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; 87—George E. Paul, plaintiff in error, vs. the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; 88—J. Otis Paul, plaintiff in error, vs. the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and 17—Clarence E. Collins, plaintiff in error, vs. the State of New Hampshire.—Argument commenced by William D. Guthrie for the plaintiffs in error.

Call for to-day: 86, (and 87,) 88, (and 17,) 141, 496, (and 431.)

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

To-day's calendar: 405, 306, 364, 355, 408, 441, 450, and 1203.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Barrett, Rumsey, Patterson, and McLaughlin, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

87—McClure vs. Central Trust Co.
71—Knapp vs. Knapp.
93—Kenney vs. Rhinelander.
97—Solomon vs. Continental Fire Ins. Co.
99—Richards vs. Washburn.
101—Murphy vs. Leggett.
102—Hales vs. Seamen's Bank for Savings.
103—De La Piechardiere vs. Ropes.
108—Brugher vs. Buchtrukirch.
109—Melcher vs. Kreiser.
110—King vs. Ross.
111—Sachers vs. Am. Lithographing Co.
112—Garvey vs. Union Trust Co.
114—Standard Fashion Co. vs. Siegel-Cooper Co.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Cohen, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—N. Y. Life Ins. Co. vs. Kiernan.
2—Richard vs. Richard.
3—Trahan vs. Trahan.
4—Close vs. Kjelgaard.
5—Derby Lumber Co. vs. Hopkins.
6—Hall vs. Cordier.
7—Sherry vs. Lee.
8—Franklin Sav. Bank vs. Watson.
9—In re Smith.
10—Feder vs. Vreeland.
11—Kaufman vs. Kaufman.
12—Stones vs. Moran.
13—Jenkins vs. Warren.
14—Donnelly vs. McArdle.
15—Weisenstein vs. Thomas.
16—In re Stritch.
17—Teist vs. Belmont.
18—Stevens vs. Stanfield.
19—Hall vs. Simpson.
20—Linch vs. Rhoads.
21—Squyer vs. T. E. Ward & Co.
22—Well vs. Brandenstein.
23—Smith vs. Fisher.
24—Kauffel & Esser Co. vs. Investment Corp.
25—Hazard vs. Hazard, Hazard & Co.
26—Taylor vs. Wright.
27—Dayton vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
[illegible]
30—Con. Nat. Bank vs. Myers.
31—Tracy vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
32—Goodwin vs. Coddington.
33—Blood vs. Barnard.
34—Wendt vs. same.
35—Brandel vs. Man. Ry. Co.
36—Colgan vs. same.
37—Wendt vs. same.
38—Erzer vs. same.
39—Gutwillig vs. Seward.
40—Anger vs. Herter.
41—Polacsek vs. Dunn.
42—In re Daly.
43—People, &c., vs. McEvoy.
44—Same vs. Armstrong.
45—Oakley vs. Oakley.
46—Brewer vs. Press Pub. Co.
47—Union Associated Press vs. Press Pub. Co.
48—Mutual Life Ins. Co. vs. Bailey.
49—Spiegel vs. Zoccolo.
50—Schlossheimer vs. Fry.
51—Shirmer vs. Crosin.
52—Henry vs. Salisbury.
[illegible]
53—Schlesinger vs. Pierce.
54—People, &c., vs. Bichm.
56—Bell vs. Miller.
57—People, &c., vs. Reilly.
58—Neufeld vs. Schlesinger.
59—Wallach vs. Rosenthal.
60—Lambert vs. Abbott.
61—Henry vs. Sheridan.
62—Feigel vs. Feigel.
63—Williams vs. Wunder.
64—W. A. Gaines & Co. vs. Simon.
65—In re Hund.
66—Layman vs. John Anderson Co.
67—Weiss vs. Jenkins.
68—Hooper vs. Frank.
69—Rabinowitz vs. Rabinowitz.
70—Donnelly vs. McArdle.
71—Spencer vs. Tingley.
72—People, &c., vs. Hackett.
73—Brennan vs. Hoyt.
74—Hammerschmitt vs. Second Av. R. R. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Kellogg, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

Motions.
1—Wright vs. Weisel.
2—Weil vs. Weil.
3—N. J. Construction Co. vs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
4—Rose vs. Durant.
5—In re Grand Boulevard and Concourse.
6—Fay vs. Mulholland.
Demurrer.
691—Rose vs. Durant.
Preferred cause.
6442—Allcot vs. Weller.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day Calendar to be called in Part IV. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.

6113—Grams vs. Weddenen.
6057—Levy vs. Passavant.
6345—Kline vs. Bank of State of New York.
6342—McMahon vs. Smith.
6348—Graziadio vs. Graziadio.
6354—Greenfield vs. McKahary.
6376—Stelzer vs. Stelzer.
5670—Weller vs. Broughton.
6253—Cassel vs. Weisblatt.
6281—Nau vs. Nau.
6298—O'Connell vs. Reeves.
6309—H. Huber Co. vs. Muller.
6333—Wahle vs. McKahary.
6340—Manuel vs. Muller.
6343—Koppel vs. Hohn.
5835—McCardell vs. Jonasson.
5836—Milliken vs. Hills.
4455—Boakowitz vs. Farley.
5411—Rothenbach vs. Rothenbach.
5824—Loeb vs. Cohen.

Highest number reached in regular call, 6410.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Hiscock, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Werner, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions to be sent from Special Term, Part I. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Preferred Causes.

14533—Nicholson vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
15269—Walch vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
13189—Horn vs. Dry D'k, &c., R. R. Co.
14921—Hyam vs. City of New York.
15300—Rosenzweig vs. N. Y. Veal & Mutton Co.
15351—Buderus vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
14698—Moses vs. Hatch.
14454—Ferris vs. Baird.
15175—Israel vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R. Co.
15350—Kleiner vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
15231—Masters vs. Rosenblum.
15068—Klein vs. German Odd Fellows' Home.
15234—Read Fertilizer Co. vs. Wells.
14773—Testera vs. Tamsen.
9987—Wannemaker vs. Nelle.
15122—Manhattan Shoe Co. vs. Bell.
13628—Heffernan vs. A. Barber's Sons.
14589—Maxwell vs. Schmidt.
15060—Calahan vs. The Mayor, &c.
14829—Singer vs. Geiger.
9045—MacKnight Flintic Stone Co. vs. The Mayor, &c.
13912—Webb vs. Roosevelt.
14495—Gaynor vs. Tucker.
15291—Snow, Church & Co. vs. Patterson.
13964—Wagner vs. Grunhut.
7001—Kovaes vs. Blumenfeld.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be called in Part III. room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts III., IV., V., and VI. for trial.

351—Spero vs. German Exchange Bank.
336—Same vs. Bowery Nat. Bank.
342—Same vs. Nassau Bank.
347—Same vs. Nat. Butchers & Drov. Bank.
4415—Muldoon vs. Honig.
8487—Cosgrove vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
7964—Fleck vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
2542—Blum vs. Langfeld.
6290—Shellabarger Mill & Elevator Co. vs. Bunker.
8360—Linden vs. Levy.
9104—Britt vs. Niagara Fire Ins. Co.
5582—Borella vs. Meyer.
7452—Gallagher vs. Cunningham.
8088—Jacobs vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.

Highest number reached in regular call, 10388.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be sent from Part VII. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts VII., VIII., IX., X., and XI. for trial.

8303—Dann vs. Wormser.
8885—McDonald vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
6940—Traynor vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
8956—Bells Asbestos Co. vs. H. W. Johns Mfg. Co.
9993—Dieckman vs. Petschke.
10009—Homan vs. Michael.
7709—Snead vs. Bonnall.
6549—Kerby vs. Mayer.
8667—Rochester Brewing Co. vs. Shields.
7984—Nash vs. Quackenbush.
9105—Alcorn vs. Morning Journal Assn.
8381—Steele vs. Eureka Safe & Lock Co.
10075—Barnes vs. Robinson.
10078—Wilson vs. Wightman.
10159—Rieke vs. McNamara.
10349—Foley vs. Golden.
9725—Orlamuendo vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
Inquest.
10198—Danenhauer vs. Robinson.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Davy, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Contested wills:
1300—Joseph Richardson (No. 1.)
1301—Same (No. 2.)
Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.
Ernest Ringer.
Gustav Jerquis.
Mary E. S. de Ramas.
Mary Considine.
Francis M. Harris.
Anna E. Parker.
Jane A. Sherwood.
At 2 P. M.
Charles H. Byrne.
Daniel L. Dowd.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in Surrogate's Court, Trial Term, ground floor, in County Court House. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Schuchman, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held on first floor of Brownstone Building (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

3388½—O'Keefe vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
484—R. M. Gilmour Mfg Co. vs. Stettler.
356—Martocci vs. Fasanell.
357—Same vs. same.
4575—Inge vs. Pohle.
725—Horowitz vs. Kayton.
203—H. Koehler & Co. vs. Keenan.
644—Burb vs. Gerarty.
26—Devine vs. Courtney.
27—Same vs. same.
28—Same vs. same.
90—Dattelbaum vs. Rabiner.
82—Frank vs. same.
22—Courtney vs. Devine.
23—Same vs. same.
928—Spillane vs. Eastmans Co.
931—Gallagher vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
934—Goodman vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
935—Clary vs. Tripler.
1059—Quigley vs. Easton Amboy R. R. Co.
1060—Goodman vs. Kaiser.
1061—Chatham Nat. Bank vs. Rand.
1062—Rochonowitz vs. Congregation G. C., &c.
1063—Burgraff vs. Rich.
1064—Sellman vs. Conway.
1065—Wyckoff vs. Jacob.
1066—Follmer vs. Scott.
1067—Barker vs. Man. Ry. Co.
1068—Klein vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1069—Riley vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Olcott J.—Held in Brownstone Building (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10:00 A. M. Case on.

3610½—Dennison vs. Musgrave.
258—Scheuer vs. Jacob.
353—Benedict vs. Rockwell.
330—Bach vs. Moonellis.
325—Eagan vs. Kirk.
758—Lee vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
796—Lubliner vs. Raphael.
841—Koehler vs. Mullen.
702—Nat. Needle Co. vs. Dubro.
994—Coleman vs. Central Trust Co.
916—Schlessinger vs. Levin.
983—Hamburger vs. Freifeld.
968—Rochemowitz vs. Fischer.
993—Toher vs. Steinhard.
1054—Daab vs. Horscher.
843—Well vs. Sweeney.
699—Behrman vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
4665—Matthews vs. Gottschalk.
316—Hass vs. Luey.
951—Rieger vs. Lyons.
959—Atwater vs. Morrison.
241—Meyer vs. Dahlman.
3276—Sheridan vs. Borschardt.
1070—McGrath vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1071—Leber vs. Stoves.
1072—Levinson vs. Jarmulowsky.
1073—Spanga vs. Sollinger.
1074—Universal Fashion Co. vs. Hess.
1075—Taylor vs. Storm.
1076—Levi vs. Godfrey.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—O'Dwyer, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be [illegible]

4417—Hirsch vs. Virgo.
4418—Lewis vs. Van Horne.
4460—Simon & Amend vs. Mahler.
3002—Lyle vs. Metz.
4297—Goodhart vs. Rochester Brewing Co.
4102—Frank vs. Fuchs.
4592—Gruber vs. Du Mahaut.
4224—Witte vs. Nathalie Anthracite Coal Co.
4372—Dubiner vs. Washington Glass Mfg. Co.
4641—Mosso vs. Brentini.
[illegible] vs. O'Neill.
3008—Loew vs. Gammons.
3062—Over vs. Foote & Thorne Glass Co.
4465—H. Koehler & Co. vs. Deitch.
4462—Prince vs. Slotneck.
4342—Sanborn vs. Am. Export Coal Co.
4404—Jordan vs. H. H. Hazen Co.
4048—Manges vs. Stumpf.
3612—Hafner vs. Kirby.

Equity and non-jury cases.

262—Hoffman vs. Schott.
264—Hellemeier vs. Sentell.
265—Mackenzie vs. Weckmann.
266—Strassburg vs. Independent Order, &c.
267—Jewell vs. Skelly.
268—Hennessey vs. Joss.
269—Engesser vs. Ehrlich.
270—Fox vs. Tytes.
271—Same vs. Brockner.
272—George V. Cresson Co. vs. Judson.
273—Kafka vs. Met. Storage & W. Co.
274—Bell vs. Christ.
275—Padula vs. Connor.
276—Peterson vs. Goodman.
277—Pucci & J. Altieri Co. vs. Piser.
278—East vs. Gray.
279—Luonzo vs. Blumenthal.
280—Sukin vs. Byk.
281—Lamowitz vs. Sullivan.
282—Devlin vs. Hartog.
283—Cooper vs. Monsky.
284—Unklowitz vs. Davis.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1076.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Cowing, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McClelland, Gordon, and McCann for the People.

1—William Wright.
2—Frank A. Coghill.
3—Charles Walsh.
4—William Kane.
5—John G. Jenkins.
6—Isaac Tittlebaum.
7—Dora Nellis, alias Blakely.
8—David Kessler.
9—Samuel Gruhn.
10—Charles Royatzos.
11—John Reilly.
12—Christian Ohlschlager.
13—Jacob Kuntz.
14—Liberto Cepolla.
15—Joseph Earnest.
16—James Ames.
17—Henry Woodley.
18—Jacob Levy.
Morris Levy.
Pleadings.
1—Thomas Walsh.
2—Joseph Byrnes.
3—John Daly.
4—Thomas Kelly.
5—John Corcoran.
Frank Fox.
Thomas Wheeler.
6—Annie Charlton.
Maggie Cummings.
7—David Ralston.
8—Edward Sullivan.
9—Maud Wendell.
10—James Rogers.
William May.
11—Giowanni Baldi.
12—John Little.
13—Esther Townsbend.
14—John Eppler.
15—Gustave Gerdes.
16—Henry Meyer.
17—Gottlob Moffler.
18—Frederick Roeder.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Fitzgerald, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Hennessy for the People.

1—John J. Kennedy.
2—William Devlin.
James Tracy.
3—Charles W. Waldman.
4—Charles McCarthy.
5—John Keane.
6—William Brown.
Frank Carroll.
7—John Barry.
George Swan.
8—James Boyle.
9—Patrick Connelly.
10—Joseph J. Degnan.
11—John Kelly.
12—Frederick Fishel.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Goff, R. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh and Herrman for the People.

1—Joseph Murray.
George Smith.
2—Salvatore Garramone.
Peter Martocci.
3—Solomon Druckman.
4—Joseph Marsat.
5—Adam Leech.
6—Frank Ganns.
7—John W. Curtis.
8—Philip Kaplan.
9—Samuel Drosetzky.
10—Simon Buttner.
11—Frank Kopp.
12—Moritz Goldstein.
13—Max J. Adler.
14—Marx Eisenberg.
15—Simon Greenberg.
16—Sam Wencher.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Osborn and Byrne for the People.

1—William A. Belwood.
2—John McGrath.
3—John De Baptist.
4—Robert Ahern.
5—Louis Berman.
6—Luther Craig.
7—Bernard Columbus.
8—Louis Schmidt.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Cohen, J.—Bassett vs. Wells—Pratt A. Brown. Philadelphia Trust Safe Deposit and Insurance Company vs. Kelly—Ernest Hall. Lawrence vs. Sweeting—Eugene H. Pomeroy. New York Life Insurance Company vs. Kiernan, (nine cases)—Horace Secor, Jr. Matter of Barclay Street Refrigerating Warehouse Company—Charles C. Leeds. Baker vs. Hirshfield—Otto I. Wise. Hahn vs. Langenzen—Samuel Beardsley.

SUPREME COURT—Pryor, J.—Bohmet vs. Lawrence—Norman T. M. Melliss. McCabe vs. Crane—Obed H. Sanderson.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Cohen, J.—Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association vs. Arthur L. Meyers—William H. Taubert. William H. Esser vs. Bernhard Schaeffer, (four cases)—Arthur C. Searles.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Judicial Department—William W. Goodrich, P. J.; Edgar M. Cullen, Willard Bartlett, Edward W. Hatch, and John Woodward, JJ.—Day calendar.

Enumerated.
154—Hunt vs. Patten.
90—Duffy vs. Bevine.
170—Brown vs. Dennison.
66—McFadden vs. Morning Journal.
155½—Picker vs. Fitzelle.
126—Whitney vs. Order of Golden Cross.
167—Lewis vs. Long Island R. R.
187—Koenig vs. Bloomgarten.
76—Porter vs. Thom.
61—Farrell vs. B. H. R. R.
162—Jenkins vs. B. H. R. R.
144—Lanzer & Stone Co. vs. Mulvihill.
150—Banks vs. B. H. R. R.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term Trials—Day Calendar—Van Wyck, Augustus, J.

320—Jensen vs. Jensen.
212—Winter vs. Dowes.
310—Whalen vs. Hall.
169—Lasagna vs. Lasagna.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—Part I.—Garretson, J. Part II.—Gaynor, J. Part III.—Maddox, J. Part IV.—Hirschberg, J. Part V.—Keogh, J.

2412—Knoop vs. Nassau R. R.
253—Kalfner vs. B'way Ferry & Met. Av. R. R.
2644—Rippe vs. Met. St. R. R.
2205—Linehan vs. Coney Island & Brooklyn R. R.
5143—Katen vs. Katen et al.
2117—Keim vs. Nassau R. R.
2775—O'Mara vs. Colyer Brothers' Lighterage.
1882—McKnight vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
1018—Conselyea vs. Sheffield.
2553—Woodcock vs. Adler Veneer Seat Co.
1988—Needham Piano Co. vs. Downes.
1300—Weiderhold vs. Hannerman.
4080—Bradford vs. Self.
2757—Smith vs. Smith et al.
2318—Feeney vs. Nassau R. R.
1752—Story vs. Reid et al.
2824—Black vs. Van Brunt et al.
2834—Studley vs. Rothschild.
2198—Robertson vs. Abraham et al.
4981—Lynch vs. Nassau R. R.
2615—Anderson vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
2548—Milliken vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
2803—Midford vs. Kaun.
2804—Du Puy vs. Kaun.
2805—Powell vs. Kaun.
2806—Sandon vs. same.
1184—Gleeson vs. South B'klyn R. R. & Term. Co.
2849—Staiger vs. Well.
2852—Leary vs. Prudential Insurance Co.
2853—Long Island Brewery vs. Scholl.
2854—McElhinney vs. Frank et al.
2861—Casso vs. Nassau R. R.
2862—Tobin vs. Nassau R. R.
2864—Freeman vs. B'kl'n Heights R. R.
2867—Callahan vs. Royal Plantation Co.
2868—Stemmerman vs. Nassau R. R.
2869—Same vs. same.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be held for the day. Causes will not be set down for days upon the call:

2657—O'Flaherty vs. Nassau R. R.
2724—Preuss vs. Dietz.
2014—Scharpegger vs. Strohmyer et al.
2871—McLean vs. Burke.
2872—O'Hara vs. Conway.
2873—Devine vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
2875—White vs. Rynus.
2876—Flatbush Gas Co. vs. Lott.
2879—Pittenger vs. Southern Tier Masonic Association.
2880—Francis vs. City of Brooklyn et al.
2881—Houghtlan vs. Sherman.
2883—Sullivan vs. Armstrong.
2884—Ciaramella vs. Nassau R. R.
2885—Napier vs. City of Brooklyn.
2886—Merrick vs. B'klyn Wharf Co.
2887—Purcell vs. Platt, as President, &c.
2888—Hyde, rec'r, &c., vs. Murray.
2890—Flack vs. City of Brooklyn et al.
2891—Frost vs. Erie R. R.
2892—Volpert vs. Gorman.
2893—Holland vs. George et al.
2894—Horn vs. B'klyn, Queens Co. & Sub. R. R.
2895—Kelly vs. McIlhargy.
2897—Dolan vs. 3d Av. R. R.
2898—Frederick vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
2899—Same vs. same.
2901—Bloomingdale vs. Hewitt et al.
2902—Gerber vs. Bill.
2903—Same vs. same.
2904—Slattery vs. Haas.
2905—Shellhammer vs. 3d Av. R. R.
2906—Leoul vs. Blake.
2907—Schwartze vs. Abell.
2909—Plaut vs. Lippman.
2910—Danenberg & Coles vs. Mulhearn.
2911—Randolph vs. Ryan.
2914—Roth vs. Meyer.
2915—Moguin vs. Bennett.

Highest number reached on regular call, 2915.

COUNTY COURT—Civil Calendar—Hurd, J.—Room 7, County Court House.

Inquests.
453—W. A. Northridge vs. John T. Wheeler.
157—William Maley vs. B'klyn Heights R. R. Co.
451—Michael O. Deay vs. Oscar L. Schwencke.
61—Adolph Himmelreich vs. Nassau Elec. R. R. Co.
449—Frank Corolisso vs. Nassau Elec. R. R. Co.
452—Martin Prendergast vs. Nassau Elec. R. R. Co.
461—Isabella Carr vs. Nassau Elec. R. R. Co.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal Calendar—Aspinall, J.

Patrick Carney, grand larceny; Mary Thiem, abortion; Samuel Tatarsky, Emma Alfarno, and Lawrence Alfarno, grand larceny; John Griffin, burglary.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.

The wills of Elizabeth Haslach and Auretia J. Deering.

The accounting of Alice M. La Grove, Stephen Losee, John Fox, Samuel E. Howard, N. E. Palmer, Cornelia Weeks, Mary T. Kelley, Edward Savage, Ellen McCormick et al., Bridget Merrigan, Eckford Webb, Esther Parks, Henry J. Sharman, and James Sample.

The guardianship of Adolph Norden.

The administration of Barbara Renz and Mary E. Clark.

No contested calendar until Monday.

Found Guilty of Conspiracy.

NEWARK, N. J., March 23.—Justice of the Peace Henry Bosset and Special Officer Lewis White, who were jointly tried on a charge of conspiracy, were to-day convicted as charged, but the jury recommended them to the mercy of the Court. The verdict was arrived at after a long deliberation, the jury having been out from early yesterday afternoon until to-day. They will be sentenced to-morrow.

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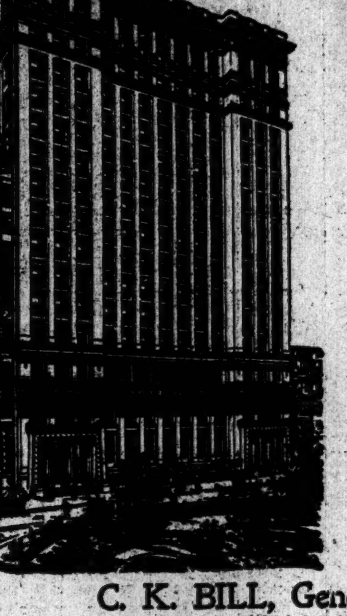

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STEAM HEAT,
FILTERED ICE WATER,
BICYCLE ROOM,
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1 NASSAU ST.,
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ENTIRE FLOOR, 25x75.
Will divide to suit.
WINDOWS ON ALL SIDES.
The most desirably situated and complete office building in this section.
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FOR RENT.
THE MENDELSSOHN ROOMS,
108 West 55th St., for a term of years; dancing hall, 48x53; small hall, 25x31; living apartment and dressing rooms on second floor. Apply JAMES R. HAY, 7 Wall St.

Choice Broadway ground floor suite of offices for Broker at low rent.
70 BROADWAY AND 15 NEW ST.,
directly opposite N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Also a few single offices.
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

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A few cheap, desirable offices to let for jewelers, &c., with elevator and steam heat. Rents, $250 up.
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

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A.— CORONADO, A.—
new fire-proof building, corner Park Av. and 81st; one apartment left; seven sunny, desirable rooms; bath; rent moderate; electric light, elevator service; fuel for cooking included in rent. Owner, on premises.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

The Caledonian American Insurance Company will enter Pennsylvania.

The Millers' National of Chicago has been licensed to write fire insurance in Massachusetts.

Insurance Commissioner Campbell of Michigan has relicensed the Union League, Preferred Masonic Accident, and the Columbia League of Detroit.

The Bayerische Hypotheken and Wechsel Bank of Munich, which is making active preparations to enter New York State as a reinsurance company, will enter the Tariff Association.

A conference of the local marine underwriters will be held to-day at 11 A. M. to consider the most advisable methods of dealing with the general situation, especially in regard to insurance charges.

The order for the appointment of a receiver for the Life Insurance Clearing Company of St. Paul, Minn., which was secured by Insurance Commissioner Dearth of that State on the 17th inst., is returnable on Saturday, the 26th inst.

A bill was introduced at Albany yesterday incorporating the Security Insurance Company, which has been organized with $5,000,000 capital to transact a surety business. The incorporators are Thomas E. Murray, T. P. Meehan, E. L. Conant, H. L. Scheurman, Thomas Kelly, and Charles Tracey.

The Massachusetts Supreme Court has been asked by the receivers of the Bay State Beneficiary Association to decide whether they should allow disability claims. Claims of this character have already been filed to the extent of $150,000. The death claims against the company exceed $400,000.

The Directors of the Insurance Clerks' Mutual Benefit Association will meet to-day to elect officers for the coming year. The Directors of the association, who were elected last Saturday, were announced yesterday as follows: Harold Herrick, William Wood, William R. Ecker, and William H. Seward.

The Joint Committee of the Tariff Association (fire underwriters) met yesterday and discussed the effect of the recent suspension of rates upon fire-proof buildings. The general impression of the committee seems to be that the action was taken to demonstrate the probable effect upon insurance capital in the event of the suspension of rates upon risks of every description.

The International Registry Company, which was recently organized with $250,000 capital to do a registry business in Great Britain, Canada, and the United States, has closed a contract with the Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation for special accident and disease policies, to be issued with the former's identification outfits throughout Great Britain and Canada. The Great Eastern Casualty Indemnity Company has secured the United States contract.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. William W. Gibson, Ordnance Department, will proceed to the works of the Otis Steel Company, Cleveland, Ohio, on official business pertaining to the manufacture of ordnance.

Changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Department.—Capt. Robert J. Gibson, Assistant Surgeon, is relieved from duty at Fort Thomas, Ky., and will report to the commanding officer at Fort Meade, S. D., for duty at that post.

Major Louis W. Crampton, surgeon, will be relieved from duty at Fort Meade, S. D., upon the arrival there of Capt. Gibson, and will report to the commanding officer of Fort McHenry, Md., for duty at that post to relieve Major Charles K. Winne, surgeon.

Capt. Guy Howard, Assistant Quartermaster, will transfer his present duties to the Quartermasters at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., and then proceed without delay to Atlanta, Ga., and report to the commanding General, Department of the Gulf, for assignment to duty as assistant to the Chief Quartermaster of that department.

First Lieut. James M. Kennedy, assistant surgeon, in addition to his duty as surgeon at Fort Washington, Md., will attend the sick of the battery at Sheridan Point, Va.

Major Henry McElderry, surgeon, now at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., will proceed to Hot Springs, Ark., and report to the commanding officer of the Army and Navy General Hospital for treatment therein.

The extension of leave of absence on surgeon's certificate of disability granted Capt. John McA. Webster, Twenty-second Infantry, Sept. 25, 1897, is still further extended three months on surgeon's certificate of disability.

Capt. Herbert J. Slocum, Seventh Cavalry, is detailed as a member of the examining board appointed to meet at Fort Myer, Va., vice Capt. Edgar Z. Steever, Third Cavalry, who is hereby relieved.

First Lieut. Harry A. Leonhaeuser, Twenty-fifth Infantry, will report to Capt. John B. Kerr, Sixth Cavalry, President of the examining board appointed to meet at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., at such time as he may be required by the board, for examination as to his fitness for promotion.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Marblehead arrived at Key West March 21.

Puritan sailed from Norfolk to Newport News March 22.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

TO LEASE, ELEVENTH AVENUE CORNER, near 23d St. Ferry, four lots; if long lease will build for good tenant. Apply to
JAMES L. LIBBY & SON,
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PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, APRIL 7TH, 1898,
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TRUSTEES' SALE,
BY ORDER OF CHARLES C. GOODRICH AND WILLIAM H. LANGLEY, TRUSTEES OF THE ESTATE OF WILLIAM C. LANGLEY, DECEASED,
591 BUILDING LOTS
ON
3d, 4th, 5th and 6th Avenues,
61st, 62d, 63d and 64th Streets,
30TH WARD,
BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.
70 PER CENT. MAY REMAIN ON MORTGAGE AT 4½ PER CENT., OR 60 PER CENT. MAY REMAIN AT 4 PER CENT. FOR 3 OR 5 YEARS, WITH PRIVILEGE OF PAYING OFF. TITLES GUARANTEED BY THE TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST CO. FREE OF CHARGE TO EACH PURCHASER.
For book-maps, terms, and particulars apply to J. F. ABRAMS & SON, Esqs., cor. 3d Av. and 49th St., Brooklyn, or to DUNNING & FOWLER, Esqs., Attorneys, 67 Wall St., and at the Auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway, N. Y. City.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON
TUESDAY, APRIL 5, 1898,
At 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
Absolute Sale, Without Reserve,
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HUNTINGTON TRACT,
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65 per cent. may remain on mortgage for 1 or 3 years, at 5 per cent. Interest. Titles guaranteed free of charge to each purchaser, by
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FOR SALE.—A home on the Hudson at Rhinebeck, N. Y. A beautiful river and mountain view. Ten minutes' walk from railroad depots and steamboat landing. House, stables, and tenant house on lot of about one and a half acres. Price to an immediate purchaser, $6,500. Same property cost between $9,000 and $10,000 a few years ago. Address MARTIN HEERMANCE, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

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Large furnished house with water, gas, stable, and garden; about 10 acres of land, fine large trees and lawn; 10 minutes from Riverdale Railroad station; about 30 minutes to Grand Central Depot.
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CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid; will be disengaged the 1st of April; has six years' best city reference. S. A. G., 990 6th Av.

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COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By respectable Protestant; good cook and laundress; no objections to country with family for Summer; best city reference; no cards. 319 East 32d St.

COOK.—By a competent young woman; will take full charge of kitchen. Ring Sceiel's bell, 328 West 52d St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a woman to cook, wash, and iron by the day or month. C. N., 650 3d Av.

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COOK, &c.—As cook and housemaid, or kitchenmaid; wages, $30; personal city reference. Box 218, 130 Clinton Place.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as cook; first-class; good city reference. A., Box 280, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By an excellent cook; willing to do coarse washing; six years' city reference; city, or country preferred. 219 West 32d St.

COOK.—By a French cook; wages, $40; or to go by day; best city reference. 127 West 33d St.

COOK.—By a young Swedish woman; is a first-class cook; good reference. 137 East 31st St.

COOK.—A first class cook wants situation; city references. 116 West 21st St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By first-class cutter and fitter, formerly with Mrs. Laforcade, 5th Av., more customers; private families, $2 day. Louise Gauthier, 1,227 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—By a competent dressmaker; would like a few more customers by day at greatly reduced prices; McDowell system. Mrs. Taylor, 77 East 119th St.

DRESSMAKER.—French; $4 to $6; cutting, basting, 50c. Glove fitting. Mme. Roome, 133 West 16th St.

DRESSMAKER. — By experienced cutter and fitter; home or out by day. Campbell, 175 East 77th St.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORKER.—By a respectable girl to do housework for a small family of three or four; is willing and obliging; clean and neat in habits, and good tempered. 338 West 40th St.; ring Kinne's bell.

HOUSEWORKER.—By a middle-aged woman to do housework in a small family. 441 East 18th St.

Lady's Maids.

MAID.—By competent North German, Protestant, as maid to growing children; good seamstress; wages, $18 to $20. N. B., Sutton Place, Christian Home, near 59th St.

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LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable Protestant woman as laundress in a private family; no objection to country; good city reference. 309 East 38th St., Burnes's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in a private family; would go to the country; personal reference; wages, $25. 416 West 50th St., [illegible] bell.

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Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Nurses.

NURSE and SEAMSTRESS.—By a child's nurse or seamstress, or for grown children; by a refined woman in a Christian family; would live in the country; home more than high wages; two years' reference. 146 East 123d St., third bell, west.

NURSE.—By a competent person as infant's nurse; understands bringing child up on bottle; capable of taking full charge; best references. 75 East 120th St.

NURSE.—By a thoroughly competent infant's nurse to take entire charge and bottle feed; best city references. 225 East 29th St., Mulrooney's bell.

NURSE.—By middle-aged German; thoroughly understands care of growing or young children; good plain sewer; will make herself useful. 304 East 88th St., dressmaker.

NURSE.—Will assist with chamberwork. McLaughlin, 562 Lexington Av.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS. — By a thoroughly competent seamstress; does finishing on dresses, repairing, alterations, and also all kinds of family sewing. Hood, 257 West 42d St.

Washing.

WASH, &c.—By respectable woman to wash, iron, or clean; reference. 119 East 53d St., rear house. Mrs. Murphy.

Miscellaneous.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Eight years' experience in mercantile house; educated, refined young woman; thoroughly competent; best references. Remington Machine, Box 199 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER and VALET.—By French butler and valet; tall; sober; first-class in all branches; New York or country; highest city and European references. Rochet, 325 West 40th St.

BUTLER.—Willing to be generally useful; middle aged single man; honest, sober, faithful; first-class references; country or city. M. L., 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER.—Thoroughly experienced every respect; willing, obliging; excellent references; last employer seen. Butler, Box 372, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER and VALET.—By Swiss; thoroughly competent; excellent references. B., 207 East 45th St.

BUTLER or VALET.—By well-trained Englishman; highest references; last employer can be seen. H. H., 302 West 70th St.

BUTLER.—Gentleman wishes to recommend his butler and valet as first-class in every respect. 63 West 36th St.

BUTLER.—English; three years' personal character; single; age, 30. T., Box 316, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER and VALET.—English; tall; thoroughly competent; first-class references; just disengaged. Ray, Box 342, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—Thoroughly competent; best references; town or country. Butler, Box 197, Times Office.

BUTLER.—By an experienced butler; first-class city references. Butler, 554 3d Av.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Single; Protestant; careful driver; willing to be generally useful; care furnace, mow lawn; can milk; wages moderate. S. L. B., 1,242 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—First-class; disengaged on account of death; reference from three of the best families in New York. Hay, 43 East 50th St.

COACHMAN or USEFUL MAN.—Four years' experience; reference. 252 West 10th St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—Married; small family; thoroughly understands care of gentleman's place; greenhouses, vegetables, fruits, and shrubbery; fourteen years in present place. M. K., care Alexis McConnell, 546 5th Av.

GARDENER.—Protestant; married; small family; age, 35; thoroughly understands the growing of plants, shrubs; good florist; cows, poultry; best American reference. J. B. B., Box 124 Times Office.

Miscellaneous.

A MIDDLE-AGED MAN, 30 YEARS' REFERENCE, desires a position, city or country, to care for horse, cow, or kitchen garden. J. Horan, care of S. Matthews, 201 St. Ann's Av.

FARMER and GARDENER.—By German-American, to take charge of gentleman's place; understands farming and gardening in all its branches; also greenhouse and laying out and gardening new place; married; no family; five years' best reference from last employer. J. B., Box 176, Irvington-on-Hudson, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN OF 24; five years with present employer; desires situation with chance of advancement. Advancement, Box 197 Times Office.

THE TRADES.

PAINTER.—To do painting, decorating, paper hanging, &c.; owners, agents, private, &c.; best city references; first-class work; reasonable; paper hanging, 25 cents a roll; easy terms. Jacoby, 1,334 3d Av.; telephone 393-79th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A young man of enterprise and ability to solicit advertisements for a leading New York paper. S., Box 101 Times Office.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

PLUNKETT, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN PLUNKETT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, to wit, at the office of her attorney, Francis T. Garrettson, No. 26 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of September, 1897. MARY ANN LARKIN, Executrix. FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Attorney for Executrix, 26 Broad Street, New York City. s30-1aw6mTh

POPE, JENNIE BROOKFIELD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JENNIE BROOKFIELD POPE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of William Henry Haldane, No. 52 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 18th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of January, 1898. CHARLES F. POPE, Administrator. WILLIAM HENRY HALDANE, Attorney for Administrator, 52 William Street, New York City. ja6-1aw6mTh.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

TALLMAN, DANIEL S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DANIEL S. TALLMAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Hatch & Foote, No. 18 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of November next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of November, 1897. CHARLES T. AUSTIN, EDWIN S. NEWTON, Executors. WILLIAM D. VEEDER, Attorney for Executors, 375 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. n11-1aw6mTh

BRIARLY, GEORGE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE BRIARLY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Ennever & Trautmann, No. 132 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of March, next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of September, 1897. EDWARD WILLIS, Executor. ENNEVER & TRAUTMANN, Attorneys for Executor, 132 Nassau St., New York City. s23-1aw6mTh

CROW, MARGARET.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET CROW, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 150 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 23d day of September next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of March, 1898. JAMES CROW, Administrator. SHAW, BALDWIN & STOTESBURY, Attorneys for Administrator, 150 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh17-1aw6mTh.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

REFEREES' NOTICES.

LEWIS STREET.—New York Supreme Court, City and County of New York.—HENRY STEERS, plaintiff, against JOHN E. HOFFMIRE and others, defendants.

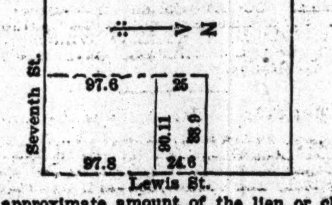
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 24th day of February, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on Thursday, the 24th day of March, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that piece or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Eleventh Ward of the City of New York, commencing at a point on the westerly line of Lewis Street, distant ninety-seven feet eight inches northerly from the northwesterly corner of Lewis and Seventh Streets, thence running southerly along said westerly line of Lewis Street twenty-four feet six inches, thence westerly in a line parallel with Seventh Street to a point in the easterly line which bounds a lot (now or lately belonging to Samuel A. Fanshaw) in the rear of the lot hereby conveyed; thence northerly along said easterly line of said adjoining lot to a point distant ninety-seven feet six inches northerly from said northerly line of Seventh Street, thence easterly in a line parallel with Seventh Street to the westerly line of Lewis Street at the point or place of beginning, and known as Number Two Hundred and Twenty-three (223) Lewis Street, said lot being twenty-four feet six inches in width in front, and twenty-five feet wide in the rear, and eighty-eight feet nine inches in depth on the northerly side, and ninety feet eleven inches in depth on the southerly side, and being the same premises described in a deed dated April 18, 1866, made by Joseph M. Price and James Rowe, executors, &c., to said John E. Hoffmire, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York in Liber 964 of Conveyances, Page 510, on the 18th day of June, 1866.—Dated New York, February 26, 1898.

CHARLES PUTZEL, Referee.

G. S. P. STILLMAN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 115 Broadway, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the premises above described:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge for which the above property is to be sold is $6,308, with interest from February 5th, 1898. The unpaid taxes are approximately $475.

CHARLES PUTZEL, Referee.

m1-2aw8wT&F&m24

WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—GILBERT M. SPEIR, plaintiff, against CHARLES RUSSELL et al., defendants.

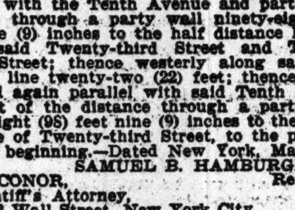
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 11th day of March, 1898, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Tuesday, the 5th day of April, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Thompson & Pryor, auctioneers, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the 16th Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Twenty-third Street, distant forty-six (46) feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Tenth Avenue with the southerly line of Twenty-third Street; running thence easterly along the said southerly line of Twenty-third Street twenty-two (22) feet; thence southerly and parallel with the Tenth Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches to the half distance line between said Twenty-third Street and Twenty-second Street; thence westerly along said half distance line twenty-two (22) feet; thence northerly and again parallel with said Tenth Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall, ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches to the southerly side of Twenty-third Street, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, March 11, 1898.

SAMUEL B. HAMBURGER, Referee.

J. C. O'CONOR,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
62 Wall Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing sale:



The approximate amount of the prior mortgage upon the premises, with interest, is $18,765.

The approximate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $2,266.69, and of taxes and assessments and water rates is $262.50.

SAMUEL B. HAMBURGER, Referee.

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CLOTHIER
OM TAILOR

A custom tailor, doing business in Ithaca, N. Y., relates the interesting case of a sister of his who had catarrh in the head and of the stomach for ten years, and had changed her place of residence a number of times trying and hoping to get rid of it. She had tried some of the best doctors, but without any help, until finally her brother sent her some Ripans Tabules. They benefited her from the first. She has taken six boxes of them in all, and is now entirely cured.

[illegible]

REFEREES' NOTICES.

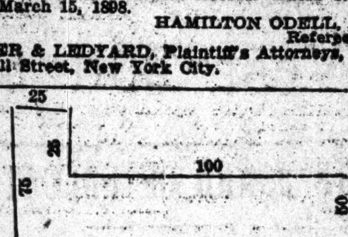
SUPREME COURT.—County of New York.—NATHALIE E. BAYLIES, plaintiff, against SCHUYLER VAN CORTLANDT HAMILTON and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 11th day of March, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, by John N. Golding, auctioneer, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on the 12th day of April, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in the City, County, and State of New York, and which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly line of Broadway with the northerly line of Spring Street, and running thence westerly along the northerly line of Spring Street one hundred and twenty-five feet; thence northerly and parallel, or nearly so, with the westerly line of Broadway, seventy-five feet; thence easterly and parallel, or nearly so, with Spring Street twenty-five feet; thence southerly, parallel, or nearly so, with the westerly line of Broadway twenty-five feet; thence easterly, parallel, or nearly so, with the northerly line of Spring Street one hundred feet to the westerly line of Broadway, and thence southerly along the same fifty feet to the point or place of beginning, and the appurtenances, be the said distances and dimensions more or less, with the buildings thereon erected.—Dated New York, March 15, 1898.

HAMILTON ODELL, Referee.

CARTER & LEDYARD, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 54 Wall Street, New York City.



The premises are to be sold subject to the unexpired term of a lease for the term of 15 years and 7 months from October 1st, 1888.

There are two mortgages which are liens upon undivided interests in the above-described premises, and which are to be satisfied out of the proceeds of sale.

Upon one of these mortgages there is due the sum of ten thousand dollars and accrued interest from November 3d, 1897, at the rate of five per centum per annum.

Upon the other of these mortgages there is due the sum of fifty thousand dollars and accrued interest from November 1st, 1897, at the rate of five per centum per annum.

There are unpaid taxes on a portion of said property as follows: For the year 1896, $4,280, and for the year 1897, $4,410, with interest on each of said sums. The premises will be sold free from the lien of these taxes.

HAMILTON ODELL, Referee.

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SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New York.—GEORGE H. BYRD, plaintiff, against SAMUEL W. B. SMITH and others, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 9th day of March, 1898, I, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 31st day of March, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Thompson & Pryor, auctioneers, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

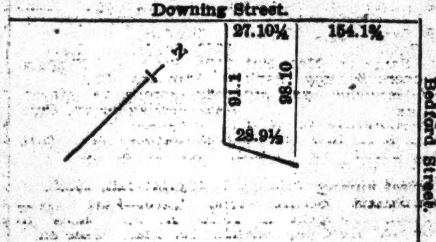
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Downing Street, distant one hundred and fifty-four feet (154 ft.) one and three-quarter inches (1¾ ins.) westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Downing Street with the westerly side of Bedford Street; running thence southerly and parallel with Bedford Street, ninety-eight feet ten inches, (98 ft. 10 ins.;) thence westerly twenty-eight feet nine and one-half inches, (28 ft. 9½ ins.;) thence northerly and parallel with Bedford Street, ninety-one feet one inch (91 ft. 1 in.) to the southerly side of Downing Street, and thence easterly along the same twenty-seven feet ten and one-quarter inches (27 ft. 10¼ ins.) to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less. The westerly wall of said premises being a party wall.—Dated New York, March 9, 1898.

THOMAS C. KINNEY, Referee.

HARRISON & BYRD, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 59 Wall Street, New York.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale, and the street number is 44 Downing Street:



The approximate amount of plaintiff's lien upon the premises with interest, costs, and disbursements is $27,658 74-100, and of taxes and assessments and water rents to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $875.00.

THOMAS C. KINNEY, Referee.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—J. HERBERT CARPENTER and another, Trustees, &c., plaintiffs, against JAMES T. BARRY and others, defendants.—Action No. 1.

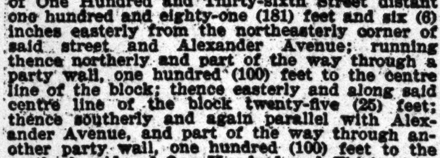
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 21st day of March, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 15th day of April, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned, and described therein as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point in the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street distant one hundred and eighty-one (181) feet and six (6) inches easterly from the northeasterly corner of said street and Alexander Avenue; running thence northerly and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred (100) feet to the centre line of the block; thence easterly and along said centre line of the block twenty-five (25) feet; thence southerly and again parallel with Alexander Avenue, and part of the way through another party wall, one hundred (100) feet to the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street; and thence westerly along the same, twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, March 22d, 1898.

ELBERT CRANDALL, Referee.

W. B. & G. F. CHAMBERLIN, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 31 Nassau Street, New York.

The following is a diagram of the premises described in the foregoing notice of sale, and known as No. 597 East 136th Street:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the property is to be sold, inclusive of costs and allowance, is $14,971.49, with interest thereon from March 11th, 1898. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, with interest to the date fixed for sale is $260.00.

ELBERT CRANDALL, Referee.

W. B. & G. F. CHAMBERLIN, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 31 Nassau Street, New York.

mh24-2aw3wTh&S&ap13&15.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—J. HERBERT CARPENTER and another, trustees, &c., plaintiffs, against JAMES T. BARRY and others, defendants.—Action No. 2.

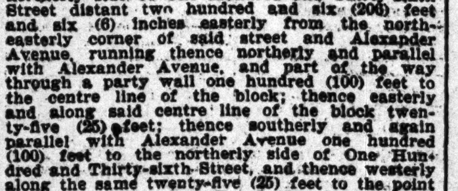
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 21st day of March, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 15th day of April, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and described therein as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point in the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street distant two hundred and six (206) feet and six (6) inches easterly from the northeasterly corner of said street and Alexander Avenue, running thence northerly and parallel with Alexander Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall one hundred (100) feet to the centre line of the block; thence easterly and along said centre line of the block twenty-five (25) feet; thence southerly and again parallel with Alexander Avenue one hundred (100) feet to the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, and thence westerly along the same twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, March 22d, 1898.

ELBERT CRANDALL, Referee.

W. B. & G. F. CHAMBERLIN, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 31 Nassau Street, New York.

The following is a diagram of the premises described in the foregoing notice of sale, and known as No. 599 East 136th Street:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the property is to be sold, inclusive of costs and allowance, is $15,189.49, with interest thereon from March 11th, 1898. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, with interest to the date fixed for sale, is $260.00.

ELBERT CRANDALL, Referee.

W. B. & G. F. CHAMBERLIN, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 31 Nassau Street, New York.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

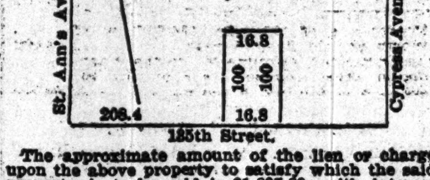
SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—[illegible], plaintiff, against AUGUSTA A. BRUNJES and JOHN EDMONDS, defendants.—Notice is hereby given that pursuant to a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action and bearing date the 10th day of March, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in the said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the County of New York, in the City of New York, on the fifth day of April, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon on that day by Thompson & Pryor, auctioneers, the mortgaged premises in the said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situated, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, (formerly in the Town of Morrisania, County of Westchester, and State of New York,) and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, distant two hundred and eight feet and four (4) inches easterly from the northeasterly corner of said One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street and St. Ann's Avenue; running thence northwardly, parallel with St. Ann's Avenue and partly through the centre of a party wall one hundred feet; thence eastwardly, parallel with said One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, sixteen feet, eight inches; thence southwardly, parallel with St. Ann's Avenue, one hundred feet to the northerly side of said One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, and thence westwardly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street sixteen feet eight inches to the point or place of beginning. Being the same premises conveyed to said Augusta A. Brunjes by John Entwistle and Lucy E. Entwistle, his wife, by deed bearing date the 12th day of November, 1891, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York on the 12th day of November, 1891, at 2 o'clock 38 minutes P. M., in Block Series, (Conveyances,) Section 10, Lib. 3, Page 49, and indexed under Block Number 2,548 on the land map of the City of New York.—Dated March 11th, 1898.

QUINCY WARD BOESE, Referee.

LEMUEL SKIDMORE, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 44 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, which is known by the street number 561 East 135th Street:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge upon the above property to satisfy which the said property is to be sold is $1,897.89, with interest thereon as to the sum of $1,742.50 from the 28th day of February, 1898, and as to the sum of $155.39, the balance of said amount, from the 10th day of March, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. And the approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, or other liens upon the said property, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or which are to be paid by the referee is $95.

The said premises are sold subject to a first mortgage to secure the principal sum of $3,500, with interest from December 15th, 1897, at the rate of five per cent. per annum.

QUINCY WARD BOESE, Referee.

LEMUEL SKIDMORE, Plaintiff's Attorney.

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE WEINY PHILLIPS CO.

Notice is hereby given that THE WEINY PHILLIPS COMPANY, a domestic corporation having its principal business office in the City of New York, County of New York, and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 13th day of April, 1898, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to Electric Novelty Company.—Dated, New York, February 23d, 1898.

THE WEINY PHILLIPS CO.
By PRESTON J. HURLBURT,
President.

F24-1aw6wTh

SURROGATE NOTICES.

SCHMITT, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY SCHMITT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Simpson & Werner, No. 15 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of April next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of October, 1897. JOHN WEBER, JACOB E. McMICHAEL, Executors. SIMPSON & WERNER, Attorneys for Executors, 15 Wall Street, N. Y. o21-1aw6mTh

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

Cook's Vacation Tours

TO EUROPE.

S. S. Ems	April 2	54 days	$385
S. S. Werra	April 28	54 days	385
S. S. Ems	May 14	52 days	355
S. S. Kaiser Wilhelm II.	June 4	52 days	350
S. S. Kaiser Wilhelm II.	June 4	69 days	485
S. S. Ems	June 18	63 days	445
S. S. Maasdam	July 2	31 days	205
S. S. Mohawk	July 2	45 days	245
S. S. Berlin	July 2	34 days	250
S. S. Berlin	July 2	48 days	345
S. S. Werra	July 2	59 days	400
S. S. Mohawk	July 2	66 days	410
S. S. Servia	July 5	59 days	430

Independent tickets for individual travelers—railroad and steamship—everywhere—at lowest rates.

☞ Excursion to World's Sunday School Convention from Boston by S. S. Canada, June 30.

Japan Parties, June 18, Aug. 23. Palestine, Sept. 24. Round-the-World, Sept. 12, Oct. 11.

THOS. COOK & SON, 261 & 1225 B'way.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Germanic, Mar. 30, Noon	Germanic, Apr. 27, Noon
Teutonic, April 6, Noon	Teutonic, May 4, Noon
Britannic, Apr. 13, Noon	Britannic, May 11, noon.
Majestic, Apr. 20, Noon	Majestic, May 18, noon

The new WHITE STAR LINE Cargo and Livestock Twin Screw steamer "CYMRIC," 12,552 tons, having very superior accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers, will sail from New York Tuesday, May 17, June 21, and July 26, according to tide. No Second Cabin or Steerage.—Rates $60 and upwards.

For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE, Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE,

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.

Campania, Mch. 26, 8 AM	Etruria, April 16, 10 AM
Umbria, April 2, 10 AM	Campania, Apr. 23, 8AM
Lucania, April 9, 8 AM	Aurania, Apr. 26, 10 AM

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE

FOR ROTTERDAM AND AMSTERDAM, VIA BOULOGNE-SUR-MER.

S. S. Edam .... Saturday, March 26, 10 A. M.
S. S. Werkendam ....Saturday, April 2, 10 A. M.

Moderate prices, great comfort, superior accommodations. Apply for handbook and terms to Gen. Pass. Agency, 39 Broadway, New York.

FRENCH LINE

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE

DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS (FRANCE.)

Sailing at 10 A. M. as follows:

From Pier No. 42, North River, foot Morton St.

La Bourgogne..March 30	La Navarre.....April 23
La Bretagne.....April 9	La Normandie...April 30
La Gascogne....April 16	La Bourgogne.....May 7

Gen. Ag'cy for U. S. and Can., 3 Bowling Green, N. Y.

Direct LONDON Service.

Wilsons & Furness-Leyland Line, Ld.

Victoria..........Apl. 2	Alexandra........Apl. 16
Boadicea.........Apl. 9	Winifreda.........Apl. 23

New 10,000-ton modern steamers. Superior accommodation for saloon passengers. Elegant music. Smoking and dining saloons.

SANDERSON & SON, Agents, 22 Broadway.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF STEAMERS. NEW YORK—LONDON—WEEKLY.

Sailing from Pier 39 N. R., foot of West Houston St.

MOBILE .... March 26

For freight and passage apply to NEW YORK SHIPPING CO., General Agents, Washington Building, 1 Broadway, New York.

EUROPE HOLY LAND, ROUND THE WORLD. Monthly Excursions to Europe, etc. Gazette and programmes free.

F. C. Clark, 111 Broadway, N. Y.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.

From San Francisco to Shanghai, Yokohama, Hongkong:

BELGIC, via Honolulu .... April 2, 1 P. M.
PERU, via Honolulu .... April 12, 1 P. M.
CITY RIO JANEIRO, via Honolulu .... April 30
GAELIC, via Honolulu .... May 10, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu...May 19, 1 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CLYDE LINE.

ALL FLORIDA POINTS, the South and Southwest. The only Steamer Line to Charleston, S. C., and Jacksonville, Florida, Without Change. Superb Passenger Accommodations.

*Seminole, Thurs., Mar. 24 | Comanche, Mon., Mar. 28
Iroquois, Fri., Mar. 25 | Algonquin, Thrs., Mar. 31

(*Steamer March 24 to Jacksonville direct.)

From Pier 29 East River, (foot Roosevelt St.,) 3 P. M.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, N. Y.

Fla. Cen. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line via Jacksonville. Great S. Freight & Passenger Line via Charleston. T. G. EGER, General Agent, 375 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE. DAILY TO NORFOLK.

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M. Saturday at 4 P. M.

W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres't & Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.

PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BREMEN.

Trave, Tu., Mch. 29, 9 AM	Trave, Tu., Apr. 26, 9 AM
Havel, Tu., Apr. 5, 9 AM	Havel, Tu., May 3, 9 AM
Lahn, Tu., Apr. 19, 9 AM	Kai. W. d. G., May 10, 9 AM

Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Tues., Apr. 12, 9 AM

TWIN SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.

SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.

Bremen .... Thurs., March 31, Noon
Friedrich der Grosse .... Thurs., Apr. 7, Noon

GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.

Fulda...March 26, 10 AM	Werra...Apr. 23, 10 AM
Ems.....Apl. 2, 10 AM	Kai. W. II., Apr. 30, 10 AM
Aller....Apl. 16, 10 AM	Fulda....May 7, 10 AM

OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE

DIRECT TO PARIS, LONDON, HAMBURG

A. Victoria, Apr. 7, 9 AM | Normannia, May 19, 9 AM
F. Bismarck [illegible] | [illegible] May 26, 9 AM
Columbia [illegible]
First Cabin [illegible]
Twin Screw [illegible]
Pennsylvania [illegible]
Palatia [illegible]
Pretoria...Apr. 16, [illegible]
First cabin, $60 up; second-class, $40; steerage, [illegible]

TO THE Land OF THE Midnight Sun

Cruises to NORWAY, the NORTH CAPE, and SPITZBERGEN by Hamburg-American Line TWIN SCREW EXPRESS STEAMER AUGUSTE VICTORIA FROM NEW YORK JUNE 23. Round trip can be made in about 6 weeks. For further particulars apply to HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London, Paris.)

Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M.

ST. PAUL......March 30	ST. PAUL.........April 20
ST. LOUIS........April 6	ST. LOUIS.........April 27
PARIS............April 13	PARIS..............May 4

Red Star Line to Antwerp

Sailing every Wednesday at Noon.

SOUTHWARK..Mar. 30	FRIESLAND.....April 13
NOORDLAND..April 6	KENSINGTON..April 20

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Albany Evening Line.

The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West. Freight received until hour of departure.

CATSKILL, HUDSON, AND COXSACKIE BOATS

LEAVE EVERY WEEK DAY AT 6 P. M. FROM FOOT OF CHRISTOPHER ST., N. R.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamer leaves Pier 25 E. R. daily, (Sundays excepted,) 3 P. M. Returning leaves New Haven 12:30 night.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.

☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is ten minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.

7:50 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Parlor Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:50 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:50 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:50 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati,) Chicago, St. Louis.

5:50 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cleveland, Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday.

7:40 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis.

7:40 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland, except Saturday.

8:20 P. M. MAIL AND EXPRESS.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New York to Altoona. East Liberty, Pittsburg, and points West, daily, except Sunday. No coaches.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:50, 8:20, 9:20, 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, (3:20, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sunday, 8:20, 9:20, 10:50 A. M., (3:20, "Congressional Lim., all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—"Florida Limited," 11:50 A. M. week days; Express, 4:20 P. M., 12:05 night, daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—"Florida Special," 12:20 P. M. week days; Express, 9:20 A. M. and 8:50 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—4:50 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:50 A. M. week days and 7:40 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY, 1:20 P. M. week days, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 1:40 P. M.) Through Buffet Parlor Car and Combined Coach.

CAPE MAY.—1:20 P. M. week days, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 1:40 P. M.)

Long Branch, Asbury Park, (Interlaken, Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:50, 11:50 A. M., 3:20, 4:50, 11:10 P. M. Sundays, 9:20 A. M., 4:50 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 9:10 A. M., 12:10, 3:40, 5:10, 11:50 P. M. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10, 7:20, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, (9:50 Penna. Limited,) 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50, 11:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 3:50, 4:20, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sundays, 6:10, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, 9:50, (Limited,) 9:50, 10:50 A. M., 1:50, (Dining Car,) 3:50, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.

Ticket offices Nos. 461, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway; 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "1274 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

Central Railroad of New Jersey

Anthracite coal used exclusively.
Four tracks, Automatic Block Signals.
Stations in New York foot of Liberty St. and South Ferry, Whitehall St.
Trains leave foot of Liberty St.
On and after Feb. 20, 1898.

For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:00, 7:15, 9:10 A. M., (12:00 M. to Easton,) 1:30, (4:40 to Easton,) 5:45 (7:30 to Easton) P. M. Sundays, 4:30, (7:00 to Easton) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.

For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 4:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.

For Reading and Harrisburg at 4:00, 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, (10:00, 11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:30, (2:00, 4:00 to Reading,) 4:30, 5:00, 5:45, (9:00 to Reading,) P. M.; 12:15 night; Sundays, 4:30, (11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:00, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 6:00 P. M.

ALL RAIL ROUTE.

FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:30, (10:15 Red Bank only,) 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, (3:40 Red Bank only,) 4:15, 4:40, 5:35, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:00, (10:15 Red Bank only,) A. M., 4:00 P. M.

FOR LAKEWOOD.

4:30, 8:30, 10:15 A. M., 1:45, 3:40, 4:40, (5:35 Saturdays only,) P. M. Sundays, 10:15 A. M.

For Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:45, 4:40 P. M. Sundays, 10:15 A. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:45 P. M.

For Monmouth Beach and Seabright, 4:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:40 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

FOR PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.

From foot of Liberty St.

Week days, 4:30, 8:00, 10:00 (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 2:00, 3:30, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 4:30, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 2:00, 3:30, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Additional trains for Philadelphia, week days, 9:00 A. M., 1:30, 4:00, 4:30, 7:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

BOATS LEAVE SOUTH FERRY, WHITEHALL ST.

Week days, 7:10, 7:55, 8:25, 8:40, 8:55, 9:05, 9:20, 9:35, 10:00, 10:15, 10:45, 11:05, 11:30, 11:55 A. M., 12:25, 12:45, 1:00, 1:25, 1:40, 2:00, 2:25, 2:55, 3:25, 3:35, 3:55, 4:25, 4:35, 4:55, 5:25, 5:55, 6:10, 6:25, 6:55, 7:25, 7:50, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:55, 11:40 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 7:00, 8:55, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:55, 2:00, 2:30, 3:00, 3:55, 4:20, 4:30, 5:00, 5:25, 6:00, 6:30, 7:25, 8:25, 9:20, 9:55, 10:55 P. M., 12:15 mdt.

Tickets and parlor car seats at foot of Liberty St., Whitehall St., 113, 172, 261, 434, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO.

Leaves New York, Whitehall Terminal, South Ferry, and foot of Liberty Street.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Sundays.

CHICAGO, *4:30 A. M., *2:00 P. M., *12:15 night.

PITTSBURG, *4:30 A. M., †3:25 P. M., ‡2:00 P. M., *12:15 night (4:30 A. M. Liberty St. only.)

CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, *10:00 A. M., *5:55 P. M.

WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, †7:55, *10:00, (Diner,) *11:30 A. M., (Diner,) *2:00, (Diner,) †3:25, (Diner,) *3:55, (Diner,) 5:55 P. M. and *12:15 night.

NORFOLK, †11:30 A. M.

NEW ORLEANS, †3:25, ‡2:00 P. M., (through sleeper.)

All trains are illuminated with Pintsch Light. Offices: 113, 172, 261, 434, 1,140 B'way, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

DIRECT LINE TO NIAGARA FALLS.

All through trains stop at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester and Buffalo.

Trains leave Grand Central Station as follows:

8.30 A. M.—EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS, LIMITED. Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo 4.45 P. M., Niagara Falls 5.50 P. M., Toronto 8.15 P. M. This train is limited to its seating capacity.

8.45 A. M.—FAST MAIL—Daily, for Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Cleveland.

10.00 A. M.—NORTH SHORE LIMITED, daily, for Chicago via Lake Shore and Michigan Central; due Buffalo 8.00 P. M., Niagara Falls 9.30 P. M., Chicago 9.55 A. M. Carries sleeping and drawing room cars only.

10.30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, except Sunday. For Buffalo and all important New York State points.

1.00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED AND CHICAGO SPECIAL. Daily—For Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and Chicago.

3.30 P. M.—TROY AND ALBANY SPECIAL, except Sunday—For Garrisons, West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Troy.

5.00 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. Daily—24-hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore route; due Cleveland 7.15, Toledo 10.35 A. M., Chicago 4.00 P. M. Connects at Cleveland for Cincinnati, due 4.56 P. M., and at Toledo for St. Louis, due 7.45 A. M. Carries sleeping and drawing room cars only.

6.00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS, daily—For Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis.

6.25 P. M.—NORTHERN EXPRESS, daily—For Troy, Plattsburg, Burlington, Montreal, and except Saturday nights, Ottawa.

7.30 P. M.—BUFFALO SPECIAL. Daily—For Montreal, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto.

9.00 P. M.—SPECIAL LIMITED MAIL, daily (sleeping car passengers only) for points on Fall Brook Railway, via Lyons, and for Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

9.15 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS, daily—For Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and except Saturdays, Cape Vincent and the Auburn Road.

12.10 night—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.—Every night except Sunday nights. Sunday nights Buffalo sleepers leave on 9.15 train.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:10 A. M. and 3:35 P. M. daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield. Sundays only at 9:20 A. M. Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains. Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Ticket offices at Grand Central Station, 113, 261, 413 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 942 Broadway, 225 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., 125th St. Station, and 138th St. Station, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Telephone "2796 Thirty-eighth Street" for New York Central Cab service.

Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.

JOHN M. TOUCEY, General Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R.R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows and 15m. earlier from foot Franklin St.:

10:15 A. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Fort Wayne, Toledo, Cleveland, and Chicago.

6:00 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

8:15 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

Time table at principal hotels and offices.

C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent. 5 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM

Station foot of West 23d St., (Penn. R. R.,) Cortlandt, or Desbrosses St.

*Indicates time from West 23d St. Other figures show time from Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.

*6:10, 6:20 A. M. daily, (Sundays *8:45, 9 A. M.) for EASTON and intermediate stations.

*7:50, 8:15 A. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and the West, and principal local points; dining-car and chair-car to Buffalo.

*11:50, 12:00 noon daily, except Sunday.

"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS."

Arrives Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Car. Dining-Car Service. Meals a la Carte. Connects at Buffalo with through Sleeper to Detroit and Chicago.

*12:50, 1:00 P. M. daily for EASTON, MAUCH CHUNK, WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) PITTSTON, and coal branches. Chair car to Mauch Chunk.

*3:50, 4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car to Wilkesbarre.

*3:50, 4:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for Mauch Chunk and intermediate stations. Chair car to Easton.

*4:50, 5:15 P. M. Sundays only for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.

*5:50, 6:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and principal intermediate stations.

*6:50, 7:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper vestibule train N. Y. to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo and Toronto.

*7:40, 8:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, stopping only at SOUTH PLAINFIELD, EASTON, BETHLEHEM, MAUCH CHUNK, SAYRE, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BATAVIA, BUFFALO, and TORONTO. Pullman Sleeper for Buffalo. None but sleeping-car passengers carried. No baggage carried.

*8:50, 9:00 P. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman Sleeper to Ithaca.

Additional local trains daily except Sunday, for SOUTH PLAINFIELD, BOUND BROOK, and intermediate points leave as follows: *8:20, 8:30, *10:20, 10:30, [illegible]

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 273, 355, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 E. 14th St., 156 E. 125th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN

Stations in New York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.

VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.

Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, NEWTON, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points West, Northwest, and Southwest.

8:00 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.

10:00 A. M.—(daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Palace Cars. Connects at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.

1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car.

7:00 P. M. (daily)—BUFFET VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.

8:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO EXPRESS. Pullman Sleepers for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BATH, MT. MORRIS, and BUFFALO, arriving Buffalo [illegible]

9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, SYRACUSE, UTICA, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.

TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at Henry Gaze & Sons, Ltd., 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway, and 942 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St.; 61 West 125th St., 225 Columbus Av., New York; 98 Broadway, 860 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.

Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD.

Through trains leave New York, foot of Chambers St., as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:

9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Binghamton, Waverly, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford. Arrives Buffalo [illegible] P. M.

3:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited Fast Mail daily. Solid train for Chicago. [illegible] Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

7:30 P. M.—Buffalo and Cleveland Vestibuled Express daily for [illegible] Bradford, Jamestown, [illegible] Cleveland 12:30 P. M. Sleepers to Buffalo, Bradford, Cleveland, and Cincinnati.

8:45 P. M.—[illegible] Sleepers to Hornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

Tickets, Local Time Cards, and Pullman accommodations at 111, 113, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 127 Bowery, 156 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New York; 333 and 726 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, Brooklyn; 183 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Westcott Express will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLIC LIBRARY BLOCKED

Mayor Van Wyck Opposes an Issue of $150,000 in Bonds to Prepare the Site.

THE DEBT LIMIT PLEA RAISED

"No Bond Issues Will Be Authorized Until the Exact Financial Condition of the City Is Ascertained," He Says.

A delegation of Trustees and others interested in the New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox, and Tilden foundations, waited on Mayor Van Wyck yesterday and asked him to help them secure from the Board of Estimate and Apportionment a bond issue for $150,000, to remove the old Forty-second Street Reservoir and to prepare the site for the library. The Mayor told them the city could issue no bonds at present for the library or any other purpose. The delegation included John D. Crimmins, John Bigelow, Alexander Maitland, John L. Cadwalader, and W. Cass Ledyard, of the Board of Trustees; Dr. J. S. Billings, the librarian, and John M. Carrère of Carrère & Hastings, the architects who are to build the library.

A special act of the Legislature last year authorized the city to construct a building for the library at a cost of $2,500,000. Mr. Cadwalader, as spokesman for the party, referred to the act, and told the Mayor the Trustees were desirous of getting to work without delay.

"The Board of Estimate and Apportionment," said the Mayor, "will authorize no bond issues until the exact financial condition of the city has been ascertained. I have here (taking a typewritten document from his desk) a statement of the bonds issued by the Board of Estimate under the last administration. The total shows $21,000,000 of bonds authorized but not issued. If you add these to the other debts of the city you will find that the Constitutional debt limit has been reached. Under those circumstances we can issue no bonds for any purpose. The most important work the city has undertaken is the East River Bridge, and that will be built before anything else is done. Six weeks ago the Commissioners asked for additional bonds, and we are anxious to issue the $2,000,000 they asked, but we dare not do it. We are stopped by the charter, and if we tried to issue bonds now they would be illegal and could not be sold.

His Predecessors Accused Again.

"You must not blame this administration for the condition of affairs. The situation was created by the extravagance of my predecessors, and is as annoying to me as to you. I am not taking this stand because I am opposed to the library taking $3,000,000 of land that should be devoted to park purposes. I am simply making you acquainted with the situation as it is to show you that it is impossible for the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to heed your request."

The Mayor handed the statement to which he had referred to Mr. Cadwalader, and he and the other Trustees looked it over. They found that the last administration had not authorized bonds for the library, and asked if any arrangement could be made by which the work could be begun. The Mayor said he was afraid not. He would not vote for the bond issue.

Mr. Cadwalader suggested that the debt limit might be increased by raising the assessment next Fall, and the Mayor replied: "I know nothing about that. I am dealing with the present. You are here to ask a bond issue, and I tell you we could not issue another bond if the life of the city depended upon it."

The Trustees said they would renew their application when the city was in better financial condition, and the Mayor said he would be pleased to hear from them at any time.

Contingent Liability Question.

The statement made by Mayor Van Wyck that $21,000,000 bonds authorized by the last administration and not issued increase the liabilities of the city to the Constitutional limit is the first official declaration that the administration holds a contingent liability as a charge against the bonding capacity of the city. Controller Fitch held differently, and in a letter replying to Mayor Strong's message to the Aldermen, he said that a contingent liability could be charged against the city's borrowing capacity only in the actual amount that would be expended during the current year.

Mayor Strong, in his message, said that the Gilroy administration had left a contingent liability of $70,000,000 above the net debt of the city, and that consequently no public improvements could be started. Controller Fitch's interpretation of the matter was accepted by the Board of Estimate, and public expenditures were not checked. Part of the $21,000,000 of bonds to which Mayor Van Wyck referred was included in the $70,000,000 of which Mayor Strong wrote. The bonds include the new East River Bridge and the new Hall of Records, and even if the issues were authorized by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, those structures could not be completed in less than three or more years.

Controller Coler yesterday declined to give any opinion on the subject. If he follows the precedent made by Mr. Fitch and records only actual expenditures against the debt margin this year, from $8,000,000 to $12,000,000 can be issued on present valuations without exceeding the Constitutional limit.

INTRENCHED IN THE LAW.

Legal Measures Giving the Public Library the Use of the Bryant Park Reservoir Site.

Each step thus far taken by the Trustees of the New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox, and Tilden foundations, has been based on either the laws of the State of New York or the legally authorized action of some local municipal body. By an act passed by the Legislature in 1893 the Department of Public Parks was empowered to contract with the Tilden Trust for the use and occupation of any building that might thereafter be erected on the site of the reservoir. Chapter 556 of the Laws of New York is entitled "An act to provide for the construction of a public building in Bryant Park, in the City of New York, to be occupied by the New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox, and Tilden foundations."

This act was approved by the Governor on May 19, 1897, and was duly accepted by the City of New York. It says in part: "The Department of Public Parks in the City of New York is hereby authorized to remove the reservoir now occupying a portion of such Bryant Park and to erect, construct, maintain, equip, and furnish in said Bryant Park, or, in or upon any portion thereof, a suitable and appropriate fireproof building, in accordance with plans to be made and prepared by the Trustees of the New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox, and Tilden foundations, and to be approved by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment in the City of New York." This law further provides that the Department of Public Parks "shall prepare and submit to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment forms of contracts, specifications, and bonds for the faithful performance of the work and the furnishing of materials required from time to time, to be approved by the Corporation Counsel of the City of New York as to form."

The Trustees applied to the Board of Aldermen for the passage of a resolution by which the land occupied by the reservoir should be placed under the control and management of the Department of Public Parks, that being, under the existing statutes, the first step necessary toward procuring the removal of the reservoir. Public hearings were held before a committee of the Board of Aldermen, and it reported on June 30, 1896, in favor of passing the desired resolution with a proviso that the reservoir should not be removed till the new water mains in Fifth Avenue had been laid and were in use as far south as Thirty-eighth Street. No action was taken till Dec. 22, 1896, when the resolution recommended by the committee was unanimously adopted and was approved by the Mayor two days later.

On Wednesday, Dec. 1, 1897, a committee representing the Trustees of the Public Library appeared before the Board of Estimate and Apportionment in the Mayor's office, and presented plans for the proposed Public Library building in Bryant Park. These plans had been prepared by Architects Carrère & Hastings, submitted and scrutinized under an elaborate system of competition, and accepted by the Trustees, subject to the approval of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, as required by law. At this meeting, on Dec. 1, Mayor Strong presented a form of contract and a preamble and resolution, all of which were acted upon promptly and unanimously. The form of contract was approved and the preamble and resolution were adopted approving the plans submitted and "authorizing and requesting" the Department of Public Parks to proceed in the manner provided in Chapter 556 of the Laws of 1897 to remove the reservoir on the Bryant Park site and to erect a suitable fireproof building "in accordance with the plans approved this day by this board" for the use of the New York Public Library.

Plans [illegible] Adopted.

Armed with [illegible] Board of [illegible] Bigelow, [illegible] Rives, Trustees of the [illegible], and John M. Carrere, architect, presented themselves before the Board of Park Commissioners on Monday, Dec. 6, 1897. The plan for the proposed building on the old reservoir site was unanimously adopted by the board, as also were the following resolutions:

> Resolved, That in connection with the erection of the said building this board will remove the reservoir now occupying a portion of the Bryant Park, such removal to be made by contract as hereinafter provided.
>
> Resolved, That Messrs. Carrere and Hastings be, and they are hereby employed as architects, such employment to be in accordance with the contract prepared by the Counsel to the Corporation, and this day submitted to the board, which said contract is hereby approved and ordered to be executed by the President and Secretary of the board.
>
> Resolved, That the architects be and they are hereby instructed to proceed forthwith to prepare drawings, forms of contract, and specifications for said building, pursuant to Section 2, Chapter 556, Laws of 1897.
>
> Resolved, That the architects be and they are hereby instructed to consider and report as to the best method of removing the reservoir and as to the expediency of using and employing the materials composing said reservoir, or some part thereof, in and about the erection and construction of the new building, or as to what other use can be made of such materials, and that the architects be instructed to prepare forms of contract for the approval of this board in reference to removing said materials, or selling or disposing of the same, or making other use thereof as the said architects may think best.

In addition to the foregoing action Park Commissioner Mitchell, at the meeting of Dec. 6, moved that "the form of the articles of agreement as submitted and approved by the Counsel to the Corporation be accepted and executed by the department in behalf of the city." This motion was adopted by a unanimous vote.

Provisions of the Charter.

Section 623 of the charter of the present City of New York says:

> Whenever, pursuant to lawful authority, the land at present occupied by the reservoir at Fifth Avenue and Fortieth and Forty-second Streets shall be made a public park, and the removal of said reservoir shall have been duly authorized and directed, the Commissioner for the Boroughs of Manhattan and Richmond is hereby authorized and directed to make and enter into a contract with the New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox, and Tilden foundations, a corporation duly organized under the laws of this State, for the use and occupation of said land, or of any part thereof, by the said corporation and its successors for establishing and maintaining thereon a free public library and reading room, * * * and said contract may provide that such use and occupation shall continue so long as the said, the New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox, and Tilden foundations, or its successors, shall maintain such free public library and reading room upon said land.

In the latter part of December the Commissioner of Public Works caused the old reservoir on the Bryant Park site to be drained and disconnected from the water supply system, and Gen. Collis officially informed the Park Department that the old reservoir was at their disposal for such purposes as the law provided. The Park Board at that time remained inactive because there was no money available for the removal of the old structure.

The first manifestation of Mayor Van Wyck's antagonism to the New York Public Library was at a meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment held in the Mayor's office on the 13th of last January. The Mayor asked Deputy Controller Levey what consideration the city had received for the old reservoir (Bryant Park) site. The Deputy Controller replied that the site had been granted to the Public Library in pursuance of an act of the Legislature, whereupon Mayor Van Wyck exclaimed: "The city had no right to give away that property. It would be just as fair for the Library Trustees themselves to give away the property of the city." No reply was made to the Mayor's outbreak, and the matter was dropped for the time being.

FOR PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

Brooklyn's Water Supply Considered at Yesterday's Meeting of the Board.

Nearly all of yesterday's session of the Board of Public Improvements was taken up by a discussion of the Brooklyn water supply. Deputy Commissioner Moffett of that borough sent directly to the board without consulting his chief, Commissioner Dalton, a long statement of Brooklyn's needs, recapitulating nearly all that has been said and written on the subject during the last three years. He declares the situation critical, and submits a list of the material, &c., necessary to provide an additional 10,000,000 gallons daily at a total cost of $3,211,950.

Commissioner Dalton made no comment on the action of his subordinate beyond saying he believed the details of his statement correct. He presented a communication from the Brooklyn League urging the board to act promptly.

President Grout asked what steps had been taken to determine how the McNamee contract should be disposed of, and Chief Engineer Birdsall said he was trying to bring about a friendly suit that the courts might decide the matter. Mr. Grout thought the question could not be settled that way because, although the contracts had been regularly awarded to McNamee, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment had never provided for the work. It was decided to lay the whole matter on the table until Corporation Counsel Whalen submits an opinion on it.

A resolution to extend the system of water mains in Queens from Flushing east to the city line, at a cost of $26,000, was reported favorably and transmitted to the Municipal Assembly for action.

SALARIES AND APPOINTMENTS.

Former Coroner Dobbs Made Chief Sanitary Superintendent.

Commissioner Keating of the Department of Highways yesterday announced these appointments and salaries: Bernard McQuade, cashier, $2,000 a year; Joseph B. Cunningham, leveler, $1,200; Joseph P. T. J. McPeak, leveler, $1,200; Luther E. Gregory, leveler, $1,200.

In the Health Department ex-Coroner Dobbs has been appointed Chief Sanitary Superintendent at $2,000 a year, Thomas O'Connell has been appointed a Milk Inspector at $1,200 a year, and Alfons Muller, M. D.; Henry P. Hirsch, M. D.; John R. Gillespie, M. D.; Denis A. McAuliffe, M. D., and James F. Curry, M. D., Special Medical Inspectors in Manhattan and the Bronx. William Kennedy, Erskine H. Hickey, James Feeney, Matthew G. Fullum, John Byrne, and William Kenney were made Sanitary Inspectors at $1,200 salary, and Charles J. Brady, George Flaherty, and James A. Reardon were made disinfectors in Brooklyn at $780 a year each.

Ezekiel R. Thompson has been appointed an attorney in the Bureau of Penalties by Corporation Counsel Whalen. The salary of the place is $1,800.

Commissioner Lantry of the Department of Correction has appointed John E. Nagle Warden of district prisons at a salary of $2,500 and has appointed eight keepers and doormen in the penitentiary and removes eleven minor employes.

The salaries of the Deputy Tax Commissioners of Richmond, appointed last week, have been fixed at $1,700 a year.

The Departments of Highways and Street Cleaning in the Borough of Queens were consolidated yesterday by the appointment of John P. Madden as Deputy Commissioner of Street Cleaning for the borough. He was appointed Deputy Commissioner of Highways in January. He will draw one salary while doing the work of the two departments.

UNIVERSITY SETTLEMENT TAXES

Mayor Van Wyck Asks Questions About James B. Reynolds's Salary.

Stephen H. Olin of the University Settlement called upon Mayor Van Wyck yesterday and asked him to approve the bill passed by the Legislature exempting the property of the settlement at 26 Delancey Street from taxation. The Mayor asked several questions about the settlement, its objects, and scope, and learned that James B. Reynolds, the Headworker, draws a salary for his work.

"Did he draw pay for his work during the last campaign?" he asked.

Mr. Olin assured him that Mr. Reynolds's labors in behalf of Seth Low were performed during a vacation specially granted to him, and the Mayor said he was glad to hear it. He did not say what action he would take on the bill, but intimated that to be consistent he would have to disapprove it as he disapproved a like bill passed some weeks ago in the interest of St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church.

Mr. Coler to Reform His Own Office.

Controller Coler yesterday designated John R. Sparrow, D. C. Tate, and Robert H. Weems expert accountants, and Isaac S. Barrett general bookkeeper of the Finance Department, as a commission to investigate the system of bookkeeping in his office with a view to reform it. He believes that the present system is antiquated and cumbersome, and that the enormous difficulties placed upon the bookkeeping bureau by consolidation necessitates a reform.

Natural History Museum's New Wing.

Morris K. Jesup and Albert S. Bickmore appeared before the Mayor yesterday and asked him to approve the bill authorizing an additional appropriation of $30,000 to provide for the maintenance of the new west wing of the American Museum of Natural History. The Mayor said he would consider the matter when the bill was presented for his signature.

POSTAL CARD ORDER RECALLED.

Business of the Firm Addressed May Be Printed on Them.

The order issued by the Post Office Department limiting business addresses printed on postal cards to the name and address of the firm, and prohibiting the use of any word or words designating specifically the business in which the firm is engaged, has been rescinded.

In its first order the department held that the use of such words constituted an advertisement and rendered valueless the Government stamp thereon, making the card subject to higher rates.

THE MENOCAL TRIAL ON TO-DAY

Court of Inquiry on the Dry Dock Charges Meets at the Navy Yard.

The officers of the court of inquiry, appointed to try Civil Engineer A. G. Menocal for his work in connection with Dry Dock No. 3 at the navy yard, will convene in Building No. 7 in the yard to-day. The trial was to begin shortly after Mr. Menocal returned from Nicaragua, early this month, but on account of his poor health was postponed indefinitely. His health has improved to such an extent that the department has ordered him to appear before the court.

Mr. Menocal is charged with culpable inefficiency and with neglect of duty in connection with the construction of the new dry dock at the navy yard. Each charge is backed up by twenty-one specifications, all of which he will have to answer.

The accused engineer is Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks at this station, and he has the relative rank of Commander. While he has been in charge of the bureau he directed the work on the new dry dock, which resulted disastrously while the battleship Massachusetts was undergoing repairs in the big structure last May. The dock has never been a success. In fact, since the ground was broken on which it was built there has been trouble with it, and many alterations in the plans were made. When the dock was completed it cost more than $1,000,000, and has only been used once, and then with unfortunate results. Mr. Menocal was also in charge of Dry Dock No. 2 when the new caisson at the gate seat caused damage to the extent of about $70,000. He ordered the ballast to be taken out of the caisson without making any arrangements to hold it in place against the tide pressure. The caisson capsized and damaged not only the dock but also several small vessels, including the torpedo boat Ericsson and Admiral Sicard's launch.

Mr. Menocal has only a few months more to serve before he will be retired on account of reaching the age limit, and whether the court finds against him and he is dismissed from the service or he retires at the age limit, his son, Civil Engineer Adolfo J. Menocal, will be promoted.

SPRING MILLINERY EXHIBITED.

Many Visitors at Wanamaker's Spring Opening—Some of the Hats.

Throngs of women, anxious to see the styles in this Spring's headwear, visited the Spring opening in millinery at Wanamaker's yesterday. It was the second day of the opening, which will close to-day. In the millinery department, which occupies nearly one-third of the second floor, nearly every conceivable style of hat or bonnet decreed permissible by fashion for this season, was on exhibition, and a large corps of trained attendants was on hand to explain and answer questions.

In the corner where the show room of the department is situated, all was a mass of bright color. The room was arranged in a color scheme of gold, decorated with palms, lilies, golden rod, and cut flowers. The counters were weighted with millinery until they seemed like hedges of flowers and feathers.

In the gold salon was a collection of the daintiest and most valuable creations in Easter hats, mostly from Paris. One of the hats was in the fashionable turquoise blue, from Rogers. It was of turquoise blue straw, shepherdess shape, trimmed with tucks of turquoise blue chiffon and antique satin, caught on the left side with turquoise blue aigrette wings. The ornaments were rhinestones, the band with insertions of chiffon and antique satin.

A cape and hat from Lewis, Paris, selling for $95, was much admired. The cape was a creation of black and white ruffles of silk and lace, the yoke of spangled net over white taffeta, high Medici collar of white chiffon, with a white chiffon scarf with bow in front. The hat was of black Tuscan faced with white. Six plumes of black and white bend down to the brim. A black velvet band and rhinestone ornaments, with an Alsacian effect, complete the creation.

Another fetching cape and hat, from Paul Virot, was entirely black. The cape was of ruffles of black taffeta silk, overlaid with silk chiffon, chenille dot, yoke of tucks, high collar, tucked on the edge, a scarf of chiffon and real lace, clasped with a steel ornament. The hat had a shirred brim of chiffon, trimmed with six large plumes falling to the side, and steel ornaments and rhinestones.

A wax figure in an exhibition booth apart from the rest held court for a large number of admirers. She was costumed in a hat and collarette of the new turquoise blue, with telling effect. The collarette was of turquoise blue silk, edged with turquoise blue silk and appliqued in cream passementerie. The high Medici collar had a large chiffon bow in front. The hat was of leghorn, the coronet of cream net, overlaid with real lace. It was shirred with turquoise blue. The plumes coming from the left side were caught with a jet dagger, and on the band were crushed-cream roses. A parasol of turquoise blue taffeta, inserted with cream lace, was an accessory.

Considerable space was devoted to an extensive exhibit of bicycle hats. These were both of plain crowns and some quite fantastically shaped. Some were trimmed, in Alpine, and in broad brims. Among the large variety of trimmings, a fleur-de-lis in fine heliotrope was notable.—Adv.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION

All Arrangements for New School Buildings Reported to be in Jeopardy.

PLAYGROUNDS TO BE OPENED

No Comment on Controller Coler's Letter to President Hubbell—Plan to Enlist School Children in a Maine Monument Entertainment Discouraged.

The Central Board of Education, at its meeting yesterday took no action in the direction suggested at the meeting the week before, when legal proceedings to compel the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to honor requisitions for bonds for new schoolhouses were threatened. The letter of Controller Coler to President Hubbell of the Board of Education, dated March 17, explaining that the bonds are withheld because there is serious reason to fear that the city's debt limit had been nearly reached, was not even read to the board. The Secretary began it, but President Hubbell remarked that as the document had been printed in all the newspapers he would not have it read unless some member requested him to do so. No member made such a request, and the letter was duly filed among the board's archives.

The Committee on Buildings submitted a report intended to show the embarrassments, delays, and losses likely to result from the inaction of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. It says that the plans for the new boys' high school and four other schools are completed and ready to be advertised, and that plans for other schools absolutely needed for the accommodation of children of school age are nearly ready, but that contractors are hesitating whether they will put in bids in the circumstances.

It was also reported that iron and steel manufacturers who have submitted bids for schoolhouses demand that their bids shall be acted on within the next two weeks because of the unsettled conditions caused in their trade by the war scare.

The same committee recommended that the Counsel to the Corporation be asked for an opinion as to whether contracts made by the old boards prior to the consolidation of the School Boards can now be enforced.

Other reports called attention to the lack of school facilities in the Van Ness Park neighborhood, where, it is asserted, many children are literally running wild, and expressed the fear that similar conditions will soon exist in many other parts of New York, and suggested that the board consider whether, under the present law, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment may virtually nullify the civil service law, and defeat the appointments of the School Board by fixing such salaries as the appointees of the School Board cannot work for. There was not a word of comment on any of these reports or recommendations, all of which will be taken up for future action.

On motion of Commissioner Kelly the amendment to the charter, offered by Senator Guy was indorsed by the board. It gives the board specifically the right to throw open the roof gardens and playgrounds of the public schools to the public during the heated term. In connection with this, an official communication from Good Government Club E, inclosing resolutions adopted by the club was read. These resolutions urge speedy action to provide adequate school facilities and small parks for the city and that the public school playgrounds be opened to the public in vacation times.

The only discussion during the meeting, which lasted but an hour, was over a resolution offered by Commissioner Maxwell, providing for a Deputy Superintendent of School Supplies for the Borough of Brooklyn. This discussion was very brief, Commissioners Rogers and Anderson both argued that the resolution should be referred to the Committee on Supplies, and in behalf of that committee Commissioner Anderson promised that the resolution shall be given full consideration, and that if it is found that Brooklyn needs a Deputy Superintendent, she shall have one. Commissioner Maxwell at last consented to the reference.

The Committee on Finance reported, recommending the appointment of a Deputy Superintendent of School Supplies, at a salary of $3,000, and the establishment of two depositories for supplies, one in the Borough of Manhattan, for the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx and Richmond and such parts of the Borough of Queens as it may be convenient for, and the other in the Borough of Brooklyn, for Brooklyn and Queens generally.

The same committee reported an appropriation of $18,504 for the February salaries of teachers, janitors, and officers in the Borough of Richmond. The same committee also reported an appropriation to pay teachers for the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx for absences excused, claims which have heretofore been "held up," and recommended that all absences of teachers in the county of Queens for February be remitted in a lump, that being the only way out of the confusion caused by the lack of system in keeping the records there, which makes it impossible to discover which absences were excused and which without permission.

A communication from the Maine Monument Committee asking the indorsement of the board for a scheme to allow fifty children from each public school in the city to volunteer for a grand entertainment and May-pole dance on May 2, for the benefit of the monument, was disposed of by the adoption of a resolution declining to indorse the scheme. The board expressed its sympathy with the purpose of the Monument Committee, but declared that it would be unwise at this time to advise the children to engage in work which would occupy so much of their time and attention as to interfere seriously with their studies.

PARISH HOUSE DESTROYED.

Fire Consumes the Building Adjoining St. Paul's Church on Boston Road.

The parish house adjoining St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church, on the Boston Road, just north of Rockwood Bridge, was completely destroyed by fire early yesterday morning. It was a three-story frame building and stood a short distance from the church. The fire was discovered by the janitor, who lived in the house, and he ran to the station of the East Chester Volunteer Firemen and gave the alarm.

A hose carriage was taken to the place, but all efforts to put out the flames were futile, and the firemen directed their efforts to saving the church, one side of which was only slightly scorched. The damage is estimated at $6,000.

St. Paul's Church is the oldest place of worship in the town of East Chester. The parish house was over 100 years old.

LEGAL NOTES.

HEALTH OFFICER NOT ENTITLED TO EXTRA COMPENSATION.—The Board of Health of Mount Vernon employed Dr. James Reynolds as Health Officer at a salary of $75 a month. It was his duty, among other things, to prevent the spreading of contagious diseases, and to isolate those so afflicted, so as to prevent the exposure of others to the disease. Dr. Reynolds, in March, 1894, reported a case of smallpox, and the Board of Health by resolution instructed him "to employ a special physician, compensation not to exceed $20 a day." Dr. Reynolds employed a physician, but, finding him unsatisfactory, took charge of the case himself, charging $5 each for thirty visits. When he reported another case of smallpox he was directed by the board to take charge of it himself. He charged $10 a visit for sixteen visits. He recovered judgment for his total bill of $355, on the ground that the services rendered were over and above the ordinary services of a health officer, and that the salary of $75 a month did not include these services, which were extra hazardous. The judgment has been reversed by the Second Appellate Division, which held, by Justice Hatch, that the duties of a health officer, though not specifically defined by the statute, embraced necessarily the character of service which was rendered in this case. While the board could employ other physicians, the Health Officer himself could not exact extra compensation, upon the basis that the services he rendered were extra hazardous. The fact that the city had formerly given extra compensation for such services would not give the plaintiff a valid claim.

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FORECLOSURE OF MORTGAGE.—James R. Cuming recovered a judgment in August, 1882, against Thomas Kerrigan, which became a lien, subject to a mortgage executed the previous January, upon real estate owned by Kerrigan. In October, 1891, Sarah Nutt, who owned the mortgage, brought an action to foreclose it. Judgment of foreclosure and sale was secured on Jan. 13, 1892, but the sale did not take place until December, 1896. It was held at Special Term that Mr. Cuming, who was joined as defendant in the foreclosure action, was entitled to have his judgment paid out of the surplus moneys arising on the sale, although at the time of the sale more than ten years had elapsed from the entry of his judgment. This part of the order was reversed by the Appellate Division, which held that the lien of the judgment had ceased to exist before the sale took place under the foreclosure judgment, and that therefore no lien in favor of Mr. Cuming was transferred to the surplus moneys. The Court of Appeals, in an opinion by Judge Haight, has now affirmed the order of the Appellate Division, holding that a judgment creditor has no interest in the surplus moneys on foreclosure of a prior mortgage, if at the time of the sale his judgment was more than ten years old. The fact that his judgment was less than ten years old when the judgment of foreclosure was entered was held not to secure to him an interest in the surplus, if more than ten years old at the time of the sale. Judge O'Brien gave a dissenting opinion, holding that the ruling of the majority of the court that the right of a judgment creditor to share in the surplus was lost, simply because ten years had elapsed before the sale, but after the judgment, had no foundation in reason and no support in authority. Judge Bartlett concurred with Judge O'Brien.

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IT WAS A QUESTION OF FACT FOR THE JURY.—A judgment dismissing the complaint of Mrs. Mary House, in her suit against the Erie Railroad Company for damages for personal injuries, has been reversed by the Second Appellate Division in an opinion by Presiding Justice Goodrich. Mrs. House testified that after crossing defendant's tracks, in Main Street, a principal thoroughfare in the village of Goshen, Orange County, she tied her horse, which she had driven to town, and walked back to the track to cross it; that the gates closing the track at the coming of trains were up, and that when she got to the track she looked up and down the track and around the curve, but saw no train coming and heard neither bell nor whistle, and saw no flagman. The gates were out of order at this crossing, and for that reason a flagman had been placed there. The dismissal by the trial Judge was upon the ground that, as a matter of law, the plaintiff was guilty of contributory negligence. The Appellate tribunal held that the question of contributory negligence should have been submitted to the jury. "It is not true," the Presiding Justice said, "that a traveler on a public thoroughfare is guilty of culpable negligence, as matter of law, if he does not stop to listen or look up and down the tracks before he goes over a crossing. The open gate was an invitation to cross, in the absence of any signal from the flagman, and whether he did signal is in dispute here, as a matter of fact."

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LONG ISLAND CITY POLICEMAN REINSTATED.—Policeman Peter Reidy was charged before the Police Commissioners of Long Island City about a year ago, after having incurred the displeasure of Mayor P. J. Gleason, with alleged misconduct in the service of subpoenas. He was tried before the full board, of which Alexander Grady was President. At the close of the hearing Reidy's attorney moved on various grounds to dismiss the charges. The motion was taken under advisement, but was never decided. At a subsequent session the board passed a resolution "that said patrolman Peter Reidy be and he is forthwith dismissed from the Police Department of Long Island City, its service and employ." The Second Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice Woodward, has directed, on writ of certiorari, that the relator be reinstated, on the ground that it did not appear that the board had ever found him guilty, and there was no legal conviction of any offense. It was held that the mere passage of a resolution of dismissal, after a hearing upon specific charges, was of no more effect than the same action would be without such hearing.

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ALLEGED FRAUD IN EXCHANGING REAL ESTATE.—The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, in this city, heard argument yesterday upon the appeal by Marie A. Strelinger and Maurice B. Strelinger, the actor, better known as M. B. Curtis, from judgment given in favor of plaintiffs, in the suit brought by Mina Dalker and George Dalker against the Strelingers, to set aside an exchange of real estate claimed to have been induced by false and fraudulent representations made by the defendants. The house and lot at 720 St. Nicholas Avenue was deeded to defendants in exchange for a ranch in Solano County, Cal., which, though represented to be worth $40,000 above incumbrances, turned out, as alleged, to be of no value. It was contended for the appellants that the alleged false representations were not proved, or, at any rate, that reliance was placed upon the representations, and that the plaintiffs failed to tender back the sum of $347, which the defendants gave them.

Woman Hurt in a Collision.

A horse owned by John Freytag, a baker of 633 Communipaw Avenue, Jersey City, was left standing in Glenwood Avenue yesterday and ran away. At Bergen Avenue it dashed into a trolley car of the Consolidated Traction Company's belt line. The car was thrown from the track. Miss Grace Hendry of 693 Communipaw Avenue, who was in the car, was badly cut on the arm. The wagon was wrecked, but the horse was not hurt.

ASPHYXIATED IN A WELL.

Buhrer Lay Dead and Firemen and Others Nearly Lost Their Lives While After the Body.

Charles Buhrer, a bricklayer, was asphyxiated yesterday morning at the bottom of a fifty-foot well in East New York. Three men who attempted to rescue him came near meeting the same fate, and one after another were drawn from the well just in time to save their lives. The body was finally recovered by policemen.

Buhrer was employed by J. Finsch, a contractor, who is erecting new buildings for the Empire Artificial Ice Plant at the corner of Stone and East New York Avenues. In one of the cellars the well is being constructed. It has been dug and boarded, but not yet bricked. Buhrer descended yesterday morning by means of wooden side braces into the well, and when near the bottom his fellow-workmen, John Bauer and Charles Drilling, saw him let go his hold and pitch head first to the floor.

He lay there apparently unconscious, and Bauer and Drilling started to go down to his assistance. About half way down they entered the gas stratum, and, realizing their danger, hurriedly ascended. When they reached the surface of the pit they were blue in the face. They sent word to the Twenty-seventh Precinct Station House and to Engine House No. 31. Assistant Foreman Joseph Savage and Fireman Joseph McNamara hurried to the scene with a long coil of rope. Buhrer could be plainly seen, and it appeared an easy matter to bring him up.

Savage looped the rope around his armpits, and McNamara lowered him into the well. When Savage had gone down about twenty-eight feet he was seen to gasp for breath and his head fell forward. He was hastily brought back, and was found to be almost dead. As soon as he could speak he said that the place was surcharged with sewer gas, and that no man could live in the atmosphere.

But McNamara determined to make the attempt, and he, too, was almost stifled when he reached the sewer gas. He was drawn out blue in the face and nearly asphyxiated. After this Savage notified Fire Headquarters, and Truck No. 7 was sent to the place with ladders. A thirty and a twenty foot ladder were linked together and placed in the well, and Fireman Hugh Hazard volunteered to go down. It seemed to be safe, for Hazard wore a patent hood inclosing his head, and breathed through a piece of wet sponge. If, however, he should by any chance find himself succumbing to the gas, he was to raise his hand as a signal.

Hazard got much further than his predecessors. He went down the ladders with a rope around his shoulders, and was almost at the bottom when he held up his hand and then suddenly pitched forward off the ladder. The men above lost no time in pulling him out, but when Hazard reached the surface he was insensible and evidently in great danger of his life. Dr. Lee of St. Mary's Hospital, who had been summoned in case of emergency, worked over him for a long time before he could be restored to consciousness and taken home.

This last adventure put an end to any projects for entering the well. After considerable discussion, Sergt. Owen Rooney and Detectives Stack and Croak solved the difficulty. They got a pair of ice tongs, attached them to a rope, lowered it into the hole, and caught the dead man's clothing. At 10:10 o'clock, over two hours after Buhrer fell unconscious at the bottom of the well, he was hauled to the surface. The body was taken to his home, 328 Shepard Avenue. Buhrer was twenty-two years old.

POISONED BY SARDINES.

Jersey City Family Hurried to a Hospital for Treatment.

A family consisting of four persons was taken to the City Hospital in Jersey City yesterday, three of whom were suffering from metallic poison. They were Thomas Sheehan of 367 Railroad Avenue, his wife, Mary, and Anne, their two-year-old daughter. The fourth was an infant. It was found that they had been poisoned by eating sardines. Fortunately, they had partaken of them sparingly, and prompt antidotes placed them out of danger. They returned to their home before noon.

The sardines were bought of Peter Weiss, a grocer at 343 Railroad Avenue. Dr. Swatzerlander says that the poison was due to lead or tin. Weiss's stock was seized by Health Inspector Benjamin and will be analyzed. The sardines were packed at Eastport, Me.

POLICEMAN MURPHY DEAD.

His Death Is Attributed to His Oversensitiveness.

Patrolman Michael Murphy, formerly of the Centre Street Court squad, who had been on the force twenty-eight years, died Tuesday night at his home, 18 Trinity Place. His death is attributed by his friends to his oversensitiveness. During the last ten years of his service he had been on the Criminal Court squad, and for five years at the gate of the Centre Street Court. He was regarded as the most careful of all the men of the squad.

About a year ago a prisoner walked out of court, mixing with some Gerry agents. Murphy was removed from the gate, tried, but acquitted. He caught the prisoner ten days later, but was removed to another part of the court. Since then he has been aging rapidly, and half the time was away on sick leave. His widow and one child are invalids, and this also preyed on his mind. Tuesday afternoon he received word of his transfer from the court squad to the Macdougal Street Station, and four hours afterward he died.

WHISKY AT A SCHOOL FAIR.

Said to Have Been Sold at a Bazaar in West New York.

A story has been in circulation in Hudson County for several days to the effect that liquor was sold at a fair given in the public schoolhouse in West New York recently to raise funds to buy uniforms for a company of zouaves formed by the pupils. Chairman Otis of the Board of Education denied the statement, but an investigation made yesterday apparently establishes the truth of the story.

John Furhsmann of Pierce Avenue says that he was at the fair and bought and drank whisky there. He said he was willing to go before the Grand Jury and testify to the fact if desired. He will also give the names of four other persons who bought whisky at the fair.

Whether any steps will be taken to prosecute the persons who sold the liquor has not been decided. The Rev. Wilfrid R. Ackert of West Hoboken and the Rev. Isaac W. Gowen of North Bergen have the matter under consideration.

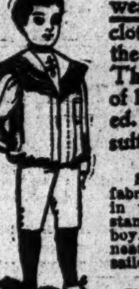
ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

Stern Bros
direct attention to their facilities for
Cleaning and Storing Lace Curtains
and for making
Window Shades, Awnings and Furniture Slip Covers
at Moderate Prices
Reupholstering Furniture a Specialty
West 23d St.

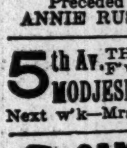
PERSONAL.
ADVICE GIVEN on how to act and what to wear; no notice to agents. Address THE-MAN-WHO-KNOWS-WHAT-YOU-WANT, 372 Bugler, Uptown.
PERSONS who saw lady injured by cable at Grand st. and Broadway, Monday kindly communicate with P.

That's our Personal, and we've given the advice in book form; have taken the man undressed and dressed him for every occasion.
If you want the book, all you have to do is to ask for it—in person or by mail.
Clothing, shoes, hats and furnishings for man or boy.
ROGERS, PEET & Co.
Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

BEST & CO
LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR
The Difference
Between the figures we quote for Boys' Clothing and those which are lower, mean simply the difference between clothes made to wear, and those made to sell.



Our Clothing, made to wear, costs as little as such clothing possibly can, and is the most economical to buy. Then there is the satisfaction of having the boy well dressed. We suggest one of these suits for a trial:
Sailor Suit, of Alstata serge, a fabric made especially for us, light in weight, but designed to withstand the rough wear of the average boy. Several handsome colorings, neatly embroidered, silk sailor tie, 6.50
The same cloth in Norfolk Jacket Suit, 5.50
60-62 West 23d St.

AMUSEMENTS.
EMPIRE THEATRE, Ev'gs, 8:15. Mats. [illegible] 100th Performance March 30. Souvenirs. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.
EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY. | The Conqueror[illegible]
EMPIRE THEATRE—Special.
FRIDAY AFTERNOON AT 2 O'CLOCK
Friday at 2. BENEFIT IN AID OF THE NORMAL COLLEGE ALUMNAE SETTLEMENT. The following will appear: JULIE OPP, BEATRICE HERFORD, VIOLA ALLEN, HENRY MILLER, JAMES K. HACKETT, WILLIAM FAVERSHAM, J. WHEELOCK, Jr., MAY ROBSON, ISABEL IRVING, KATHERINE FLORENCE, MRS. WHIFFEN, GRACE ROTT, JENNIE MACKAYE, and many others. Three one-act plays and other features. Prices as usual at box office.
Daly's Broadway & 30th St. Evenings, 8:15. Matinées at 2. Prices, 50c., $1, $1.50, and $2. Every Evening This Week. THE GEISHA. Virginia Earl, James Powers, Joseph Herbert, Frank Rushworth, Cyril Scott, and Marguerite Lemon. MATINEES: WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.
DALY'S THIS MORNING AT 11 O'CLOCK. Also Saturday at 11 A. M. and Friday at 8 P. M. —MOVING PICTURES— PASSION PLAY. Last Times. LAST WEEK. LAST WEEK.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Special. TO-NIGHT AT 8:15.
Boston Symphony Orchestra. WAGNER. Programme: BEETHOVEN, Three movements from the Ninth Symphony; BEETHOVEN, Overture, "Leonore" No. 3; WAGNER, "Rienzi" Overture; "Siegfried," Idyll; "Lohengrin" Prelude Act III.; "Tristan and Isolde," Prelude and Isolde's Love Death; "Die Walkyrie," Ride of the Walkyries, Act III.
Mr. Emil Paur, Conductor.
TICKETS at METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
PROCTOR'S 23D ST. High-Class Continuous Performance, Noon to 11 P. M., 25c., 50c. Eben Plympton & Agnes Proctor The Eminent American Actor in Bronson Howard's little comedy "Old Love Letters." Gus Williams, Hilda Thomas and Frank Barry, Florence Bindley, Letta and Minni, Josephine Gassman, the Blondells, Solaret; many other stars.
LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St. Begins, 8:15. ....Daniel Frohman, Manager. Matinées Thursday and Saturday. 3D MONTH..........LAST 2 WEEKS. THE TREE of KNOWLEDGE. LENTEN LECTURES....ILLUSTRATED Will be repeated Holy Week, Evenings.
AMERICAN, 42d St. and 8th Av. Tel. 3147-38. Eve., 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO. 4TH MONTH MARITANA "A Capital Performance."—Herald. ENTIRE HOUSE 25c., 50c., 75c. WED. MAT. 25c. SAT. MAT. 25-50. Next w'k, Castle Sq. Op. Co.—By request, Mikado.
MENDELSSOHN HALL. THE KNEISEL QUARTET OF BOSTON. THIRD CHAMBER MUSIC MATINEE, TUESDAY AFT., MARCH 29, AT 2:30, assisted by ALEXANDER SILOTI. Res. seats, $1.50, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.
MENDELSSOHN HALL. Last Recital, SILOTI and Franz Kneisel, Alwin Schroeder. Friday Evg., March 25, at 8:15. Res. seats, $1.50, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.
CARNEGIE HALL. 3d Recital THIS AFTERNOON, at 2:30. JOSEF HOFMANN Seats, $2.00, $1.50, and $1.00, at box office and at Schuberth's, 23 Union Square.
Special Passion Play Lenten Matinée To-day at 3. EDEN Musee THE WORLD IN WAX. Hungarian Band Concerts. PASSION PLAY Afternoon at 3; Evening at 9. New list of Cinematograph Views. Saturday next, 100th performance of Passion Play.
CASINO! | Last Wk! | Last 4 Times! | Last Mat. Saturday! Louis Mann & Clara Lipman! Telephone Girl! Nxt. Mon. Ngt! The Casino's "Crimson Night!" Superb Revival! IN GAY N. Y. | With WALTER JONES & Tremendous Cast! Adieu to "Belle of N.Y." prior sailing for London!
KEITH'S Continuous Performance 25c, 50c. Noon to 11 P. M. John C. Rice and Sally Cohen, Julius P. Witmark, Dean Edsall and Frank Keenan, Edwin Latell, Jones, Grant, Jones, Adelphi Trio, Conway & Leland, The Kins Ners, Riley & Hughes, and others.
PLEASURE PALACE Continuous Performances, 1:30 to 11 P. M. 58th & 3d Av. J. K. Emmet, Clifford & Huth, Saville-Sloane Players, Biograph. Afts., 15 and 25c. Evegs., 25 and 50c.
WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Last 2 weeks. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at JOHN DREW, ONE SUMMER'S DAY. APRIL 11TH—THE BOSTONIANS.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. SOUSA AND HIS BAND SUNDAY EVENING, MARCH 27.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. 18th Week—Over 200 People. "THE WHITE HEATHER." Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. Eve., 8:15.
IRVING PLACE THEATRE. AGNES SORMA. To-night, Fri., Sat., "The Sunken Bell." Sat. last Sorma Mat., "A Maiden's Dream."
BIJOU. Eve., 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. TO-NIGHT WILLIE COLLIER IN —THE MAN FROM MEXICO.—
GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av. HENRY MILLER 50th Perf. April 4. Souvenirs. THE MASTER. Evgs., 8:25. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
MANHATTAN BROADWAY AND 33D ST. WAY DOWN EAST. Matinée Saturday—Sunday, Innes and his Band.
GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St., nr. B'way. MAUDE ADAMS Evenings, 8:20. Matinées, 2:15. Matinées Wednesday & Saturday. THE LITTLE MINISTER.
KNICKERBOCKER. B'way & 38th St. 50TH NIGHT, SOUVENIRS, NEXT MONDAY. WM. H. CRANE—A Virginia Courtship EVGS. AT 8:30. MATINEE SAT. AT 2:15.
HOYT'S THEATRE, 24th St., near Broadway. Evenings, 8:30. Mat. Sat. OH! SUSANNAH. Preceded Nightly, 8:30, Matinées, 2:15, ANNIE RUSSELL, IN DANGERFIELD '95.
5th Av. THEATRE, Broadway and 28th St. F'well Mat. Sat.—Measure for Measure. MODJESKA and JOSEPH HAWORTH Every Night Macbeth. Next w'k—Mrs. Fiske in Tess of the D'Urbervilles.

SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE, BROADWAY & 29TH ST. 2 BIG SHOWS DAILY, 2 AND 8. Only Parisian Theatre in N. Y.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, Admission, 50c. Matinée Sat. CHARMION, ROGERS BROS., RITCHIE, AND OTHERS.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Eves., 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2. Whitney Opera Co. A NORMANDY WEDDING. Next Week—Rice's Ballet Girl.
BROADWAY THEATRE. Ev., 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2. Broadway Theatre OPERA COMPANY, The Highwayman. TO-NIGHT, WHEELMAN'S NIGHT.
14TH STREET THEATRE. Mat. Wed. & Sat. GOOD RESERVED SEATS, 50c. THE ELECTRICIAN.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE. 23rd St. & 8th Ave. Matinée Saturday. May Irwin "Swell Miss Fitzwell." Next Week—"East Lynne."
Herald Sq. Thea. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. RICE'S NEW PRODUCTION. MONTE CARLO.
COLUMBUS. CUMBERLAND '61. Next Week—Flo Irwin in The [illegible]